NEWS RELE

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD
Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #210)

COKE'S VITAL ROLE IN PEACE AND WAR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your Paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is America's greatest coke producer. Because of that fact a large part of our country's preparation for defense will depend upon the output of the coke ovens of the western part of our State. Coke is an essential in the manufacture of pig iron and of the important ferro-alloys as it requires more than a ton of coking coal to produce every ton of iron run from American blast furnaces.

During the first World War Pennsylvania's coke production reached an all time high of nearly 31million tons. In 1932, at the low of the depression the demand for coke had so declined that Pennsylvania's production fell to a little more than four and a half million tons and many of its coke ovens were at that time abandoned.

In a recent study made for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce by the State Planning Board it is shown that the last year and a half has seen a

- more -

marked increase in the demand for Pennsylvania coke, and that by the end of 1939 the output of its ovens was almost three times that of the depression low of 1932. Within the past few months, as the result of the general business up-turn in Pennsylvania, and of the demand of war industries, many hundred old coke ovens have been reopened around Greensburg and a great new by-product coke plant with a capacity of 36,000 tons of coke a month is being erected for the use of the Pittsburgh Steel Company.

In addition to the growing American demand, Canada, which normally imports nearly half a million tons of American coke, will necessarily greatly increase her consumption, as her war industries increase their activities.

Its not only in the obvious purpose of defense that coke is vital in such a time of national emergency as exists today. Coke production in by- product ovens yields the coal tars from which are now produced vital plastic and synthetic products, including most of our industrial dyes, many of our most important drugs, and such textile fibres as nylon.

Surplus coal tar is used as a fuel in our iron and steel plants. The gas from the by-product ovens is important to both the steel and the glass industry. Large quantities of ammonia are produced in coke ovens and supply a much needed source of nitrogen for fertilizer. The benzole produced from coal tar is blended with gasolene for use in high octane motor fuels. Creosote oil distilled from coal tar is important for the preservation of wood and is itself a source of many valuable products; and finally it is from toluol, a product of our coke ovens, that such modern high explosives as TNT are derived. Without coke and its by-products it would be impossible to carry on a modern war or to make adequate preparation for defense.

How important Pennsylvania's coke production is to the Nation's industry and agriculture, to our defense program and to the people of our State is indicated in the Planning Board's report by the summary of a few outstanding

- more -

facts;

In 1939 Pennsylvania coke production used 15,999,842 tons of bituminous coal costing $46,896,676.

Pennsylvania produced 10,994,254 tons by-product coke valued at $44,214,472.

Pennsylvania also produced 1,125,971 tons of beehive coke valued at $4,801,086.

As by-products of its coke production it produced 181,809,635 thousand cubic feet of coke oven gas of which 109,162,069 thousand cubic feet were sold, valued at $12,919,071.

It produced 169,081,691 gallons of coal tar and sold 31,733,459 gallons for $1,391,046.

It produced 378,404,833 lbs. of ammonium sulphate, as well as 51,853,145 gallons of light oil and sold 41,851,493 gallons for $4,707,133, and in addition produced many million pounds of naphthalene.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #211)

ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

More than half a million people in Pennsylvania are dependent upon Anthracite coal for their livelihood and probably more than two million live in communities directly affected by the industry. It is therefore very important to the interests of our State for us to know how the European war and the national defense program bear on the outlook for our anthracite regions.

This question is now being studied by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, in the light of present demands for hard coal and of the history of hard coal production during the first World War.

One immediate effect is evident. The war has already reduced almost to the zero point the importation of anthracite into our country which totaled nearly 790,000 tons in the three years preceding the war. This is not a large item in the total of our Anthracite production, but does represent the loss of two hundred and eighty-six thousand man-days of labor by our Pennsylvania miners over a period of three years, for the benefit of foreign coal producers.

- more -

Anthracite coal is not primarily an industrial fuel, for though many millions of tons are used for industrial purposes every year, the largest and most important item of anthracite consumption is that for the heating of homes. In that respect the anthracite industry has an advantage over other sources of fuel in times of emergency such as occurred during the last World War, and such as threaten today. It can go on providing economical fuel for American homes at prices not directly affected by the demands of war industries for all the other available fuels in our country. This it did during the first World War and it can do so again.

An important element in the demand for anthracite is the winter temperature in our eastern states. During the very cold winter of 1917, at a time when war industries were making larger and larger demands on our Nation's bituminous coal and oil, anthracite production reached an all time high of more than 73 million tons.

As a source for activated carbon needed in industrial operations and in gas masks, as a potential source of insulating material, if our asbestos supplies were ever cut off, and for use as fuel in industrial plants anthracite has an important part to play in national defense, but its vital contribution during this emergency is still likely to be in the heating of homes. The very presence of the great anthracite deposits of Pennsylvania, in the heart of the Nation's greatest industrial area is a go ahead signal in any national emergency. It says, "However our fuel resources have to be used for the construction of the materials of defense--American homes can still be kept warm. Nature has given to our country this vital protection." The present emergency may thus afford the anthracite industry an opportunity to demonstrate its dependability and to increase its usefulness to the American economy, for both peace time needs and those of war.

During the first World War the production of anthracite was up to the full limit of the capacity of the industry. The limiting factor of that time was a lack of available labor. It is believed today that available labor in the anthracite fields could meet any demands that could be put upon it. At their present capacity our anthracite mines could produce more than eighty million tons of coal

a year, sixty percent more than their present output.

By the close of 1939 American exports of anthracite (largely to Canada) had increased 36% over 1938, while imports had declined 18%. If Canada is compelled to rely more and more on United States anthracite because of a shortage of vessels for the shipment of British coal this increase of exports is likely to continue.

Although conditions have greatly changed in the domestic fuel field since 1914 the possibility of anthracite coal regaining some of its lost position seems favorable, as a result of the decline of imports and the prospective demand by industry for other types of fuel.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #212)

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEFENSE ORDERS MOUNTING RAPIDLY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Day by day and week by week the defense orders that are lining up the whole industrial might of Pennsylvania behind the national defense program reveal the immense diversity and power of our State's resources. Scarcely any nation in Europe could undertake to produce the variety of products which Pennsylvania will be turning over to our army and navy within the next few months. In Philadelphia alone orders for machines, machine tools and testing devices already amount to $74,938,802. This figure represents 338 individual orders for machine tools and machine tool products. Two hundred and fifty orders for textile products already placed in Philadelphia total $13,664,588. Orders of $113,822,280 for merchant ship construction, $3,873,052 for miscellaneous products and supplies, and $64,867,108 for plant construction or additions add to the total of $271,266,330 exclusive of the navy yard's battleship contracts. And this is probably only the beginning of the demands which national defense will make upon the industry and labor of our State's largest city.

- more -

In Allegheny County, defense orders have been placed totalling $28,833,726 for metals and metal products, $11,317,807 for construction and for materials for construction, and $327,607 for textiles and miscellaneous products ranging from dishwashing compounds to bituminous coal.

In addition to such direct defense orders the western area of our State must provide enormous quantities of raw materials for the defense manufactures of our own and other states - the zinc, the steel and iron, the coal, the glass and glass sands as well as wool and many other typical products.

The defense orders for manufactured goods, wherever placed, must draw enormously upon our State's productive capacity and the total of orders already placed represents perhaps only 60 percent of the demand already being made on all Pennsylvania industry of the West and East.

Because of the great volume of these orders and the demands they are certain to make upon the industrial resources and the labor of our State, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce is now engaged in compiling a continuous inventory of all defense contracts placed in Pennsylvania.

The total amount of such orders already allocated to Pennsylvania to December 15 is $907,934,293 which includes battleships under construction or to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This figure represents approximately one sixth to one seventh of the normal peace time production of our State in recent years. It is very nearly equal to the total defense expenditure of the United States in 1935 and larger than the amount annually expended by France for her defense as late as 1938 and more than fifty percent of the annual cost to Japan of conducting her war with China.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #213)

STATE'S SMALL COMMUNITIES INSURE ITS FUTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

It has been revealed by the population Census of 1940 that between 1930 and 1940 Pennsylvania maintained its foremost position among the States with respect to the number of municipalities having a population of 10,000 or more. The Census disclosed that there were 103 urban communities in Pennsylvania with a population of more than 10,000, or 25 more than Massachusetts, the State having the second largest number.

There were 92 cities and boroughs in this special group of 103 communities, four (Darby, Indiana, Lansdowne and Lock Haven) having reached this size since 1930. There were also 11 townships classed as urban in this size-group, one (Shaler Township - Allegheny County) having been added to the group since 1930.

Other States having numerous communities of 10,000 population or more are as follows: Massachusetts 78, New York 71, New Jersey 68,

-more-

California 62, Illinois and Ohio 59 each, with numbers for other States ranging down to Delaware and Nevada with 1 each. The wide range in number of this size-group of communities in the States shows a difference in population concentration not indicated by total population alone. This situation is disclosed to an even more marked degree when the larger cities are excluded from the total population of each State.

When the population of all cities of 100,000 or more is deducted from the total population of each State, Pennsylvania's population is revealed as being much larger than that of any other State in the Union. There are nearly 7 million persons in Pennsylvania living outside of communities having a population of 100,000 or more. This is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million more than the number of persons living under similar circumstances in New York, where there are only slightly over $4\frac{1}{2}$ million. Other States having large numbers living outside of great metropolitan areas and ranking immediately after Pennsylvania and New York are Illinois with 4,384,000 persons not resident in large cities, Ohio 4,242,000 and California 4,135,000. This analysis shows that since Pennsylvania has over 53 per cent more persons residing in communities of less than 100,000 than the State having the second largest number, it enjoys the unusual distinction of having the most widely distributed population of any State in our Union.

Since most communities have for their origin some form of industrial development, the fact that Pennsylvania's people reside in so many individual communities shows the State's wide diversification of interests. This pattern of population is the one which all the tendencies of our time prove to be safest, most efficient and best adapted for the

-more-

contentment of a people. Pennsylvania is better protected than any other State in our Union against those specializations and concentrations of people and industry which are so dangerous in such a period of swift changes as exists today. This fact plays a major role in making Pennsylvania the most important State in our nation.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #214)

PENNSYLVANIA TAKES ITS OWN PICTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Two more good flying days with clear air and a bright sun will complete the first full length photograph ever taken of the surface of the Keystone State. For more than a year past busy photographic planes have been shuttling back and forth over Pennsylvania fifteen thousand feet in the air. Every few seconds their large vertical cameras have snapped one more small portion of our State's landscape. Word now comes to the State Planning Board, the custodian of these photographs, that the job is virtually completed.

This means that forty thousand photographs have been taken from a uniform distance of nearly three miles in the air. Fitted together they would form a giant portrait of Pennsylvania eighty feet wide and fifty feet high - four thousand square feet in area. On this super photograph every house in our State and indeed every tree and sizable bush can be identified. Every path, every country lane and rural highway is visible, every creek and run can be traced to its source and often the very cattle can be distinguished grazing in

- more -

the fields, and the cars parked on city streets or speeding along the roads.

Cities and towns can now for the first time study their problems of congestion and transportation with all the facts before them, for these photographs can also be viewed through stereoscopes to reveal the heights of buildings, the slopes of the ground, the grades of the hills and roads. Rural counties can study their school and transportation problems with facts before them which no maps until now available to them have ever revealed. Recreation areas can now be located, forest areas surveyed and estimated with a certainty only possible heretofore at great expense of money and time, and the problem of fire protection for our forests is reduced to an exact science.

Areas of scattered and submarginal agriculture can be identified with a clear view of their location as to the schools and services which frequently make them so costly to rural areas. Regions of marked erosion can be located almost at a glance. All the problems of preparing for a better and more economical use of the State's land areas are now greatly simplified.

More than all this the problems of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in advising as to the location of industries in reference to sources of water supply, transportation and labor are greatly facilitated.

Through all of its long history it is now for the first time that the whole area of our State has been mapped in detail, and a work which would have required fifty years for completion by the old costly methods of topographical surveying has been completed in little more than a single year.

Exact scale maps of the State we shall still need, but hereafter, because of the exact recordings of roads and structures made possible by the high altitude camera, such mapping can be done once for all time.

The State's share of the air photography program was financed by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, Department of Forests and Waters, State Game Commission, and the State Planning Board.

The State Planning Board which was instrumental in pushing to completion this important task is particularly gratified that its completion for Pennsylvania facilitates many of the problems that arise as to industry, housing, transportation and labor in the program of national defense.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #215)

NEW DOLLARS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

If some mythical Atlas could roll up carpet-fashion, the 32,142 miles of improved hard surfaced roads in the State highway system of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the strip would be long enough to unfold around the equatorial circumference of the world and have enough left over to cover the length of the United States up and back and complete the operation by tying in a fancy bow.

This fantasy animates one of the cardinal facts that gives impetus to the intense drive by the State Department of Commerce to present Pennsylvania as a tourist's paradise.

Yes, Pennsylvania tops by a wide margin all the other states in the number of miles of improved hard surfaced roads. The State highway system consists of 40,522 miles, of which 79% are of the improved hard surfaced type.

Just as blood gives man life, so do the highway arteries provide a state with the stimulus that enables communities to exist, grow and prosper.

- more -

This stimulus is tourist trade - the third biggest business in dollar volume in Pennsylvania. Topped only by steel and textiles, it is estimated that tourists last year spent in this State between $350,000,000 and $400,000,000 - the most in the history of the Commonwealth.

Total expenditures by tourists in Pennsylvania now are three times as much as in Florida, eight times as much as in Maine, and two-thirds more than in New Jersey. These comparisons are from United States Travel Bureau, operated by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Pennsylvania Motor Police, stationed near the State's borders during the four summer months of 1940, distributed maps and information to 1,023,322 tourists - equal to the combined population of Pittsburgh, Scranton, Erie and Reading, Pennsylvania's 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th largest cities. This count represents 394,688 cars bearing out-of-state licenses, and is only a partial census, for the hospitality service was operated during 12 of each 24 hours and at 11 of the 74 main interstate roads which cross Pennsylvania's boundaries.

Unlike some other businesses that directly benefit only a certain segment of our population, the tourist business brings gain to almost everyone.

The tourist dollar is a new cash dollar that comes into a community. Statistics show that the average tourist party consists of three persons spending $5 each or a total of $15 per day while travelling. Each dollar will be spent and respent from five to ten times for commodities, services and wages before it actually leaves the community frozen.

Sometime ago a national advertising periodical estimated that the tourist dollar is spent in the following fashion: clothing, 13.3 cents; hotels, 11.3; autos and accessories, 10.4; restaurants, 9.7; amusements, 9.6; real estate and rentals, 8.9; public utilities, 8.7; food products, 8.8; gasoline and oil, 5.0; professional and personal services, 3.2; laundry and dry cleaning, 3.0; drugs, sundries, etc., 1.6 and miscellaneous, 6.8 cents.

- more -

To further and protect the vast and profitable tourist business in Pennsylvania, the State Department of Commerce is carefully co-ordinating the efforts of its Tourist Division and the State Planning Board.

In conducting its aggressive program of information, advertising and publicity of Pennsylvania's recreational, scenic, historic and highway facilities, the Tourist Division has spent a total of $131,011.66 during the last fiscal year. This sum includes advertising, literature, personnel and all expenses. During the same period the Commonwealth's income from its gasoline tax increased $3,644,822.78, showing that tourist promotion expenditure was only 3½ per cent of the increased yield to the State from its gasoline tax.

Statistics show that the national average of repeat tourist business is 30 per cent. In Pennsylvania more than 60 per cent of incoming tourists make a return trip.

Keeping the State attractive to tourists and improvement of roadside conditions is one aim of the State Planning Board, a division of the Department of Commerce. How this is being done will be the subject of the next Know Your State article.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #216)

PROTECTING PENNSYLVANIA'S SHOPPING AISLES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

What's wrong with this picture:

A fashionable shopping center with a number of high grade mercantile shops- whose windows are all boarded up and peanut and popcorn vendors cluttering the sidewalks.

Fantastic? Yes. But no more so than the more or less familiar image of a rolling highway winding through a highly scenic country sector- with the natural beauty blotted out by big and little commercial signs...intersections dotted with unsightly gasoline stations....and hot dog stands that seem so close to the highway that you could snatch a "hot one" by merely stretching your hand outside the automobile.

It's obviously sound business practice for a merchant to display his wares through an eye-appealing exhibit that will attract more patrons and stimulate sales.

This simple economic truism is one of the principles underlying the efforts of the State Department of Commerce in selling Pennsylvania's scenic and

- more -

historic attractions to tourists.

Topped only by steel and textiles, the third biggest business in dollar volume in Pennsylvania is the tourist trade. It is estimated that tourists last year spent in this State between $350,000,000 and $400,000,000- about $40 for every person in the State, and the largest sum in the history of the Commonwealth.

In order to retain and expand this vast and profitable industry it is imperative that Pennsylvania's 40,522 miles of State highway system- the concrete aisles serving as vantage points from which millions of sight-seeing visitors annually "shop" the Commonwealth,- are kept in such condition as to stimulate tourist desire for motoring and visiting in the Keystone State.

In order to do this, roadsides must give pleasure to tourists, not repel them. Effective means for roadside regulation, says the American Automobile Association in a special report, is through zoning, a regulation applied by law or ordinance in the interest of the public welfare.

According to the report, issued last October, three major things to be accomplished by roadside zoning are: 1- confine roadside commercial use to designated districts; 2- require that roadside buildings be set back from highway right-of-way lines; 3- establish control over the appearance of roadside commercial buildings, including limitation of their display.

Although zoning powers were granted in 1937, little progress has been made in Pennsylvania in either country or township zoning. The Department of Commerce, however, last July initiated, developed and now actively is proceeding with a program for the immediate improvement of roadside conditions along the most heavily traveled highways through extended scenic areas in Pennsylvania.

The objectives of this program are: the elimination of commercial signs along the highways in areas definitely established as scenic; improve the appearance of and accessibility to various commercial highway enterprises so as to insure non-interference with the movement of traffic; educate and promote a proper

appreciation of the scenic beauties of Pennsylvania by its own citizens as well as visitors.

The Department of Commerce is cognizant of the fact that outdoor advertising and the various roadside commercial enterprise offers employment to many and therefore does not wish to do anything that will reduce employment. Its program does not seek removal of signs in recognized commercial areas or at points of sale. It does, however, want to avoid disfigurement of Pennsylvania's "shopping aisles" so that tourist trade can be maintained and increased.

To attain this end by cooperation rather than legislation, a Cooperative Roadside Improvement Committee has been formed with all interested and affected groups represented. Included in this committee are representatives from: State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, Outdoor Advertising Association of Pennsylvania, Associated Petroleum Industries of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Hotels Association, American Highway Sign Association, Pennsylvania Motor Police, Sign Manufacturers Association, National Sign Association, and Pennsylvania Roadside Council. The practical execution of this program is being carried out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

To give dramatic force to the program, the initial step has been the selection by the Committee of outstanding scenic areas through which heavily traveled highways run and the posting of "protected scenic highway" signs at the terminal points of such areas. This is done to make the some 2,000,000 Pennsylvania motorists and out-of-state visitors conscious of the campaign and aware of the scenic beauties of the Commonwealth.

In a further effort to expedite and make more effective the general program, local committees are being established on which are represented all groups having an interest in roadside control and improvements. These groups will exercise a continuing vigilance in the preservation of gains accomplished.

Although the roadside improvement program is a comparative recent development, some 1000 commercial signs of all descriptions have been removed voluntarily to date by advertisers and outdoor advertising companies who have been cooperating with the Department in the program.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #217)

PENNSYLVANIA INFORMATION CAPSULES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

To stimulate interest in the problems and resources of the State in which we live - thus making for better citizenship - the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce attempts to provide Pennsylvanians with varied knowledge through the publication of factual periodicals.

To carry out this informative task, the Planning Board accumulates, organizes and disseminates, in "capsule" form, data not readily available to the layman or lawmaker.

Among the principal duties of the Board is its mandate to collect and publish information relating to the proper development of the State and the conservation of its resources. This program is being carried out in conjunction with the Board's other activities, such as the stimulating of planning and zoning activities within Pennsylvania and the advising with local planning and zoning bodies of the various civil subdivisions of the State.

The carrying out of this program necessitates the collection and interpretation of data bearing upon the State's natural resources, land use, recreational and transportation facilities, population changes and their

- more -

causes, financial structure and taxation of the State's various civil subdivisions.

The depression of 1930, with its resultant wreckage of our economic and social structures, brought our lawmakers' attention to the orgy of uncontrolled and unplanned industrial and social growth which reached its peak in 1929. As a consequence, many of the country's citizens and legislators came into full realization of the urgent need and value of reliable information that would form the basis of wisely planned business, industrial and residential development.

Since its association with the Department of Commerce May 10, 1939, the Board has devoted a large part of its attention toward obtaining, organizing and interpreting all available facts bearing upon the stimulation of Pennsylvania's industrial production and employment.

Industrial planning, as provided for by Pennsylvania's new Commerce Law, is very largely pioneer work of a type rarely undertaken by State planning agencies. Its primary purpose is that of assisting the Department of Commerce through the development of data on which efforts for industrial promotion and employment may be based.

To plan practically and wisely it obviously is necessary to unearth and compile facts which reveal true indices and trends.

The vast reservoir of useful information already obtained and disseminated from time to time in the six years that the Board has been in existence, now has been catalogued with a view toward utility to the public and government officials. It will be made available within the next few weeks as a reference guide in booklet form as the January-February issue of the State Planning Board's monthly bulletin, "Pennsylvania Planning".

Data available as a result of the researches and activities of the Planning Board fall into three general groups; first, those concerning the physical problems of the State; second, those concerning its social problems; and third, those concerning its industrial and commercial problems. An outline of the Board's available information will appear in the next issue of the "Know Your State" series.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RICHARD P. BROWN
Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #218)

VITAL KNOWLEDGE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Richard P. Brown, Chairman, State Planning Board,
Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Did you ever stop to think of the progress that has been made through the years in transportation, production, commerce, land use, recreation and conservation in Pennsylvania?

Have you ever given thought to the knowledge that is necessary before a wise and practical plan can be evolved as a basis from which the people of the Commonwealth, their representatives and agencies can properly promote the welfare of the State?

If you as an individual have not, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has, for the chief purpose of a State planning program is the provision of such a basis for both immediate and long-range action.

This basis, or vast reservoir of useful information already obtained and disseminated from time to time in the six years that the Board has been in existence, now has been catalogued with a view toward utility to the public and government officials. The outline of available data will appear shortly in the January-February issue of the State Planning Board's monthly bulletin.

- more -

Possibly the most comprehensive summary of Pennsylvania's resources and problems, although much of the data now must be supplemented by later information, is the Preliminary Report of the State Planning Board, a publication of 682 pages published December 1934.

Data available as a result of the researches and activities of the Planning Board fall into three general groups; first, those concerning the physical problems of the State; second, those concerning its social problems; and third, those concerning its industrial and commercial problems. The following is a classification of data maintained by the Board.

LAND USE AND RESOURCES

AGRICULTURE - Number and size of farms, amount of farm land in various uses, farm income and expenditure, value of farm land and buildings, farm productivity, (all of the above by minor civil divisions).

LAND USE - Public land in Pennsylvania by ownership and amount (all civil divisions) estimated true valuation of taxable real estate, township areas and road mileage, amount of State Forest and Game Lands and of all public recreational areas.

One of the most unique and valuable items and one which furnishes basic data for land use, transportation and location problems of communities and industries, is the Board's virtually completed collection of air photographs covering, to date, nearly 37,000 square miles of the State's territory.

NATURAL RESOURCES - Anthracite and bituminous coal - factors of production and distribution peculiar to the State, sources of American fuel energy, water resources, including data by minor civil divisions on water resources and needs for all minor and major drainage systems of the State.

SOCIAL DATA

TAXATION - Local tax levied per capita in all minor civil divisions; real property tax rates in mills, 1939, by classes of taxation, crude and adjusted for all civil divisions; local taxes levied and amount unpaid, 1926-34.

POPULATION - Occupation, sex, nativity and age distribution; population estimates by minor civil divisions, 1933-34-35-37; population growth by counties and minor civil divisions, and various other population factors. These items are being brought up to date as 1940 census data becomes available.

PLANNING AND ZONING - Index of all State laws implementing planning, zoning, recreational activity, subdivision control, highway control and building control; index of local planning and zoning bodies in Pennsylvania.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE - Gross and net debt and assessed and true valuation for all civil divisions; township receipts, expenditures and administration costs; city and borough sources of all receipts and expenditures by types and amounts per capita; school financial data; sources of all receipts and expenditures, by types and per pupil in all civil divisions; extent of all bonded indebtedness and its relationship to legal maximums for all larger communities in the State.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DATA

This includes: defense contracts in Pennsylvania indexed by counties, civil divisions and product; inventory of vacant industrial establishments, trends in Pennsylvania manufacturing and extractive industries, labor turnover in manufacturing employment, summary of unemployed employables on public relief, transfers of automobile license plates in Pennsylvania as an index of sales activity and purchasing power.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Department of Commerce

State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #219)

FOOD AND PREPAREDNESS

The importance of the food industry in the national preparedness program, points out the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, can perhaps best be envisioned by the fact that the average American requires the equivalent of a ton of raw food materials every year.

A certain tonnage of edibles, therefore, must be produced regardless of wars, floods, and economic troubles, if Americans are to continue to exist - and exist on the much envied scale that has become known as the American way, or the best fed people in the world.

Recently an acknowledged authority regarding foods relieved the anxiety of many Americans with the flat assertion that: "No outside blockade possibly could starve the American people".

Playing an important role in making this country self-sufficient, so far as food is concerned, is the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which manufactures as high as 10 per cent of the nation's total food, the State Department of Commerce reports.

- more -

According to the United States Census, there are 3469 establishments in Pennsylvania manufacturing food and kindred products. The total value of Pennsylvania foodstuffs for 1939 (latest available figures) was $714,156,700, a gain of 4.2 per cent over 1938.

Approximately 93,307 wage earners are employed within the Commonwealth in the manufacture of bakery products, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar refining, beverages, chocolate and cocoa products, confectionery, ice cream, canned and preserved goods, grist mill products, manufactured ice, beer and soft drinks. Total payroll in this industry in Pennsylvania is $118,740,900.

By far the largest portion of the retail dollar for any of the eleven classifications representing business groups, was the food group with 24.2 cents. In other words, food stores draw a larger part of the retail dollar than any other single group. The food group tabulation did not include eating or drinking places, or general stores that carry food. General merchandise took the next largest share, getting 13.5 cents of each dollar, while automotive which accounts for 13.2 cents of every dollar, was third.

Not only is Pennsylvania a large producer in the food industries but it is also a large consumer. Wholesale and retail food outlets in Pennsylvania number 76,634.

In 1940, retail sales through all food outlets in the country were estimated at $10,700,000,000 or nearly a half billion above the 1939 figure. With higher buying power, increased defense spending and re-employment in private industry, the year 1941 is expected to see not only greater consumption, but more buying of the higher quality foods.

With 30,000,000 housewives throughout the country, including 2,259,000 in Pennsylvania, daily receiving more and more information as to quality foods, proper packaging and identification, and latest dietary developments, the buying of so called quality products is in the ascendancy.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Department of Commerce
MARK S. JAMES
DEPUTY SECRETARY
State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #220)

FASTEST-GROWING PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY OF THE YEAR

The mythical title, "Fastest-Growing Pennsylvania Industry of the Year", can be awarded to the radio and parts industry.

The honor is bestowed on the basis of the major industry showing the largest percentage increase in dollar production in 1939 (year for which latest complete industrial figures are available) over the preceding year. The term "major industry" is a classification that includes the 50 leading industries by value of product.

A breakdown of the products manufactured within the State in that year discloses that although radio and parts ranked 37th by value of product, it showed an increase of approximately 180 per cent over the preceding year and topped by a wide margin the percentage gain of any of the other "big 50".

The total value of products manufactured in Pennsylvania in 1939 showed an increase of almost 26 per cent over 1938, with the figure in the former year reaching the imposing sum of $6,095,400,800 as compared to $4,842,495,200 in the latter year - a difference of $1,252,905,600 or 25.87 per cent.

The dollar volume of radio and parts manufactured in 1939 amounted to $43,195,700 as compared with a gross manufactured value of $15,445,800 in 1938.

- more -

The gain in dollar volume was $27,749,900 or 179.66 per cent.

There were eight plants manufacturing radio and parts in the State in 1939 with a total of 6,499 employes, composed of 5,353 wage earners and 1,146 salaried employes who earned a total compensation of $7,696,200. The capital invested by the eight plants is $4,235,800.

Runner-up in percentage gained was the sheets, iron and steel classification with a reported gain of 117.82 per cent. Fifteenth in actual value of product, which for 1939 was $100,175,000 as compared to $45,990,500, the 17 plants in this industry have a capital investment of $109,669,000. The 18,925 employes, 17,415 wage earners and 1,510 salaried employes, drew a total compensation of $27,238,200 of which $4,079,400 was in salaries and the remainder in wages.

Some of the other leaders in percentage increase by value of product in 1939 over 1938, in their respective order of gain, are:

Pig iron, 107.58; iron and steel ingots, 96.35; ship and boat building, 86.84; iron and steel bars, 86.25; billets, blooms and slabs, 81.76; railroad cars and parts, and electric railway, 72.32; coke by-products, 64.16; structural shapes, 61.36; railroad supplies, 60.82; iron and steel plates, 52.88; steam railroads, 51.11; brass, bronze and copper products, 50.51.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Department of Commerce State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #221)

PENNSYLVANIA PRETZELS

Long known as a tasty Pennsylvania tidbit, pretzels produced in the State, according to latest available figures, accounted for 62 per cent of the nation's total production, the State Department of Commerce reported today.

The ancient art of pretzel bending, aided by modern production methods, produced a total of 52,331,396 pounds of pretzels for the country as a whole in 1939. Of that total 32,572,041 pounds, or approximately three out of every five pounds, were produced in Pennsylvania.

In the dollar volume of pretzels produced, Pennsylvania had a still larger slice, accounting for 65 per cent of the $6,062,438 total produced by the entire nation.

The second state in volume and value of pretzels - Ohio produced only about one eight as much as Pennsylvania; In fact, the next eight states, including Ohio, produced a total of only one-fourth as much as Pennsylvania.

According to the Ninth Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, there were 77 firms engaged in the manufacture of pretzels in the State, the majority of which

- more -

were in the southeastern part of the State. A notable amount of activity in this industry was centered around the municipalities of Reading, Norristown and Lititz, although plants producing pretzels could be found in virtually every section of the Commonwealth.

One of the largest producers of pretzels in Pennsylvania pointed out that approximately 85 per cent of all pretzels produced in the State were still twisted by hand with the remainder shaped by machines.

There are various tales dealing with the origin of pretzels. Included is the belief that the present day pretzel is an outgrowth of the ancient custom of making a cracker called a "Bretzel" as a symbol of the winter season which at that time was recorded by the figure of a circle with a dot in the center. Another belief was that the ancient monks baked and gave crackers, which somewhat resembled the shape of a modern day "twister" to children as a reward for being particularly good.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
DEPUTY SECRETARY

Department of Commerce
State Planning Board

:::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #222)

AID FOR THE EYES OF PENNSYLVANIA

A mighty big role, particularly at this time when the country's byword is "increased production", is being played by the relatively small optical goods industry.

Lending physical aid to the protection, preservation and betterment of the "eyes of Pennsylvania"- an important consideration in commerce and industry as well as the economic and general well-being of the populace- the optical goods industry in the State, as revealed by Pennsylvania Department of Commerce research has shown an almost continuous growth and expansion.

For census purposes the classification "optical goods" includes the manufacture of ophthalmic (pertaining to the eye) goods- establishments primarily engaged in the grinding of ophthalmic lenses and the manufacturing of kindred goods; and the manufacture of optical instruments and lenses- establishments primarily manufacturing microscopes, telescopes, field glasses and related optical instruments.

Although not considered a leading industry in so far as worth of product, 67 Pennsylvania plants in 1939 (latest figures obtainable) manufactured

- more -

optical goods valued at $6,260,700. In the previous year the output was $5,513,300 while in 1929, the 36 plants in the State producing this type of goods had a volume of $3,910,300.

An idea of the comparative production totals of the various products that make up this industry can be gleaned from the 1939 figures issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. The national total output of optical goods was valued at $49,700,232. Of this amount, protection or industrial goggles and parts, amounted to almost two and a half million dollars, sun glasses and goggles over four million, and optical instruments and lenses over 10 million.

Pennsylvania's growth in the production of optical goods is readily accounted for when one considers the facts that the State is situated in the heart of the country's population and industrial activity and the availability within the Commonwealth of quality sand and glass best suited for the manufacture of this type of goods.

A noteworthy contribution to the optical industry came about in 1760 in Philadelphia when the learned savant, Benjamin Franklin designed and used the first bifocal spectacles. Franklin, after experiencing difficulty in perceiving near and far objects with the ordinary spectacles of the day, thought up the idea of placing a lens with the necessary focal power of reading in a portion of each rim that contained ordinary plane glass. Franklin, incidentally, as was his custom, did not patent his idea, but his discovery was allowed to lapse for a number of years before it was widely applied.

The invention of spectacles is credited by many to Roger Bacon who in an essay explained how to magnify writing by placing a segment of a sphere of glass on a book, in the year 1266. Some historians, however, credit the invention to a Florentine monk, Alessandro di Spina, who also lived in the 13th century.

The production of optical glass differs from ordinary glass. It is allowed to get cold in the crucible in which it is melted and the glass chunk is

then broken up into pieces with the faulty parts discarded and the perfect glass remelted. It is then often pressed into approximate shape and tempered for a long time before being ground into the desired form.

Optical glass requires perfect homogeneity in order that such rays as pass through it shall not be deflected by inequalities in the glass substance. This is particulary true in glass used for microscope and telescope lens.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Department of Commerce
MARK S. JAMES
DEPUTY SECRETARY
State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #223)

DEFENSE AND LOCAL PLANNING

In these days of all-out efforts to make the country's defense impregnable, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, has undertaken immediate stimulation of planning and zoning activities throughout the various municipalities in Pennsylvania, in an effort to maintain standards of living in the present emergency and post-war period.

With the daily acceleration of industry, commerce and employment, the need for sound planning and zoning is becoming increasingly evident not only to municipal leaders but to citizens who formerly had no concept of this sorely needed work- a work that enables a community to get the most for its tax dollar, protect realty investments and insure future expansion on practical lines.

It is not necessary to be a planning expert to perceive that planning and zoning action, now, will do much to prevent development of "shack towns," trailer camps, inadequate or unsafe water supplies, inadequate sewage disposal, temporary expanding school loads, etc.

The present Planning Board drive to impress the need of sound thinking and action along these lines has been caused by the delay on the part of municipal officials to put into effect necessary planning and zoning.

- more -

In fact, of the 60 first-class townships in Pennsylvania, only 20- or one third- have adopted zoning ordinances and only six have planning commissions. The General Assembly has given to cities, boroughs, townships and counties, and to the combinations of these civil subdivisions, the power to establish planning commissions and zoning ordinances.

Failure or a lackadaisical attitude toward the use of those powers can be serious at any time, but may be especially so at the present time unless practical planning is put in force now, we can expect all of our present municipal ills to be aggravated during the next few years and perhaps have some difficulties appear which we have not experienced before.

The cost of planning and zoning activity recalls the sage remark of the late and learned Dwight Morrow who said: "It's not the cost of planning that we should worry about--it's the cost of not planning."

One way to undertake a real planning program with technical assistance and still keep expenses in line with community income, is to take advantage of the Regional Planning Enabling Legislation which permits groups of cities, boroughs, townships or counties to combine their planning interests in a Regional Planning Commission, jointly financed.

Since planning problems do not stop at municipal boundaries, it possibly is more effective to carry this work out on a regional basis. Regional planning organization involves no loss of local authority as the planning commission is an advisory rather than an administrative body.

Of considerable aid in advancing the preparedness program and preventing needless migration of workers, is the pooling plan which the State Department of Commerce has helped organize in 36 industrial centers throughout Pennsylvania. Designed to prevent needless expansion of industry and to speed up armament production, the pooling plan enables the sharing or subcontracting of orders and operates by an up-to-the-minute cataloguing of idle available machine tools with various plants pooling resources to bid for and fill contracts.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #224)

POOLING FOR PRODUCTION

Here's another Pennsylvania "first", which rapidly is gaining national recognition as a worthy contribution to the country's preparedness program and the adjustment period that will follow.

This latest pioneer achievement of the Keystone State is the creation of the first state-wide "pooling plan." Organized through the efforts of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the plan is designed to speed armament production without needless expansion of industry and subsequent dislocation of normal community activity.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the pooling plan as operated in Pennsylvania, involves the keeping of an up-to-date inventory of idle machine tools in industrial regions and the use of this idle machinery for the manufacture of a product or part of a product. Work for this type of production usually comes in the form of a subcontract from a manufacturer who has more work than he can handle.

A more graphic picture, perhaps, of the pooling plan can be drawn by an analogy that hits closer to home. Let us say, for example, you want to build a house and you let the contract for the job to a building contractor. In slack times, as in olden times, the builder attempted to use his own organization to

construct most of the work or even the entire house.

For more rapid completion, however, the builder or prime contractor builds a house in considerably less time by subletting some of the necessary operations such as plastering, carpentering, roofing, plumbing, etc. By following the latter procedure the contractor can operate with a set number of men who will not unduly be affected in periods when building operations fall off.

As early as last December, a survey by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce disclosed a vast quantity of production facilities within the States which were not being used full time in operation of plants. In the meantime a group of leading industrialists had demonstrated the success of the pooling plan in York.

After further study and preliminary contacts with various industrial executives, the Department of Commerce threw its entire staff of industrial engineers into the field about the beginning of January to organize regional pools based on the York plan in other industrial centers throughout the state.

The response was excellent. In some localities idle machine inventories already were under way by manufacturers' groups, chambers of commerce, local emergency councils and Army ordnance officers. In many instances these inventories were used as a starting point for a more comprehensive regional pool. In all cases, Department of Commerce representatives confined their organization efforts to advisory assistance and left the selection of pool executives or coordinators to the members constituting the various pools.

At the present time production pools are in operation in 36 industrial centers throughout the State. Through the Commerce Department's Advertisements, publicity and field contacts, and by direct inquiries to recipients of large armament orders throughout the country many sub-contract specifications have been received by the Department from manufacturers in many states. These specifications, in turn are referred to the co-ordinators of the Penn-

sylvania pools.

The organizing cycle was consummated several weeks ago when a Luzerne manufacturer received the first subcontract for defense materials to be awarded to a Pennsylvania plant as the result of prospects developed by the State Department of Commerce and transmitted to the 36 regional pools. Since then other Pennsylvania plants have received subcontracts for defense production.

The success of the Pennsylvania pooling plan gives reason to believe it will be emulated by other states throughout the nation. Already in the past few weeks, Massachusetts and Connecticut have begun to set up state-wide pooling systems based on the Pennsylvania plan.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #225)

BREAD -102 POUNDS A YEAR FOR YOU!

The household drudgery of yesterday- the making of bread- has become a great industry of today.

Where once housewives put in many and tedious hours kneading dough, preparing and baking the Staff of Life, large and small commercial bakeshops now are giving modern-day women more freedom by producing a palatable, nutritous loaf of bread at a cost within reach of all.

Pennsylvania's bread production, as reported by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, is more than adequate for the almost 10,000,000 people who live within the Commonwealth.

With some 7.5 per cent of the nation's total population living within the State, Pennsylvania produces 9.6 per cent of all the bread and other yeast-raised products in the country. The figures are based on the latest available U. S. Bureau of Census data for the year 1939. The term bread and other yeast-raised products include what is known as white pan bread; whole-wheat, rye and hearth breads; variety or specialty breads and rolls and coffee cake. Pretzels,

- more -

biscuits, pies and all forms of pastries are not included in the above classifications.

Breaking the figures down still further, the researchers of the State Department of Commerce, make the interesting assertion that commercial bakeries within Pennsylvania produce the equivalent of 102 pounds of bread and other yeast-products for every man, women and child in the State.

In discussing bread production with a certain bakery executive, the latter pointed out that the average slice in his firm's sliced bread loaf weighed one ounce. Thus if the 1,009,642,714 pounds of total bread and yeast-raised products produced in Pennsylvania in 1939 were all reduced to slices of bread , every person in the State could have almost four and a half slices every day in the year.

White pan bread is the yeast-raised product produced in the greatest quantity in Pennsylvania. Far back in second place are whole wheat, rye and hearth breads. Rolls and coffee cake come next; and variety or specialty cakes completes the classification.

In 1939, the U. S. Bureau of Census figures show that Pennsylvania produced: 712,858,221 pounds or 9.87 per cent of the nation's white pan bread; 161,851,093 pounds or 9.34 per cent whole-wheat, rye and hearth breads; 35,465,731 pounds or 7.65 per cent variety or specialty breads and 99,467,639 pounds or 9.30 per cent rolls and coffee cake. All yeast-raised products produced in Pennsylvania in 1939 had a value of $78,351,455.

In Pennsylvania the industry known as "bread and other bakery products" in 1939 led the State's food industries in value of production with a total of $132,326,200- or 10th in value all the industries in the State.

Stepped-up production in the baking industry means increased consumption of wheat, rye and the various kinds of flour; beet, cane and corn sugars, including corn sirup; fresh, frozen and dried varieties of eggs, butter, oleomargarine, lard and shortenings other than lard.

The grocer is another who has a definite interest in that which the

baker supplies. It is estimated that 18 out of every 100 sales in a grocery store are bakery products which are said to account for 10½ per cent of the total grocery business. More than seven per cent of the grocers total profit comes from sales of bread and bakery products.

There are many fascinating stories of bread, including the origination of the term "bakers dozen." It is said that Henry VIII of England, desiring to make one of his many changes in wives, sought to divert public attention from his matrimonial switch by issuing a proclamation that "A bakers dozen of rolls must weigh a fixed amount. If it does not, the baker will be beheaded." Thus in order to insure against the loss of their heads the bakers of that day began giving 13 to the dozen.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #226)

FOOD- GOOD AND PLENTY!

Good food and plenty of it!

Long one of the tenets of the American people, the opening half dozen words have become analogous with Pennsylvania and particularly is characteristic of "the Pennsylvania Dutch."

Most states and countries have a favorite dish or perhaps several dishes, but Pennsylvania's famed Dutch dinners, according to a gastronomically inclined researcher of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, involves as many as 48 different food preparations.

To some folks the term "Dutch treat" merely means every person is to pay his own bill. To others, Pennsylvania Dutch cooking brings to mind some well known dish such as Philadelphia Scrapple, Berks Cup Cheese, Reading Pretzels, Lebanon Bologna, Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup or Shaker Dried Corn.

In truth, however, Pennsylvania Dutch cooking- which stemmed from the hard working, patriotic German folk who migrated to Pennsylvania- consists of a very considerable repertoire of specially prepared and wholesome dishes.

Many of the plain and palatable Pennsylvania Dutch recipes have been acclaimed by gourmets the world over and widely imitated and advertised in restau-

- more -

rants around the globe. Typical of these endorsements is the statement by J. George Frederick, president of the Gourmet Society of New York City and author of various books on cooking including "The Pennsylvania Dutch and Their Cookery", who said: "The Pennsylvania Dutch Cookery in my humble opinion, has points of superiority to any regional cookery in America."

Most of us have heard the term, "Seven Sweets and Seven Sours." Writing about this distinct gastronomic delight, Mr. Frederick says:

"There never was a more indefatigable preserver, pickler, curer, spicer or canner than the Dutch housewife. Very little escaped her expert touch, and as a consequence she got in the habit centuries ago of loading every table with many sweets and sours- to such an extent that over the centuries it became a fixed tradition of Dutch hospitality for her to put on the table, especially for company, precisely seven sweets and seven sours. The company would often count them! Indeed, would gaily demand them if missing... The Dutch variety of sweets and sours is the most extensive I have ever contacted. The range includes all the standard things known to other cuisines and many typically Dutch specialties such as: Dutch Rhubarb Jam, Dutch Sour Jerusalems, Philadelphia Peach Ice Cream, Moravian Coffee Cake, Lebanon Rusks, and Midnight Cake."

Included in the Pennsylvania Dutch dishes, which have received the enthusiastic approval of epicures are: Philadelphia Snapper Soup, Philadelphia Pepper Pot Soup, Chester Pigs' Knuckles and Sauerkraut Dumplings, Snitz and Knepp (dried apples and button dumplings), Colonel Zimmerman's Hausenpeffer, Dutch Red Wine Cabbage, Mennonite Pod Peas, Hartranft Corn Fry, Valley Forge Onions and Apples, Bethlehem Scrapple Cabbage, Ponhaus (commonly known as scrapple), Fish in Jelly, Frank Lauer's Dutch Bee Eel, Dutch Herring Salad, Schuylkill Dandelions, Cheese Pie, Dutch Shoofly Pie, Dutch Egg Pfannkuchen, and Elderberry Blossom Cakes.

Some of the observations made by Mr. Frederick, pertaining to Pennsylvania Dutch Cookery are quite interesting. Writing about Funeral Pie, he says: "Weddings and funerals both call for feasts among the Pennsylvania Dutch and a raisin pie with a latticed top is still called Funeral Pie, because it appears at all wakes worthy of the name."

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #227)

HURDLING 129 LEVELS

With commerce and industry and employment steadily surging ahead, folks are being reminded of the halcyon days of 1929 and comparisons are being drawn with current conditions.

In many quarters the question is being asked: "Is business as good now as it was in '29?"

In Pennsylvania, according to research by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, some industries which serve as business barometers reached higher levels in 1940 than in 1929, while others still were trailing but on the upgrade.

Of the 12 State-wide indices which are more or less widely used by business men to gauge commercial and industrial activity, only telephones in service, electric power, crude petroleum production and steel production topped 1929 records during 1940. In the latter classification no data on Pennsylvania steel production for 1929 are available that can be compared with 1940 figures. For the country as a whole, however, a seven per cent gain over 1929 was reported. Pennsylvania produces more than 30 per cent of the country's entire steel output.

- more -

The following is a list of classifications, outside of steel, with the percentage ratio of 1940 production or volume to that of 1929. The source of the compilation is in parenthesis.

Production of electricity for public use (Federal Power Commission), 154 per cent, crude petroleum production (U.S.Bureau of Mines), 146 per cent; Telephones in service (Bell Telephone Company, Pennsylvania Telephone Corporation, and United Telephone Company), 106 per cent; postal receipts (postmasters of leading cities in the State), 98 per cent; industrial employment (Pa. Dept. Labor and Industry) 95 per cent; factory payrolls (Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia), 91 percent; industrial activity (calculated on an annual basis by the Pennsylvania Business Service at Penn State College), 85 per cent; bituminous coal (U.S. Bureau of Mines), 78 per cent; anthracite coal (U.S. Bureau of Mines), 68 per cent, bank debits (for 17 leading cities of the State from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), 61 per cent; building contracts (F. W. Dodge Corporation), 51 per cent.

The tabulation of industrial activity in Pennsylvania since 1929 shows a healthy and substantial rise in the past two years. Using the 1923-25 period as an average or 100 per cent, the table shows that industrial activity reached 100.9 in 1929. In 1938 it slipped to 61.5; the next year advanced to 73.4 and in 1940 it jumped to 84.4.

At the end of the first month in 1940, industrial activity stood at 86.9 while for the month of December in the same year it had risen to 94.9 the highest it had been since March, 1930. Industrial employment shows an ever brighter picture. Persons employed in Pennsylvania industry in 1929 averaged 1,188,393, while the average in 1940 had climbed back to within 55,314 or 4.65 of that mark.

Here however is the good news: The latest available figures show that as of April 1, 1940, a total of 1,284,737 were employed in industry or almost 100,000 more than in 1929.

Thus far we have quoted figures on past performances. Let's see how we shape up for the future. If Pennsylvania continues at the industrial pace it has been going, particulatly in recent months, the index of industrial activity should close the current year well ahead of the prosperous days of 1929.

Since 1939 over 400 new industries have been established in our State- in fact Pennsylvania in 1939 and 1940 had a larger total of new industrial and utility construction than the reported total in any other state.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #228)

FASHION COPIES PENNSYLVANIA MODE

Here's another Pennsylvania "discovery."

Ever since Johan Printz and his intrepid band of Swedish settlers made the first Colonial settlement within the present borders of Pennsylvania and started poking about in the region of Tinicum, many men and women have uncovered and heralded a large and varied assortment of Pennsylvania modes and materials.

Latest of these "finds" is fast gaining wide recognition in the world of fashion. In fact the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, points out that much publicity already has been given to the recent development which has focused milady's attention to the plain and industrious citizens known as the Pennsylvania Dutch.

It all happened when a noted designer from a big city went on a shopping trip for a farm in Bucks county. The quest for the farm, however, was overshadowed by designer Dorothy Cox's introduction to Dutch folk lore and the contemporary costumes of the Mennonites and Amish.

Out of that meeting came a new source of fashion inspiration- the Pennsylvania Dutch motif in which vein millions of women soon are expected to be garbed.

- more -

From a popular fashion magazine, is the following description of this new trend:

"One of America's most picturesque corners has been tapped for these fashions.... the Amish and Mennonite communities. From their prim and proper dress, designer Dorothy Cox borrowed ideas for country clothes.... bib and bonnets, basques and pinafores, sleeves that modestly cover elbows, a skirt that respectfully covers the shins." The magazine goes on to tell that these fashions are worn in the evening, that the prints are patterned from designs on old hope chests and marriage certificates, from wall-papers and fabrics and even barn signs.

Recent advertisements calling attention to Pennsylvania Dutch fashions suggest that the shin-length skirt be worn with white cotton stockings... the charming print of a cotton dirndl is an authentic copy of a charming old one called "Bird-in-the-tree."... a Mennonite basque dirndl is pewter-grey calico, complete with pleated sunbonnet... an Amish apron of rust linen, with the typical triangular back, worn over a cotton dirndl, its "Heaven-on-earth" print copied from a marriage certificate.

Miss Cox's new fashion motif was not just the result of viewing actual present-day Pennsylvania Dutch dress. After touring various counties in Pennsylvania, she spent many hours of research in the Doylestown Museum, Philadelphia Museum of Art and Allentown headquarters of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. The findings were used in interpreting cotton prints used to fashion play clothes, country evening wear and daytime things.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #229)

PENNSYLVANIA OIL AIDS DEFENSE

Destined to play a prominent part in the Nation's defense program is Pennsylvania's fine and unexcelled grade of crude oil from which quality lubricants are made.

The importance of Pennsylvania oil is brought out by a striking comparison by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce which points out that the much publicized country of Iraq in the Near East, during the past five years has averaged about 31 million barrels output per year while during the same period this State's yearly average has been from 17 to 19 million barrels. In other words, Pennsylvania produces considerably more than half as much oil as Iraq.

The quantity of Pennsylvania oil, however, is not nearly as important as the quality. In 1940 Pennsylvania Grade Crude oil, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, amounted to 17,337,000 barrels or only about 1.2 per cent of the nation's output.

The real importance of Pennsylvania oil, however, is brought out by the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association which says:

- more -

"For years our oil has been the preferred lubricant for the nation's airlines. It is reasonable to assume that it will be required in substantial volume for the expanding air services and the mechanization of the army. Pennsylvania oils can do a better lubrication job than other oils and the nation's industries which have geared for armament production naturally need more oil."

Telling why Pennsylvania oil is best, the Association states: "Pennsylvania Grade crude is a distinctive and unique raw material which possesses chemical and physical characteristics which are not found in the crudes produced in any other field in the world. This fact is recognized by oil technologists and lubrication engineers the world over.

"Among these unique characteristics is an inherent stability of the hydrocarbons that make up the oil and which makes the oil resistant to change. Because these hydrocarbons are stable they are less susceptible to action from oxygen and other elements encountered in engine operation.

"Pennsylvania oils also change least in viscosity with change in temperature. Chemists have devised the term 'viscosity index', and Pennsylvania oils possess the highest natural viscosity index, being rated at 100 on the scale while other oils range down to a corresponding value of 0." In simpler form this means that Pennsylvania oils are relatively more fluid at low temperatures and do not thin out so much at high temperatures.

Eighteen counties in the Commonwealth contribute to the production of Pennsylvania's oil. These counties run along the north and western edge of the State, touching all counties in this area, except Erie. The counties are: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Forest, Greene, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

One of Pennsylvania's famous "firsts," is that the oil industry originated and was developed largely within her borders. It was on August 27, 1859 that "Colonel" Edwin Drake developed the first productive well in Pennsylvania. On that memorable day oil was struck at a depth of 69 feet near Titusville and started pumping 20 barrels a day.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #230)

KNOWLEDGE FOR FREEDOM

"Freedom can exist only in the Society of Knowledge."

To some this is but one of the inspiring phrases inscribed in the granite which meets the eye when one climbs the 62 steps leading to the main entrance of the State Capitol in Harrisburg.

To others, however, it is a symbol that calls for greater effort in their work. Among those who subscribe to this creed is the technologist- a person concerned with the science of industry or physical industrial research.

Because the work of the technologist is essentially technical and therefore not usually before the people's eye, many do not have a true concept of technological achievement or its importance. This article, it is hoped, will better acquaint Pennsylvanians with this important work in which their State is one of the leaders.

The creation of a new industry sometimes is due to chance, but more often is not. We all have heard of some great discovery that resulted from a dramatic accident or incident. But these freakish finds are rare when compared to the achievements of planned research.

- more -

Today freedom is being tested. But, if knowledge and research can return freedom victorious, and sound reasoning and experience says it can, then we must give impetus to the seeking of greater industrial knowledge.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that there are in operation throughout the country today, more than 2200 industrial research laboratories. These facilities are manned by tens of thousands of research workers at an annual cost of more than $200,000,000. The figures are from the National Research Council.

Pennsylvania holds an enviable position in this field of organized industrial research. In this State is a total of nearly 375 research laboratories, roughly one-sixth of all such establishments in the country.

Military might, which today is playing so important a role in the shaping of the world and the lives of its inhabitants, obviously can be checked or made more potent by new developments in science and industry.

Obvious also is the fact that new developments in the industrial arts will hasten our return to a normal existence in the post-war adjustment period. New products and new services that can absorb men, resources and energies now engaged in defense work will be welcome, - possibly essential - if our post-war economy is to be kept sound and prosperous.

Dr. L. W. Bass, Assistant Director of Industrial Research, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, speaking at the Conference on Industrial Production for National Defense, sponsored recently by the State Department of Commerce in Harrisburg, said:

"Not only in the present but also throughout the past century, Pennsylvania industrial scientists have held an outstanding position. Through their work new industries have been developed within our borders: in the manufacture of iron, steel, and coke, the sinews of modern civilization were forged; aluminum has been transformed from a laboratory curiosity into a household metal; in Pennsylvania also the refining of petroleum paved the way for a world-wide industry."

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #231)

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Those who champion the cause of the dairy farmer have proclaimed the month of June as National Dairy Products Month. And where dairying is concerned, Pennsylvania is an important factor.

The State Planning Board, of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, points out that in 1940 this State ranked third among the 48 states in cash farm income from the sale of dairy products - the 104 millions of dollars income amounting to about 40 per cent of Pennsylvania's total agricultural income.

Comparisons show that last year the cash return to the farmer in Pennsylvania from dairy products was approximately eight million dollars more than the 96 million dollars realized from this source in 1938. In 1939 the farmers realized 95 million dollars. New York and Wisconsin were the two States to top Pennsylvania.

From 125,359 farms reporting the number of cows milked throughout the State, it was reported that 796,236 cows and heifers were used for milking purposes, according to U. S. Census figures for 1940. Milk produced was 493 million gallons or 21 million gallons more than in 1934. Butter churned on farms amounted to more than 10 million pounds in 1939 or a decrease of almost four

- more -

million pounds from 1934.

Butter, incidentally, is one of the outstanding examples of products consumed in larger quantities in Pennsylvania than are produced in the State. The State Department of Commerce recently compiled a lengthy list of such products which has been published in booklet form.

Pennsylvania's production of butter in dollars amounts to $4,812,093 or less than one per cent of the total produced by the nation as a whole. Based on population, it has been estimated that Pennsylvania should use or consume $47,181,345 worth of butter. The State, therefore, is deficient $42,369,252 worth of production in butter.

Cheese is another dairy product of which a considerable amount is consumed in Pennsylvania but which is produced outside the State. Based on its population, Pennsylvania should use approximately $9,022,871 worth of cheese. The State's cheese production in dollars amounts to $1,759,339 or a deficiency of $7,263,532.

There is good reason for these cheese and butter "shortages", however, for Pennsylvania is in the heart of the most populous section of the country and requires a vast amount of fluid milk. The farmer finds it much more profitable to sell it as such, instead of selling the milk to be manufactured into butter and cheese.

Having adopted the slogan, "Make America Strong," the June 1941 Dairy Month will attempt to stimulate the sale of milk, ice cream, butter, cheese and other milk products. National Dairy Month was organized by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Included among the organizations in Pennsylvania who are aiding this promotion are: Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council, Interstate Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association and Pittsburgh District Dairy Council.

- 30 -

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #232)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHEMICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Industrial progress in meeting our present national emergency is dependent upon many factors, one of the most important being the chemical industry - an industry which shows three centuries of constructive accomplishments.

As a result of public appreciation of the products of the American chemical industry, the people of this country, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, have become so chemically minded that they are today the greatest per capita consumers of chemical products in the world.

In the present emergency, as in past emergencies, chemical technology is stimulated to new levels and the resulting achievements promise to short-cut the periods of distress and cushion the after effects of our defense efforts. It is little realized how much the struggle for American liberty has depended upon the chemical industries. The great chemical industries of today had their beginnings in early Colonial days with the humble production of glass, potash, soap, dyes, fertilizers, metals, gun powder, sugar, pigments, paints, varnishes, drugs, turpentine, pitch, leather, salt, meat preservatives, and fermentation products.

Pennsylvania has been a heavy, and possibly the prime, contributor to American chemical advancement. From the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research,

-more-

Pittsburgh, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, has obtained a list of industrial and chemical "firsts" which emanated from this State. The list is a lengthy one and space limitations permit the mentioning of only a few. The first manufacture of sulphuric acid in the country was achieved in 1793 by John Harrison in Philadelphia. Harrison in 1814 also made the first important technical improvement, a platinum still for concentrating solutions. S. Wetherill & Son, Philadelphia, in 1804 began the first American manufacture of white lead; Carter & Scattergood, Philadelphia, is credited with the manufacture of hydrochloric acid in 1834 and Charles Lennig, Bridesburg, Pa., first pioneered in the production of chlorine in 1847. Included among the notable early American scientists who became interested in chemical manufacturing processes was James Woodhouse, professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania from 1795 to 1809 and Joseph Cloud assay master at the Philadelphia mint who in 1807, made an interesting research on Brazilian alloys of palladium and gold.

Other early milestones in this and allied fields include: a lime kiln erected at Mount Joy (manor of William Penn), 1681; first American paper made by William Rittenhouse at Germantown in 1697; a tannery established in Philadelphia by J. E. Rhodes & Sons, 1702; type foundry established by Christopher Sauer, Germantown, 1740; American Philosophical Society founded by Benjamin Franklin, 1743; first American pharmacy established by J. M. Otto, Bethlehem, 1752; The founder of the first chair of chemistry in the United States by the Philadelphia Medical College, 1769; the establishment of the famous Flint Glass Factory of H. W. Steigel, Lancaster, 1770; experiments in making native silk, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1770.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #233)

"RESEARCH AND MORE RESEARCH"

A poignant appeal for immediate, effective and increased research recently was made by Herbert Hoover in an address at Haverford College. Stating that the survival of free nations depends on a defense against air attack, the ex-President declared the defensive answer lies in "research and more research."

Aimed to spotlight acute present day need for research, Mr. Hoover's timely remarks recall the rich heritage that research and experiment has handed down to us who enjoy the highest standard of living of any nation on the face of the earth.

Pennsylvania, the nation's recognized industrial leader, has contributed much to industrial advancement. This is evidenced by the formidable list of industrial "firsts" which originated in the Keystone State. These pioneer achievements have been compiled by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce from data furnished by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of Pittsburgh.

Last week's "Know Your State" article contained a list of Pennsylvania industrial and chemical milestones prior to the American Revolution in 1775.

-more-

The following is an extension of that compilation and covers the period from 1775 to 1832.

In 1775, the year the American Revolution began, Benjamin Franklin erected a type foundry in Philadelphia; 1786- Christopher and Charles Marshall produced Ammonium Chloride, and Glauber's salt was manufactured in Phila.; 1787 - Morocco and other colored leathers were made in Phila., 1789- calico and linen printing by John Hewson, 1790- paint pigments produced by Samuel Wetherill & Sons, Phila, 1791- anthracite discovered in Pennsylvania, 1792- Philadelphia Chemical Society formed, 1793- sulfuric acid first made in America by John Harrison, Phila.; 1796- first glass factory in Pittsburgh conducted by Isaac Craig and James O'Hara, first paper mill west of Alleghenies operated by Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharples, Brownsville, Pa., gas lights exhibited by Peter Ambrose, Phila.

After the turn of the century, Adam Seybert of Phila. in 1801 developed mercurials, 1802- potato starch process used by John Biddis, Phila., 1804- Harmony Society, Phila. experimented on tanning, brewing, distilling, dyeing, leaching potash, expressing oil, making soap, etc., 1807- carbonated water manufactured by Joseph Hawkins, Phila.; 1808- first flint glass factory, Thomas Bakerwell & Co., Pittsburgh; 1812- Academy of Natural Sciences organized in Phila.; anthracite first used in industries; 1813- Pittsburgh Chemical Society formed, salt shortage led to first production on Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, western Pennsylvania; 1814- copper plating, platinum working, and porcelain glazing operated by Eric Bollman, Phila., Fort Pitt Iron Works manufactured cast iron cannon, under the direction of Joseph McClurg, Pittsburgh; platinum still first used in U. S. for concentrating sulfuric acid, John Harrison, Phila.

Spurred by foreign competition and traffic protection, many industrial aids were marketed between 1815 and 1844. These included: 1815- C. Schrack & Co., dry colors, Phila.: 1816- calorimotor (electric battery for heating) invented

by Robert Hare, Phila., gas lighting on large scale, Phila.; 1817- steam paper mill first used, Pittsburgh; 1819- first American lithograph print presented to American Philosophical Society; lead pigments used by Mordecai Lewis, Phila.; 1820- H. W. Butterworth & Son operated a bleachery, Phila.; 1821- first college of pharmacy, Phila.; Horracks & Bro., dye works, established in Phila.; 1822 - Bernard Douredoure produced oils, fats, candles, soaps, Phila.; 1823- quinine sulfate, sulfuric ether, spirits of nitre, and acetic ether manufactured by Rosengarten & Sons, Phila.; 1824- Franklin Institute, Phila. incorporated; 1825 - Queensware manufactured, W. E. Tucker, Phila.; 1828- Steam locomotive first used in U. S., Organization of the Carbondale & Honesdale R. R., 1830- rubber cementing process improved, J. K. Mitchell, Phila.; 1831- Charles Lennig started manufacturing heavy chemicals, Phila.; 1832- morphine salts manufactured by Rosengarten & Sons; Pennsylvania Coke and Iron Co., made the first attempt to use coke in iron manufacture.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

:::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #234)

80 YEARS OF PRODUCTIVE RESEARCH

Following ex-President Herbert Hoover's recent plea for "research and more research" comes an announcement from an executive of the National Research Council that the United States must speed up and make more efficient its own research in order to compete with Germany's 60 billion dollar industrial research set-up.

Pennsylvania, always a potent factor in the Nation's industry, has contributed much to the industrial growth of the United States. In the two preceding "Know Your State" articles, there has appeared a list of industrial and chemical "firsts" originating in Pennsylvania from early Colonial times to the start of the Compromise Tariff Law in 1833 which provided gradual reduction of duties on many chemicals.

In the eighty years from 1833 to the start of the World War in 1914, industrial and chemical research in this State was unusually productive. The following information has been compiled by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce from data supplied by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh.

In 1833 Rosengarten & Sons, Phila., started to make a wide variety of

-more-

chemicals including piperine in 1833, strychnine in 1834, veratine in 1835, and iodides, codeine, bismuth and silver salts in 1836. Nitric, muriatic, citric, and tartaric acids produced by John Carter and Joseph Scattergood, Phila.; 1836- J. C. Booth established a commercial industrial chemical laboratory, Phila.; geological survey of Pennsylvania; 1837- potassium and ammonium alums manufactured by Charles Lennig; 1839- iron ore smelted with anthracite, William Lyman, Pottsville; 1841- coke manufacture begun at Connellsville, Pa.

What has been referred to as the beginning of industrial expansion, took place between 1844 and 1876. 1845- petroleum discovered, Tarentum, Pa., in salt borings, unsuccessful effort made to refine it; 1846- bromine manufactured, David Alter, Freeport, Pa.; potassium ferricyanide made, Carter & Scattergood, Phila.; 1847- bleaching powder manufactured, Charles Lennig, Bridesburg, Pa.; iron decarbonizing by air blast studied by William Kelly; zinc discovered and reported by Lehigh Co., Pa.; 1849- J. C. Booth appointed melter and refiner, U. S. Mint, Phila.; John Lucas & Co., manufactured paint pigments, Phila.; 1850- "Encyclopedia of Chemistry" by J. C. Booth, Phila.; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. organized; smokeless powder first made in U. S. by Charles Lennig, Phila.; 1851- converter with pneumatic blast for malleable iron and steel, William Kelly.

The year 1855 marked a study of petroleum in Pennsylvania by Benjamin Silliman, Jr.; 1856- nickel ores of Pennsylvania investigated, J. C. Booth; spelter refined, Bethlehem, Pa.; 1867- acetate of lime and methanol, J. A. Emmons and A. S. Saxon, Crawford County, Pa.; 1872- carbon black from natural gas produced in Pennsylvania; 1874- water gas introduced, Thaddeus Lowe, Phoenixville, Pa.

The Centenary Exposition in Phila. in 1876 marked the first extensive exhibit of American chemical industries. In the same year concentrated alum was made by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.; natural gas pipe line established in Titusville, Pa.; 1880- Pennsylvania mineral oils used as lubricants; 1882-

natural gas used for melting glass, Bradford Window Glass Co., Pittsburgh; 1887- benzol, phenol, nitrobenzol made by D. W. Jayne, Phila.; 1888- aluminum produced electrolytically on commercial scale by C. M. Hall, New Kensington, Pa.; 1891- carborundum first produced by E. G. Acheson, Monongahela City, Pa.; 1894- selenium ruby glass, Nicholas Kopp, Pittsburgh; 1910- Diamond Alkali Co., soda-ammonia process, Pittsburgh; 1911- air pollution investigations begun in Pittsburgh; 1913- Mellon Institute of Industrial Research founded; radium produced commercially by the Standard Chemical Co. of Pittsburgh.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #235)

PENNSYLVANIA SHEEP

As the Defense Program gains impetus the sheep and wool industries in Pennsylvania become increasingly important.

With Australian and other imported wools curtailed by the war, Pennsylvania's 404,000 sheep valued at $2,155,000 are an important economic factor to the Nation's woolen industry now gearing to meet sharply increased demands brought on by the Defense Program. The figures are for 1939 and are the latest available.

Pennsylvania climate and topography are well suited for the raising of sheep and according to the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the sheep population has not fluctuated much in the past 25 years. During the past quarter century there have been between 400,000 and 500,000 in the State, an average which tops any other Eastern State.

There are many breeds in Pennsylvania but half of all the sheep are of the Merino type- a fine wool breed found mainly in the southwestern part of the State where climate, moisture and pasture conditions seem ideal for producing fine wool of high spinning qualities. Next in number are the Shropshire and Hampshire breeds. Other breeds in the State are Dorset, Southdown, Cheviot and Oxford Down.

-more-

Fully 50 per cent of all sheep in Pennsylvania are in the two counties of Greene and Washington in the southwestern part of the State. The former county as of Jan. 1, 1940 (latest available figures) had 123,510 and the latter 89,410. In third and fourth place, respectively, are Mercer and Crawford in the northwestern part of the State with 12,150 and 10,900. Tied for fifth and in seventh place are two counties in the north central section, Bradford and Tioga, with respective totals of 8440 and 8140.

In the south central part of the State, Franklin, Cumberland and Bedford have considerable flocks. The first named is tied with Bradford county for fifth place with 8440. Cumberland with 7560 is in eighth place and Bedford, with 7350, is ninth. Butler and Lawrence Counties in the west central section, are in 10th and 11th position, with respective flocks numbered at 7320 and 5730.

The Merino breed of sheep has an interesting background. While the native home of the Merino is Spain, it is believed that the breeding stock was imported from Italy and Northern Africa. There were two large groups of Merinos in Spain: the Estantes or stationary flocks, and the Transhumantes or traveling flocks. Spain had developed her flocks so that she had almost a monopoly on the fine wool sheep industry when, early in the 19th century, Napoleon invaded that country and overthrew the government. Merino sheep in Spain possessed three characteristics which have had an important influence on their subsequent history: first, they produced very fine wool; second, the mature sheep were very hardy and able to travel; third, they were disposed to stay close together when feeding, resting, or traveling. These three factors are still maintained by the breed and explain why Merinos are popular in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and in the Far West on the ranges of the Rocky Mountains, as well as on the vast areas of the Southwest and Texas.

Although Merino sheep were brought to the United States as early as 1793, they did not get a substantial footing in this country until commercial

difficulties arose with England and France in 1807. That year the Embargo Act was passed and the price of wool increased to $1.00 a pound. This resulted in the importation of 6000 to 8000 Merinos in 1809, 1810, and 1811. This is the foundation stock for many of the Merino sheep now found in Pennsylvania and this State has had much to do with the development of this now famous American Merino known throught the world for superior fleece weights and fine quality wool.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #236)

BEST WOOL IN PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania can be found the best wool in the world.

The fine wool that comes from the Merino sheep, prevalent in the southwestern part of the State, is stronger than even the fine and lengthy wool produced in Australia. Now with the Defense Program going into high gear, demand for this top grade of wool is rapidly increasing.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reports that according to data supplied by the State Department of Agriculture and by State College in 1939 (latest available figures) 9,842 Pennsylvania farms clipped 379,000 sheep and lambs for a total of 2,842,000 pounds of wool. The average yearly poundage of wool produced in this State in the past 25 years approximates 3,000,000 - more than any other eastern state. Half of the 404,000 sheep in Pennsylvania are of the Merino breed and are centered in Greene and Washington Counties in the southwestern section of the State. There are, however, ample flocks of sheep in every part of the State as evidenced by the fact that 32 counties have wool growers' associations.

-more-

The following is a list of the first 10 counties in wool production in Pennsylvania in 1939, and the dollar return to the farmer:

1- Greene, 903,630 pounds, $235,800; 2- Washington, 711,310 pounds, $184,940; 3- Mercer, 78,040 pounds, $18,730; 4- Crawford, 66,240 pounds, $15,900; 5- Franklin, 63,880 pounds, $14,690; 6- Cumberland, 53,400 pounds, $12,280; 7- Butler, 49,840 pounds, $11,960; 8- Tioga, 48,070 pounds, $12,020; 9- Bradford, 47,640 pounds, $11,910; 10- Bedford, 47,320 pounds, $10,880.

Another interesting observation drawn by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, was that Pennsylvania led all eastern states in the amount of wool shorn from sheep in 1939 and 1938. In 1939 this State averaged 7.5 pounds of wool per sheep; New York was second with 7.4 pounds of wool per sheep; Vermont was third with 6.8. In 1938, Pennsylvania recorded 7.3 pounds of wool per sheep; New York was second with 7.2 and Vermont, third with 6.7.

Endowed with the proper climate, topography and pastures for the raising of sheep, Pennsylvania also is strategically situated from a marketing angle. Boston, New York and Philadelphia, all have active wool markets, particularly the first mentioned, and all are easily accessible from all parts of the State.

Pennsylvania leads the middle Atlantic States in certain classes of wool machinery, according to statistics in the bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. In woolen and worsted looms, Pennsylvania easily tops New York and New Jersey. In the broad, over 50 inch looms, this State has 3,442 compared to 2,049 for New York and 2,664 for New Jersey. In the narrow, under 50 inch looms, Pennsylvania has 928 compared to a total of 62 for New York and New Jersey.

In spinning spindles, Pennsylvania leads in the worsted variety with 239,988; New Jersey has 158,366, and New York, 92,640. In woolen spindles, New York has 211,218; Pennsylvania, 174,575 and New Jersey, 73,847.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #237)

ICE CREAM EVERY OTHER DAY

If you have a penchant for ice cream, Pennsylvania is the place to live.

According to statistics of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, this State produced from 38,000,000 to 40,000,000 gallons of ice cream in each recent year - enough to supply every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth with the equivalent of a cone of ice cream on alternating days for an entire year.

Pennsylvania and New York, according to a recent national survey, have a commanding lead over the other states in the production of ice cream, with the latter barely edging out this State for first place.

Trailing the top two states are Illinois, Ohio, California, Michigan and Massachusetts. An idea of Pennsylvania's lead over these states can be obtained from the fact that this State's ice cream output is almost twice as much as the next state, Illinois, or more than the next two states, Illinois and Ohio combined.

In wholesale production, that is production for sale to retail and wholesale outlets - not direct to consumer sales - the State Planning Board

-more-

reports that Pennsylvania leads the country, the output in 1939 being 38,419,000 gallons while New York State was second with 33,882,000 gallons.

Pennsylvania always has been in the front ranks in the production of ice cream. In fact, it was in this State that ice cream first was manufactured commercially.

The pioneer effort in this field generally is credited to an Italian confectioner, a Mr. Bosio, who manufactured this delicacy for the retail trade in the Germantown section of Philadelphia in 1800. Pennsylvania again was credited with a pioneer effort when the State College in 1892 became the first to offer a course of instruction in the manufacture of ice cream.

The period in which ice cream production and sales made the largest increase is from 1916 to 1920 - a period which covered part of the last world war.

In 1916, first official records of the ice cream industry in Pennsylvania, revealed that the total investment in the industry was $6,359,900 and the value of product $9,976,400. Four years later there was an increase of about 350 per cent: capital investment reaching $20,273,700; output, 26,338,100 gallons, and value of product $35,322,300.

Another Pennsylvania "first" that helped develop the ice cream industry is credited to a Carl Jacobs, of Hazleton, who became the first regular user of "dry ice" as a refrigerant. Today dry ice has replaced to a great extent salt brine. In 1927 the total tonnage of dry ice in Pennsylvania for ice cream refrigeration was about 20,000 pounds. In 1939 it reached the total of 15,000,000 pounds. Pennsylvania now produces more ice cream than did the entire country 38 years ago.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES, ACTING SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #238)

PENNSYLVANIA'S AID TO PHARMACY

Pharmacy and its 60,000 practitioners throughout the country whose prime function it is to prepare medicines for those who require them, owe much to Pennsylvania.

This State, according to statistics issued by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, leads the nation in the number of registered pharmacists with a total of 7500 - or one and three-quarters men for each pharmacy in the Commonwealth.

To Pennsylvania goes the honor of having the first pharmacy and the first college of pharmacy in America. The former has been in continuous operation in Bethlehem since 1745 when it was established by Dr. John Frederick Otto.

In 1821 the druggist in the Commonwealth organized what is now the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science. It was incorporated one year later. The pharmacy course at that time was conducted as a night school and usually was finished in about two or three years. At present, however, a full four-year curriculum is required to receive the Doctor of Pharmacy degree.

-more-

Another notable Pennsylvania achievement in the annals of pharmacy was the creation of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Philadelphia in 1858. Philadelphia also was the birthplace of the American Journal of Pharmacy, oldest continuously published periodical of its kind in the English speaking world. It still is maintained as a record of progress in pharmacy and allied sciences by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Although the first law regulating the practice of pharmacy in the New World was invoked in 1622 at the behest of authorities in England, it was not workable and in 1878 Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania signed what is known as the "original pharmacy bill." Used as the basis for similar legislation in other states, the bill provided for the regulation of the sale of poison and aimed to prevent misbranding and adulterating of drugs and medicine in the Commonwealth.

This law was amended 10 years later and in 1917 a new bill was passed which tended to make the law more applicable to the times. In 1921, Pennsylvania legislation again was the forerunner of drug statutes which were widely followed elsewhere.

The latter statute made it mandatory for any person who wished to conduct a drug store in Pennsylvania to apply for a permit. A similar provision now is mandatory in every state.

Harry H. Buch, secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, calls attention to the fact that although the first federal food and drug act came into being in 1906, Pennsylvania had virtually the same regulation as far back as 1878 - or 28 years prior.

Another forward step in pharmacy was scored by this State in 1937 when $20,000 was appropriated for the establishment of a laboratory in which various drugs and preparations are tested to safeguard the public's health.

In 1940 Pennsylvania had 3979 registered pharmacies or 6.6 per cent of all the drug stores in the nation - an average of one drug store to 2300 inhabitants.

An interesting disclosure by the State Planning Board is the derivation of the druggist symbol - the letter R with a thin line through the bottom of the last down-stroke. The symbol is traced to a pagan emblem for the God Jupiter. The emblem resembled the figure "4" and was used to identify healers.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #239)

PENNSYLVANIA GLASS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

With the war causing a shortage of many metals, Pennsylvania's prolific glass industry is destined to play a prominent role in the present emergency.

Not only does Pennsylvania lead the Nation in the value of its glass products but also is a leader in the diversification and quality of glass items.

According to figures of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, this State's glass output in 1939 (latest available figures) was a little less than 86 millions of dollars.

The greatest single item in the above figure is glass bottles which amounted to $28,582,500. Miscellaneous products covering a large variety of specialties amounted to $28,256,300; plate glass, $10,284,500; glass tableware, $5,647,700; window glass, $5,266,200; lamp chimneys, etc., $4,447,900; construction glass, $1,400,000 (estimated); glass mirrors, $1,232,800; decorative glass, $286,100 and cut-glass, $275,700.

Although the greatest glass production is in the Pittsburgh area and surrounding counties, sizeable plants also exist in the oil and gas producing

-more-

counties to the north and other sections of the State, notably in Clarion, Jefferson and Tioga Counties. Smaller plants are located throughout the State and the glass industry as a whole in Pennsylvania employs well over 20,000.

Silica sand, soda ash, lime and cullet (crushed glass) are the chief ingredients of glass. Sand is the base, soda ash a flux and lime a hardener. Cullet is added to hasten melting because it melts more quickly than raw materials. Sand for glass is essentially quartz and a principal source is the water-laid Oriskany quartzite of the Alleghenies which supplies glass factories east of the Ohio river. Plants located in Huntingdon County produce a fine quality glass which is used extensively throughout the glass industry. In 1937, a record output of glass sand was established in Pennsylvania - 958,294 tons, of which 522,518 tons or 54.5 per cent came from Huntingdon County.

Every ton of glass produced requires more than a ton and a half of raw materials. The first step in the manufacturing of glass is the forming of the "batch" which is the mixing of portions of sand, soda ash and lime. The batch is then inserted in a specially designed furnace where a temperature of over 2400 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained for periods of 24 hours in order for the material to have a chance to melt together.

Care is taken to break up all the lumps and release bubbles of gas which form in the batch. The molten glass then flows by gravity through a passage into the refining chamber where at a temperature of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit the molten glass awaits withdrawal for blowing. In former years all glass was hand blown but today, for many purposes, there are automatic blowing machines.

A good deal of theorizing has been done as to the start of glassmaking and it would require too much detail to sift the various claims. The earliest evidence, however, of the existence of the art of glassmaking is found in Egypt and although Egyptian chronology is so uncertain that the same events are assigned by different Egyptologists to periods thousands of years apart, inscriptions and

paintings on the glass itself indicate its manufacture at least from 4000 to 6000 years ago. In this country, however, the making of glass began in the latter years of the 17th century but did not attain any considerable importance until a century later when in 1765 Baron Henry William Steigel, a German settler, erected glass works near Manheim, Lancaster County.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #240)

FORESTALLING COMMUNITY CRISES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

During this year there has been an acceleration in the number of requests to the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, for local planning and zoning information, which shows that communities are becoming aware of today's fast moving events which are materially affecting the welfare of every part of Pennsylvania. These abnormal conditions are primarily the result of the National Defense Program which is causing an unprecedented increase in business activity and unpredictable population shifts affecting many localities.

The normal life of at least twenty communities in the State already has been upset by the emergency. Tent colonies and trailer camps not always equipped with sanitary facilities are forming. Small board and tar paper houses are being built and scattered indiscriminately throughout and near dignified residential areas. School authorities will be faced with problems at the beginning of the fall term that are going to be hard to solve. In situations of this type much of the blame can be placed on the community itself since in most

-more-

instances, an industry is willing to cooperate if there is any previous plan or outline to which it can adhere, but in its absence, the industry and its employees endeavor to fit themselves into the locality as best they can under the circumstances.

Since the peak of industrial expansion will not be reached for some time, many communities have yet to feel its effect and therefore have time to work out a plan if prompt action is taken. It is therefore gratifying to know that people in some localities are beginning to think about constructive plans to prevent the chaos occurring when a very rapid unplanned expansion of a community takes place.

While zoning is generally turned to first when a community seeks a control for rapid expansion, it is by no means the only or complete aid. A zoning ordinance, while controlling among other things the location and density of residences, will not regulate the quality, thereby permitting the construction of buildings which are fire hazards or which have unsafe structural features. These undesirable characteristics in new building construction can be prevented in a community through the passage and enforcement of a building code. Enabling Acts have been passed by the Legislature which will permit any minor civil division in Pennsylvania to exercise this control.

A building code may not only regulate the construction, alterations and repairs of the building itself but also facilities such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, etc. These are important considerations since water and sewerage facilities which are quite adequate in a sparsely populated area may become very dangerous when the population increases and houses are closer together.

Each community should determine its relationship and obligation to the national emergency and act accordingly with its interests in mind. While the National Government is going forward with its National Defense Program, communities should think promptly and quickly with respect to their "local defense" programs.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #241)

POPULATION DENSITY IN PENNSYLVANIA'S TOWNSHIPS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania's townships are becoming more densely populated, according to an analysis made by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, using as a base the U. S. Census of 1940. It disclosed that the State average for all townships in 1940 was 68 persons per square mile, 5 more than in 1930. The median, however, was only 47 in 1940 while in 1930 it was 44.

The analysis also showed there was still an increasingly wide difference in the population density of the most and least densely populated townships of the State ranging from over 6000 to slightly more than one person to the square mile. Twenty-four townships had an average of more than 1000 persons per square mile, one more than in 1930. The majority of the townships had less than a hundred persons per square mile, there being 1181 in 1940 or 35 less than in 1930.

Upper Darby in Delaware County holds the distinction of being the most densely populated township in the State, having a density of 6464 persons per square mile in 1940. This was more than twice the number of persons per square mile than was shown for any other township in the State. Its population density for 1930 was 5298 persons per square mile or a gain during the decade of 1166.

-more-

At the other extreme several townships were grouped closely. Pine in Clearfield County and Barclay in Bradford each had 1.4 persons per square mile, while Porter in Pike County and Grugan in Clinton each had a density of 1.3 persons per square mile. The presence of a large acreage of State owned land, where there are no permanent residents with the possible exception of a few foresters and fire wardens, is an important reason for these townships being so sparsely settled. In every township mentioned above, over half of the land area is owned by the State.

There are two classes of townships in Pennsylvania namely, first and second. An Act passed in 1899 made all townships in the State having a population of three hundred or more to the square mile, townships of the first class, while all others were classified as townships of the second class. This division was deemed necessary so that laws could be passed regulating their municipal affairs which would better fit actual conditions. However, it is not mandatory that townships of the second class upon reaching the required density, become townships of the first class and there are many such communities eligible for reclassification if they so desire. There were 60 townships of the first class in the State in 1940, while 113 had a population density of three hundred or more to the square mile. Thus 53 townships of the second class could change their classification to first class if they feel so inclined. In 1930 only 107 townships had a population density of three hundred or more to the square mile.

Because of the wide range in density and since it is not mandatory for a township to change its classification, a problem is created for the General Assembly that they sought to prevent by the law of 1899. As mentioned previously, there are many instances in which conditions differ in the densely populated areas from those sparsely inhabited, making difficult the application of general laws. As an example, White Township, Beaver County, the most densely populated of the second class, has a density of 2578 persons per square mile and the previously mentioned Grugan Township with a density of 1.3, are both townships of the second class and any laws passed with respect to townships of the second class are equally applicable to both.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #242)

SAVE GAS AND SEE PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvanians, faced with a gasoline shortage at the close of summer and with the beautiful autumn season still ahead, have a great opportunity denied the people of less fortunate states.

Within our State borders there are thirteen million acres of forest land, over forty thousand miles of State highway and more than that amount of township roads and over two million, eight hundred thousand acres of public land. The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out that Pennsylvania motorists are extremely lucky in having close at hand one of the greatest recreational areas in our country.

Far places always lure the summer travellers but this year in a time of national emergency Pennsylvanians should, as a patriotic duty, investigate the attractions of their own State which draw every year hundreds of thousands of tourists from every part of our nation.

Many a resident of the Keystone State is not aware of the fact that Pennsylvania contains over two million acres of State and National forest land and seven hundred thousand acres of game land.

- more -

We have all visited Valley Forge and Gettysburg but there are eighteen other historical parks and ten natural monuments now maintained by our State Department of Forests and Waters or by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Many of these are of national importance and are visited every year by thousands of travellers from all over the world.

In addition to these sites there are twenty-eight State forest parks and five Federal Recreation Demonstration Areas, many in spots of outstanding scenic beauty, which provide swimming, boating and camping facilities for all.

Today, with the defense program in full swing, the tremendous efforts of our eastern and western cities offer to the travellers a new thrill in the spectacle of the industrial might of our Commonwealth going ahead at full speed.

A trip down the Delaware, or a drive at night along the river banks at Pittsburgh, will provide the visitor with memorable pictures of the greatest industrial power in the world engaged in an all-out effort.

There is no need, the State Planning Board points out, for a Pennsylvanian to travel far these days, or to use up much gasoline, to enjoy outdoor life amid some of the most striking scenery in the east of our country and to view the most interesting sights that have been afforded the people of this generation.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #243)

POST-DEFENSE PLANNING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Every person in some way is affected by the National Defense Program and most of our citizens have it more or less constantly in their thoughts. This is as it should be and much cooperation is needed if we are to be successful in the Program. Many persons, however, also are thinking beyond the present to the time when the nation will again return to its normal life.

Important as is our Defense Program, it is devised to fit temporary conditions and our communities and problems will be here long after the present emergency is past. The problems left behind probably will be enlarged because of the speed at which we are moving today, necessitating many readjustments later.

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and State Planning Board have been studying and analyzing these problems for some time and an increasing number of requests have been received from other governmental and private agencies for cooperation and advice. These State offices were called upon by representatives from several local communities and conferences were had concerning the manner in which they could assist in solving their own local problems and just how they could

-more-

cooperate in a State or National program. At the time procedures were discussed and suggestions made.

One of the most important aids which will provide a partial solution to these coming problems is to have available and ready for execution a planned program of public works. This program could begin to function immediately after the present emergency is ended thus cushioning the inevitable shock which industry and labor will feel. At the present time an organization is being assembled for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which a public works program can go in this respect. The first step in this direction is the taking of an inventory of those public improvements which will be necessary over a period of years and in the near future every community in Pennsylvania will be contacted for their opinions and suggestions so that a program can be planned intelligently.

Many persons do not realize that collectively the amounts of public funds expended every year for municipal improvements and repairs are enormous. These expenditures, if controlled and properly planned, can be helpful not only for the added physical convenience they give to the people, but also can furnish needed employment for many workers when they are released from their present occupations due to the termination of the National Defense Program and while peace time jobs are being developed for them. If there is no coordination of collective local public works programs, work which is not urgently needed may be started before the present emergency is over with the result that more confusion would be added to an already perplexing situation.

It is strongly urged that communities begin thinking about their future public works program, so that when they are asked for their cooperation, information can be made readily available. During the temporary curtailment of public works expenditures, which is suggested at this time for all except those of an absolute imperative nature, the communities' financial status can be improved, thus removing a major obstacle by preparing the local treasury for the proper moment when the time for public works expenditures is at hand.

NEWS RELEASE FROM
PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD
Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #244)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENSE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania's production of materials for the Army and Navy has completely justified the claim that our Commonwealth is the keystone of National Defense. By the beginning of June, when the Navy Department ceased publishing the amounts of defense contracts allocated to the various states, Pennsylvania's total of direct contracts for the Army and Navy was more than $1,300,000,000. The total of all orders and defense expenditures, including those for construction, allocated to our State to the thirtieth of June was more than $1,600,000,000. These figures, however, represent but a fractional part of Pennsylvania's contribution to defense during the past year and the large number of the State's sub-contracts as well as the production of enormous quantities of raw materials in our coal mines and steel mills justify the claim that Pennsylvania is today making the largest total contribution of any state in our Union to the program of defense.

In a statement released by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, it is pointed out that in Pennsylvania's shipyards there are now under construction 24 vessels for the U.S. Navy including 3 battleships,

- more -

1 mine layer, 2 motor torpedo boats, 6 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 5 sub chasers and 5 mine sweepers. Pennsylvania shipyards on the Delaware have also under way or on contract 80 tankers, 31 cargo ships and 1 cargo passenger ship. The total cost of naval and merchant ships under government contract in Pennsylvania yards is $734,550,641.

In the first world war Pennsylvania industries were also distinguished by the speed and quantity of their output. The Tacony Ordinance Corporation in the seven months from August 11, 1917 to May 15, 1918 erected a complete steel works and completed the forging of an order for 155 milimeter guns which were shipped 8-1/2 months from the date when this ordinance plant had been nothing but an empty patch of ground. It is only fair to state, however, that despite the speed with which we went into production in 1918 only a few American made guns were ever shipped to our armies in France.

That the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Corporation early this July completed its 1,000th tank within little more than a year of the receipt of its order is more significant than many of the remarkable achievements in the first world war, which frequently resulted in the completion of arms and ammunition too late to be of actual service in battle. For it is a fact, from the official record of the Ordinance Department, that between April 1, 1917 and November 11, 1918 the United States shipped over seas only 815 units of mobile artillery in a war in which in the single battle of the Somme the British fired four million shells.

Some outstanding classes of defense orders on which Pennsylvania industries are now at work are as follows:

Transportation Equipment	$28,892,301
Tanks and Parts	92,952,803
Guns & Armor Plate	74,089,195
Machine Tools	21,000,000
Textiles	59,000,000
Shells and Ammunition	67,851,000
Construction of plants and cantonments	129,383,000

The materials now being turned out by our State's industries for the Army and Navy include an astonishing variety of products among a host of other items: 1,058,000 pieces of chinaware; more than 200,000 gallons of paint; 2,180,000 undershirts; 1,875,000 neckties; 70,000 pairs of bakers' pants.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #245)

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL THE BACKBONE OF DEFENSE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Modern warfare is a war of steel against steel. Armies need food, clothing, and a thousand types of equipment - everything, in fact from kitchen aprons to bass drums. Pennsylvania is today manufacturing an immense variety of such materials. But steel is the backbone of war. And Pennsylvania is the greatest steel producer in the western hemisphere.

The products of the steel works of the Keystone state, according to a statement recently issued by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, are more than one-third of all the output of our nation. More than one-third of all American steel works are located in Pennsylvania. With a normal output of 16 million tons of steel a year, Pennsylvania's furnaces have a peace time capacity greater than that of any foreign nation but Germany and Russia, and equaled in 1937 to 83% of the production of the entire German Reich including the Saar, 99% of that of Russia, more than 120% of the output of the United Kingdom, and three times that of Japan.

The sustained war time capacity of our State's steel works may well prove to surpass that of any nation in the world. For many years the use of Bessemer

-more-

converters in our State has declined, though the steel produced by these converters can be used for many light structural purposes and for the making of wire and pipe. It can also be used as feeding material for open hearth furnaces greatly increasing their output. Among other steps now undertaken to expand Pennsylvania's steel production, two new Bessemer converters with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons under construction at Braddock, Pennsylvania.

In addition to the smelting of steel, Pennsylvania also leads our nation and almost all of the nations of Europe in its output of finished rolled and forged steel, and it is also the producer of nearly one-third of all American pig iron.

How greatly war demand has stimulated Pennsylvania's production of this primary metal is indicated by the fact that our State's output of pig iron to the end of August is approximately 7,590,000 gross tons as compared with 5,900,000 in 1940 and 3,920,000 in 1939. This represents an increased output of 93% over the same period in 1939 and of 29% over 1940. These figures indicate the very large and vital contribution which the heavy industries of Pennsylvania are now making to the National Defense.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #246)

PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL AND COKE VITAL FOR DEFENCE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Every gross ton of iron produced in America requires for its production approximately 2,000 pounds of coke, the yield of 2,853 pounds of coal.

In addition to being the leading steel producing area in America, Pennsylvania is also America's largest coal producer and turns out more coke every year than any comparable area in the world. In a statement issued by the State Planning Board, of the Department of Commerce, it is pointed out that in 1940, from its beehive and by-product ovens, Pennsylvania produced 17,412,024 net tons of coke - thirty percent of the entire output of our nation and more than twice that of any other American state; a production greater than that of Great Britain and exceeded only by Germany and Russia.

Considering its dominant position in steel and iron and the need for coke in American steel and iron production, Pennsylvania is today providing at a rapidly increasing tempo the four vital raw materials, which will determine the outcome of this greatest war of all time.

Pennsylvania's weekly production of bituminous coal has almost doubled

-more-

over the past two years. The State's weekly production of bituminous for the week ending July 26 was 2,702,000 tons; for the same week in 1940, it was 2,177,000 tons; for the same week in 1939, it was 1,335,000 tons. In the week ending August 16, Pennsylvania's total coal production of 3,852,000 tons was 32% of the total output of American coal.

The production of Beehive Coke, of which production Pennsylvania's output is nearly 89% of the U. S. total, it an excellent measure of the activity of our State's coal and steel industries. In 1939 to the end of the third week of August 227,800 tons of Beehive Coke were produced in Pennsylvania. By 1940, this figure had risen to 1,040,900 tons, an increase of 358%. By 1941, production for the same period had increased to 3,405,200 tons, an increase of nearly 1,400% over 1939.

In addition to this Beehive Coke production, Pennsylvania's by-product coke ovens produced in 1940, 14,861,000 tons of by-product coke, 221,897,903 gallons of coal tar, 507,602,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate, a base for fertilizer and nitrate explosives as well as 67,897,000 gallons of light oil from which is derived the principal ingredient of trinitrotoluol.

In the whole world no other area of like size and population is today equalling Pennsylvania's output of these basic products essential for modern warfare

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #247)

HOUSING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

There were only 2.9 per cent. of the 2,618,442 dwelling units in Pennsylvania vacant and for sale or rent on April 1, 1940 according to the U. S. Bureau of Census. An analysis of the data from this source on the occupancy status of the dwelling units of all States by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, reveals that Pennsylvania's percentage of all dwelling units unoccupied was one of the lowest in the Nation.

Only two other States (West Virginia and Iowa), in addition to Pennsylvania, had less than three per cent. of their total dwelling units unoccupied. Percentages for other States ranged upward with the highest occurring in the northern New England States, in most of the Mountain States excepting Utah, in New York, New Jersey and Florida. Florida's percentage of 8.9 was the highest, but this high ratio was undoubtedly the result of seasonal vacancies.

While there have been many changes in the housing situation, since early in 1940, caused by shifting population in connection with the National Defense Program, the statistics of more than a year ago are highly significant since they

- more -

are an indication of the normal trend. Studied from a long-range viewpoint, the normal trend is of major importance and while somewhat affected by temporary emergencies, the true situation is generally reflected by conditions undisturbed by present pressing necessities.

A statement made by Catherine Bauer, a noted housing authority and former staff member of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, that five per cent. vacancies are usually held to be necessary in order to allow for adequate selection on the part of prospective tenants, causes thought with respect to Pennsylvania's status. While no landlord wants vacancies, the lack of selection will create dissatisfaction on the part of the renters, resulting in a greater turnover which is also undesirable to the owners. Housing shortages also have the tendency to send rents soaring, a condition which few persons wish to see.

The percentage of vacancy statistics are deceiving since they do not reveal, among other things, dwelling units unfit for habitation which are now being utilized and those vacant that should never be reoccupied. If these houses were eliminated, Pennsylvania's position would be made still further acute.

There are, however, several bright spots in the housing picture. One of the most important, and especially so to post-defense planners who are thinking ahead to the time when conditions again return to normal and numerous workers are released from their emergency employment, is the feeling that need for housing will go a long way toward absorbing the labor which will be released by defense industries.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #248)

PENNSYLVANIA'S MINERAL WEALTH

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Data recently released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines reveals the fact that during 1940 Pennsylvania has increased her production of a very large variety of mineral products for the use of our nation in this period of emergency.

Our State has also maintained her foremost position in the production of slate, mineral paints, of cement, clay, coal, coke and its by-products, ferro alloys, pig iron, steel, stone, and sulphuric acid produced from copper and zinc smelters, and is second among the states in clay products, lime and sand and gravel. Pennsylvania is also among the four leading states in our Union in the production of silica sand and ground sandstone and of iron ore and produces or refines many important minor metals such as the increasingly valuable alloys of beryllium. The uses of this metal are rapidly expanding in the production of non-magnetic tools and critical parts for airplane engines and it has recently been employed in England to prepare from seaweed a new textile fabric resembling rayon. Beralite, a beryllium and aluminum alloy, lighter than aluminum and as strong as high grade steel is now being studied for use in the airplane industry.

It is not often realized that among the great variety of minerals and

-more-

metals produced in Pennsylvania must also be included both gold and silver. Pennsylvania's production of gold in 1940, while only $64,400, was greater than that of any state east of the Rockies.

The great demand which national defense is placing upon the production of metals has also served to emphasize during 1940 the fact that Pennsylvania, while the acknowledged leader of the United States in the production of both iron and steel, also leads America in the production of primary slab zinc, of which our State's output of 175,000 tons in 1940 represented an increase of nearly 20,000 tons over 1939 and of 35,000 tons over 1938. Pennsylvania's production of primary slab zinc was 26% of the national total in 1940. Pennsylvania's leadership in zinc production is a striking evidence of the enterprise and capacity of the State's industry, for our leadership in the output of slab zinc has been attained despite the fact that no zinc ore is mined in the State of Pennsylvania. This metal is of great importance in national defense because of its use in the production of battery elements, brass, paint, for the production of galvanized iron, in die casting, in automobile manufacture, in photo-engraving, in boiler plate and in the manufacture of brake lining.

For the first time since 1931 America is producing the metal cobalt from native ores. This cobalt ore is being recovered from iron pyrites produced at the Cornwall mine near Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Cobalt is employed in the preparation of paint dryers and as an alloy for steel in the production of cutting tools, drills, dies, valves, and magnets. Because of the decline of imports of that metal from Belgium, Germany, France and Finland, this recovery of cobalt from the ores in Pennsylvania mines has become a matter of great importance to our nation.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #249)

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Of the 76,151 dwelling units in Pennsylvania that were vacant and for sale or rent on April 1, 1940, 49,999 were located in urban places and 26,152 in rural territory according to the U. S. Bureau of Census. This was disclosed by a further analysis of the data from this source on the occupancy status of the dwelling units of all states by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, the first information of which was released several weeks ago.

The percentage of dwelling units which were vacant and for sale or rent is almost identical in urban and rural communities of Pennsylvania, being 2.8% and 3.1% respectively. For both types of areas these percentages are low in comparison to those for the Nation, which were 4.3% urban and 6.1% rural. In only three instances among the states did the percentage of urban vacancies exceed those of rural and they occurred in Illinois, Missouri and Florida.

There were considerable differences between the vacancy ratios in the urban and rural areas of states located near Pennsylvania, notably in the New England states. Maine's ratio of urban to rural vacancy was 4.3% urban to 10.1% rural,

-more-

New Hampshire 3.9% urban to 11.9% rural, Rhode Island 3.8% urban to 13.3% rural, with the ratios for the other states in this section being somewhat similar. New York and New Jersey, which border on Pennsylvania, had ratios of 6.4% and 5.8% urban to 11.1% and 11.7% rural, respectively.

It is apparent, from these statistics, that Pennsylvania's housing status is different from that of its neighbors. Whether the State is better or worse because of these facts is debatable. While many states have an unusually low percentage of urban dwellings vacant, in numerous instances this is offset somewhat by having rural dwellings available, but this condition is not true for Pennsylvania. It is reasonable to expect that a migration to the country, similar to that of the early thirties may again take place when defense industries return to normal operation, but present vacancies in rural areas of our State could not absorb any appreciable amount of urban dwellers.

If, as many persons believe, it is detrimental to the State's interest to have too low a percentage of vacancy, remedial measures in the form of a building program timed to begin when work is needed would prove to be an asset in many ways. On the other hand, perhaps the high occupancy rate is merely further proof that Pennsylvania is a fine place in which to live and that its inhabitants are reluctant to leave its borders.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #250)

AIR PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Air photographs of the State Planning Board are playing a vital part in our National Defense Program. In the "all-out" effort being made to increase the production of national defense goods, Pennsylvania's industries and utilities are using air photographs in planning for the expansion of plants and facilities. By using these air photographs, weeks and months of tedious surveying and mapping are eliminated and technical and engineering personnel are released for other urgent duties. Time is essential to industrial expansion and each hour saved increases production capacity and adds to our national security.

Every square mile of Pennsylvania has been photographed from the air. Nearly 30,000 air photographs and 980 photo index sheets are contained in the files of the Planning Board's offices in the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. These files contain photo index sheets for the entire State with the exception of Philadelphia County, and contact prints for all but the southeastern quarter of the State. Contact prints and enlargements may be purchased for any area of the State through the Department.

-more-

During the present national emergency these air photographs are being used in selecting sites for proposed cantonments, munition plants and for other strategic national defense purposes. They are being used by railroads and telephone companies in planning new lines and as a base for perpetual inventory records of their facilities.

Some of the largest manufacturing companies of the State are using air photographs in planning for the expansion of present plants and in the selection of sites for new ones. Coal operators and mining companies are likewise making good use of air photographs in the selection of new workings. The Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army utilizes air photographs in planning for flood control dams and protection works to safeguard these vital industries and utilities from devasting floods.

By using air photographs, it is possible to examine every square mile of an area or of the entire State within a comparatively short time. Topography, drainage, type of land use, forest cover and location of highways, railroads and structures of all kinds can be seen on the air photographs. Routes for railroads, power lines, pipe lines, highways, telephone and telegraph lines can be selected from the air photographs much more quickly than by any other method. Sites for proposed industrial plants can be scrutinized and evaluated more quickly and often with a greater degree of accuracy than by reconnaissance surveys on the site.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #251)

ONE-FIFTH OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRY DEVOTED TO DEFENSE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania's defense orders during the first year of our national defense effort equaled the grand total of $1,320,492,089 according to an audit recently completed by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. This figure does not include orders amounting to more than $75,000,000 placed with Pennsylvania contractors for work to be done in other states, or orders amounting to more than $14,000,000 placed with out-of-State contractors doing work in Pennsylvania, nor does it include millions of dollars allocated for non-manufacturing purposes such as defense training programs, defense housing projects and W.P.A. defense projects.

This large total of nearly 1 1/3 billion dollars also does not include the value of subcontracts being executed in Pennsylvania for manufacturers in other states nor does it indicate the tremendous volume of production of steel, iron and coal by Pennsylvania industry to supply shipbuilders and makers of tanks and artillery with raw or semi-finished materials.

These figures for the first year of defense effort represent the only complete information the people of the State are likely to obtain in regard to the

- more -

full extent of the primary defense orders in Pennsylvania until the close of the present world war, as about the first of July the Navy ceased publication of the amounts of its orders.

Since this is the only full year's record we will have, it is interesting to see what tremendous contribution Pennsylvania manufacturers are already undertaking for national defense. This includes more than $795,000,000 worth of ships, more than $93,000,000 in tanks, $75,000,000 worth of guns and armor plate, $69,000,000 worth of shells and ammunition and more than $59,000,000 worth of textile goods, as well as nearly $89,000,000 in building construction.

Pennsylvania is not often thought of by its citizens as an important center for the manufacture of motor cars and parts and yet orders amounting to $31,000,000 have been placed with Pennsylvania manufacturers for such equipment for the United States Army.

That Pennsylvania can greatly increase her production in many lines of defense production is shown by the fact that the State's direct orders for chemicals and allied products to the first of July is only a little over $4,000,000 although this State is the leading source of the coal tar by-products from which most of the important military chemicals must be manufactured, and that with our large capacity for the production of electrical supplies only $8,600,000 worth of such products have as yet been ordered from Pennsylvania manufacturers by our national government.

The State's present orders for airplanes and parts amount to $13,785,000. This figure is likely to be greatly increased in the near future since large factories for the construction of airplanes and parts are now being erected in Pennsylvania and have scarcely yet begun to go into production on the scale which will be witnessed during the next year.

The widespread readjustments of labor and industry which have already resulted from this expansion of defense output can readily be imagined when it is

considered that while some of our counties have no defense orders at all, in others the defense orders already placed amount to from half to more than twice the whole normal annual output of the county's industry. Defense orders placed in the full year covered by our record represent more than one-fifth of Pennsylvania's normal industrial output. In Philadelphia the orders placed are almost 50 percent of the total annual production of that city. In Montour County the orders represent 70 percent of the county's annual output; in Delaware County, more than 100 percent; and in Columbia County, 247 percent. On the other hand, in Lackawanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill, where there is still a large reserve of unemployed labor, the direct defense orders represent scarcely 2 percent of the average annual value of manufacturers. Pennsylvania will not be contributing its full capacity to the program of defense until these great discrepancies have been rectified and the defense orders have been spread into those regions in our State whose labor and manufacturing capacity have scarcely yet been called upon to contribute in any substantial way to the defense of the nation.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #252)

CASH INCOME, $14,000 PER ACRE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania leads all states in the sale of crop grown under glass and propagated mushrooms, according to statistics recently released by the U. S. Bureau of Census. From an analysis of this information by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce it was disclosed that the sales of these products for the year 1939 amounted to the sizeable sum of $9,074,212.

New York and Ohio ranked second and third respectively with sales for each amounting to over eight million dollars. Illinois ranked fourth selling nearly seven million dollars worth of these products. The total sales of the first four states amounted to nearly 42% of the Nation's total sales which were $78,530,545.

When agricultural products of the state are considered, there is a tendency to think only of well known field and orchard products, such as corn, wheat, potatoes, apples, etc., and overlook those grown under cover. However, by comparing farm values it is found that on a cash basis crops grown under glass and propagated mushrooms are nearly as important as apples or oats in Pennsylvania and much more important than such items as barley, rye, buckwheat, tobacco, peaches, grapes, etc.

Since a relatively small area is devoted to the cultivation of the before-

-more-

mentioned horticultural specialties, the space utilized is reported in square feet. In Pennsylvania 27,149,962 square feet of area on 1868 farms were devoted to this purpose. For comparative purposes the quoting of the area in square feet is confusing, because the acre is generally the unit of measurement used when farm land and agricultural products are discussed. When the area used for these specialized products is changed to an acre basis, startling disclosures result.

The 27,149,962 square feet mentioned previously is the equivalent of slightly more than 623 acres. By computing on an acre basis, the sale of products from this acreage amounting to over nine million dollars, the result is $14,559 cash income per acre. This figure looms large in view of the fact that a farmer, even in the best agricultural centers of our State, would be more than satisfied if a cash income of as low as $100 per acre could be derived from his entire farm. However, the area devoted to the production of the specialized crops averages only 1/3 of an acre per farm. The average annual income from this source of the 1868 farms reporting to be engaged, either wholly or partially during 1939, in the production of these products amounts to $4858. The figures quoted above,of course, are gross and no allowance is made for the high overhead expense necessary for the production of these items.

The growing of the specialized products is confined to small areas in the State. The greatest concentration exists in Chester County and forms a very important source of revenue for t his County. Other centers are located in adjoining counties in the Philadelphia suburban district and several are existent in scattered portions of the State and include Allegheny and Butler Counties. It is hoped that the market for these specialties will continue to expand as before, and that this source of income will increase still further.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #253)

HOW LARGE ARE PENNSYLVANIA FARMS?

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The average size of Pennsylvania farms is rather small in comparison to other states and the average for the nation as a whole. In 1940 Pennsylvania's average size of farms was 86.3 acres, while that for the country as a whole was 174.0 acres. The source for this information is the U.S. Bureau of Census and is a result of a study by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The size of farms can be taken as an indication of the intensity and diversification of farming interests, that is, the smaller the farm, the more chance that the land is being cultivated intensely. As an example, one of the best farming counties in the State, namely Lancaster, has one of the smallest average size of farms.

It is interesting to note the wide variance in average size of farms for each state in the Union. In this respect among the states, Pennsylvania ranks thirty-sixth. Other states range from Massachusetts, with the smallest average size of farms amounting to 60.8 acres, to Wyoming whose average size of

-more-

farms is 1866.2 acres. The largest farms are found in the Mountain States where it seems to be a misnomer to call them farms and would be better understood if they were termed ranches. There are only five states whose average size of farms is more than 1000 acres and they are all Mountain States which, in addition to Wyoming, are Arizona, New Mexico, Montana and Nevada. States with small average size of farms are found in the East and South and rank ahead of Massachusetts in the following order: Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island. All these states have an average size of farms of less than 74.0 acres.

Pennsylvania's average farm size has been rather stabilized for several decades but it is interesting to note that this is not true for the nation as a whole. The average size of farms for the United States has increased from 156.9 acres in 1930 to 174.0 acres in 1940. This increase was caused mainly by states west of the Mississippi River. In the New England and Middle Atlantic States, of which Pennsylvania is a part, the average size of farms decreased during this same period with the lone exception of New Jersey which showed a small increase of 3.3 acres.

The small average size of farms in the East, including Pennsylvania, is caused by various reasons, of which an important one is the growing trend toward decentralization of urban populations. Many farms in past decades have been utilized for building lots and widespread development has occurred, especially along major highways. Another important reason is the fact that the former city dweller becomes intrigued by the idea of having a small place of his own in the country and purchases a portion of a farm where he can engage in part-time farming and outdoor recreation without losing contact with the urban centers. All this has been made easier through the medium of the automobile.

It is interesting to know that in a populous state like Pennsylvania there are farms to be found of a size of 5000 acres and over. Pennsylvania has six such farms. To appreciate the size of a farm in excess of 5000 acres, it

must be realized that two relatively large cities like Lancaster and York could be located on a farm of this size. While farms of 5000 acres or more are unusual in Pennsylvania, they are quite common in Texas where there are 3360.

The Census which obtained the above statistics occurred prior to the beginning of the National Defense Program. Undoubtedly this Program will have some effect on the size of farms, probably to decrease the size. In the West and Middle West, because of the demand and price of grain and meat products, persons not hitherto engaged will secure unused acreage or parts of farms for grain and cattle raising purposes. In the East, widespread real estate developments are taking place and industrial establishments and airports are being located on land formerly used for agricultural purposes. However, any change which takes place will not alter the status of Pennsylvania's agricultural position since it is well supplied with adequate arable land and numerous persons thoroughly trained to put this land to its best possible use.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #254)

ANOTHER DEFENSE INDUSTRY - AGRICULTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

From an analysis made by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce of agricultural statistics compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Census, it was disclosed that on April 1, 1940 nearly a billion dollars was invested by Pennsylvanians in farm land, farm buildings farm implements and machinery.

Farm buildings in Pennsylvania were valued at $500,862,289 and farm land alone at $363,337,506 in 1940. The value of farm implements and machinery was $129,099,593. In the United States the total value of farm land and buildings exceeds 33-1/2 billions of dollars, while farm implements and machinery are valued at slightly more than 3 billion dollars.

Based on the above statistics, the total value of the land and buildings on an average Pennsylvania farm is $5,113 (buildings alone are worth $2,963). The farm implements and machinery for this average farm were valued at $764. While the land and buildings on an average farm in the United States are valued at more than that for Pennsylvania or $5,518, the farm buildings are valued at only $1,707 and the farm implements and machinery total $502.

-more-

These values are based on the bare farm, buildings and machinery, but no consideration is made of the amount invested in livestock, seeds and inventory of farm products. If this is taken into account, many more millions of dollars would be added to the total value of farms.

In thinking about the National Defense Program, the emphasis has been naturally placed upon manufacturing industry. Million dollar corporations are in the spotlight and there is a tendency to forget the farmers since their businesses are divided up into very small units. However, each farm is in the same light as a small manufacturing unit and when the 169,027 farms are thought of collectively, the large figures mentioned result.

It is highly important that our farms produce as never before because the wheels of manufacturing industry would soon come to a stop if these small units should cease to function. Not only are they producing food for our industrial workers, for our army and for export, but also, and to an increasing extent, they are producing agricultural products used in industrial processes.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce

Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #255)

PENNSYLVANIA - AN IMPORTANT SANDSTONE PRODUCER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania was one of the leading states in the nation in the production of sandstone for the year 1939 according to a preliminary report covering mineral industries in the United States by the U.S. Bureau of Census. This information was revealed by the research studies of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Commercial sandstone quarries and mines in the United States produced a total of 2,937,000 short tons of sandstone which included 2,159,000 tons of crushed and broken stone and approximately 778,000 tons of rough blocks or slabs. The total value of this production at the quarry and mine amounted to $3,957,000. The crushed and broken sandstone was produced in fourteen states with Pennsylvania accounting for 56% of the total production. California ranked second with 17% of the total production while 27% was produced in the twelve remaining states. Thus, Pennsylvania's commercial production of crushed and broken sandstone amounted to more than that for all other states combined.

There were thirty companies operating thirty-six quarries and mines in Pennsylvania and producing crushed and broken sandstone in 1939. Six companies

- more -

operated seven mines in California while New York and South Dakota had the same number of companies and quarries, with five and four respectively. In the production of this product, Pennsylvania employed an average of 637 wage earners and 54 salaried employees. Wages and salaries amounted to $623,015 and $84,808 respectively.

Pennsylvania's production of crushed and broken sandstone amounted to 1,216,729 tons which was valued at $1,544,064. California produced 377,149 tons valued at $337,271. New York produced 132,868 tons and South Dakota, 156,938 tons valued at $175,027 and $159,400 respectively. This sandstone was produced entirely from open quarries, with the exception of approximately 164,000 tons which were produced from underground mines all located in Pennsylvania.

If the value per ton at the mine and quarry can be taken as an indication of quality, Pennsylvania's crushed and broken sandstone is of a superior grade. The average value per ton of this type Pennsylvania sandstone amounted to $1.27, exceeded only slightly by the average value per ton in Wisconsin and New York which amounted to $1.36 and $1.32 respectively. Colorado and South Dakota's production was valued at $1.20 and $1.02 per ton respectively while the state ranking second to Pennsylvania in volume of production, namely California, had an average ton value of only $ .89. The average value per ton for all other states amounted to $ .94.

Pennsylvania's commercial sandstone quarries do not produce a great quantity of the rough block or slab production in the United States. Their production amounted to only 20,470 tons valued at $49,603. United States production, as mentioned previously, totaled 778,102 tons valued at $1,395,450.

The total production of all types of sandstone produced in the nation in 1939 was about 41% less than the quantity reported in 1929 and the quarry value almost 64% lower. However, the output of sandstone by so-called "non-commercial" producers who were not canvassed by the Bureau of Census increased from 1,432,000 tons in 1929 to 6,205,000 tons in 1939. The source of these latter figures is

the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The major reason for this large increase was undoubtedly caused by the depression, when persons not usually engaged in mining sandstone, turned to it in lieu of other employment. Figures on this production were not available by states, but since it consisted mostly of crushed and broken stone and Pennsylvania is by far the leader among the states in producing this type of stone, it is logical to assume that a large portion of this production was mined in our Commonwealth.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #256)

PENNSYLVANIA TRANSFORMED THE WORLD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

In a little grass covered plot on the banks of Oil Creek near Titusville, Pennsylvania, a capped iron pipe rises a foot or two from the ground. A pile of boulders beside the pipe marks the spot as having some peculiar significance. But the scene is a peaceful rural Pennsylvania meadow beside a winding stream.

Few who ~~pause~~ at that spot, in this year of war and struggle, stop to reflect that at their feet stands the source and center of the tremendous forces which have now divided the entire civilized world into two armed camps. Yet that is the fact.

Here at the Drake oil well began on Pennsylvania soil a new phase of human civilization. This was the first producing oil well in the world. From this peaceful and now almost deserted spot has spread across the whole face of the earth all the benefits and the tremendous consequences of the industries based on petroleum. Here was born gasoline, paraffine, and those lubricating oils which alone make possible the operation of the world's industrial machinery. And here also was first produced the means by which man would put the whole Western world on wheels,

-more-

transform our whole economic life through the invention of the automobile, and the diesel engine, and finally conquer the air.

On the whole earth there is no spot more significant to the fate of modern man than this quiet historic site on Oil Creek in Venango County, Pennsylvania. There began a thousand benefits, and there also were enacted the first scenes in the great historic tragedy created by the struggle for control of the world's oil fields.

Meanwhile, eighty-two years after the digging of Drake's well, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out in a recent bulletin, the oldest and most steadily producing oil field in the world is still providing America with the finest quality of lubricating oils.

Strangely enough this first discovered oil field in the world, the Pennsylvania Bradford field, has continued through nearly three generations to produce a grade of crude whose value per barrel is more than one hundred percent greater than the average for all other oil fields in the United States. It commands a price frequently three times that of the crude oil from the Western fields, and is today so valuable as a source of lubricants that gasoline is merely a by-product in its refining.

Once the economic center of the oil industry of the entire world, the Bradford field in Pennsylvania, because of the unique properties of its product, still maintains Pennsylvania's position as the seventh most important oil producing area in America. Only two nations in Europe - Rumania and Russia - exceed our Commonwealth in their output of crude oil, and only three in Asia - Iran, Japan, and the Dutch East Indies.

In the quality of the product and in its life as a producing area, this Pennsylvania field which originated the petroleum industry still remains the most remarkable oil field in the world. It produces approximately eighteen million barrels of crude every year, and adds annually, according to the State Planning Board's statement, more than thirty-six million dollars to the State's income.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #257)

BIG INDUSTRY AND PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

An analysis of the latest report on "Census of Manufactures for 1939," published by the United States Department of Commerce, emphasizes Pennsylvania's leadership as a big industry state. The number of industrial establishments in Pennsylvania employing over 250 wage earners exceeded the number of similar plants in any other state by nearly one hundred, according to a statement released by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania had 659 of these large plants; New York ranked second with 561; Ohio third, with 466; Illinois fourth, with 462; Massachusetts fifth, with 393; and Michigan sixth, with 332. Ranked according to the number of wage earners, Pennsylvania was first with 479,056, which was over 100,000 more than the next ranking state, Michigan. Pennsylvania likewise ranked first in the amount of wages paid and the value added by manufacture for plants in this classification.

These same general facts are also true if we regard all plants employing more than 100 wage earners as big industrial plants. Pennsylvania's 1787 plants

-more-

in this category exceeded the number of similar plants in every other state; and they also led in the number of wage earners, wages paid, value added by manufacture and value of production.

Many of these big industrial plants of the State are the natural outgrowth of smaller establishments, but a considerable number had their beginnings in other states and either moved to Pennsylvania or established branch plants here because of the unusual advantages of a Pennsylvania location with respect to labor, raw materials and markets.

Pennsylvania's industry is by no means confined to large plants, however, for its 12,000 manufacturing establishments employing less than 100 wage earners, but having an annual value of production in excess of $5000, provided employment for 193,000 persons in 1939. While many of these smaller plants provide parts and semi-finished products to the big industrial plants, others utilize the large concentrations of population within the State as ready markets for their products.

Despite the fact that the number of plants and the number of wage earners in Pennsylvania have increased greatly during the past few years, there still exist many opportunities for additional establishments within the State. Pennsylvania has markets, raw materials, available labor and attractive sites for many additional industrial plants.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1941

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #258)

PENNSYLVANIA'S WARTIME RESPONSIBILITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The Keystone State's enormous responsibility toward winning this war on the Axis powers is brought out clearly in the following facts summarized today by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The Port of Philadelphia in 1940 handled 27,178,534 tons of merchandise. Of all our ocean ports it was second only to New York in the tonnage of its cargoes, and exceeded any port on the Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico. Together with the Port of Erie on the Great Lakes, Philadelphia's cargo total gives to Pennsylvania a volume of water-borne commerce greater than that of all New England.

More workers are employed in Pennsylvania's factories than in all the nineteen states between the Mississippi River and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These nineteen states occupy more than one-half of the continental area of our country.

Pennsylvania's factory payrolls are greater than the total in these nineteen states by more than $220,000,000 a year.

These facts alone would indicate the unparalleled concentration of war work which is bound to center upon our Commonwealth until victory has been won

- more -

over the forces of Germany, Italy, and Japan. But they are far from telling the whole story of Pennsylvania's wartime responsibility.

Pennsylvania is the eleventh state in our Union in the value of the products of its farms. It is frequently the first state in the Union in the cash value of its potato crop. Despite the heavy concentration of industry within its 44,000 square miles, Pennsylvania will thus be an important factor in feeding the people of this nation.

Pennsylvania's steel furnaces have a capacity three times those of Japan and produce 30% of all the steel smelted and manufactured in the United States.

Pennsylvania's iron works produce nearly one-third of America's pig iron.

Pennsylvania's mines produce one-third of America's coal supply.

Pennsylvania's coke ovens produce 30% of our nation's coke and by-products.

Pennsylvania's ship yards have now under construction three-quarters of a billion dollars worth of ships for the United States Navy and merchant marine. Yards along the Delaware now hold contracts for more than 200 vessels whose total cost will be a billion five hundred million dollars.

Pennsylvania's knitting mills, which in peace times dominate the nation in their production of hosiery and underwear, will be called upon to produce a major part of the output of knitted textiles which must ensure the health and comfort of our soldiers and sailors.

More than one-fourth of Pennsylvania's industry is now engaged in defense, but when the full demands of a great war compel the transformation of American industry to an all-out military effort it will be upon Pennsylvania, because of the vital nature of our State's products, that the greatest burden and responsibility for the national safety is certain to fall.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #259)

THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN CHRISTMAS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

When Americans come downstairs on Christmas morning to open their presents and spend what is for many the happiest day of the year, they can be pleased by one thing about Christmas which has not been true in the past twenty-five years. Our Christmas this year means employment and prosperity to many thousand American workers, both men and women, in creating for our holiday pleasure, things that have always been bought in the past from the three Axis powers, Germany, Italy and Japan.

Christmas tree ornaments and the toys that so delight America's children have been, until the past year or two, very largely imported products. Even our American Christmas trees to the number of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 a year have been imported from Canada and Newfoundland.

The immense contribution which America's holiday cheer has made in the past to the income of Germany and Japan may be gathered from the fact that in 1937, our most prosperous recent pre-war year, we imported nearly 39,000,000 dolls from the Axis powers, $500,000 worth of mechanical toys, and nearly 5,000,000 toy musical instruments. The glass balls for the decoration of Christmas trees have been predominantly a product of Germany.

- more -

Even during the earlier years of the first World War there was a considerable commerce with Germany and a large importation of goods from Japan, so that this year for the first time within the present generation there will be celebrated throughout our land the first All-American Christmas.

Pennsylvania leads America in many important branches of manufacturing and is the second largest American state in population. But according to a statement released by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, it does not produce its full quota of many of the articles which today add pleasure to the Christmas Season. It is interesting to note, however, that Pennsylvania manufacturers are already beginning to appreciate the possibility of greatly increasing their production of the toys and games with which we delight the hearts of our children during the Yuletide.

Even so early as 1939 the blockade against German commerce had resulted in an increase of 24 per cent. in the value of Pennsylvania manufactures of children's toys and games, and that industry now employs more than 2,600 of our people in eleven counties of this State. This year most of the glass Christmas tree ornaments used in the United States are a product of Pennsylvania.

It is certain that great opportunities still exist in Pennsylvania for the development of a larger toy-making industry than we have today when we remember that here in our State there are more than 2,500,000 children under thirteen years of age, and that to give to each one of these young ones a happy and carefree Christmas is part of the American ideal of life, no matter whether war is raging over the whole earth or not.

Strangely enough, in the manufacture of children's sleds, bicycles and velocipedes, which might seem to be a natural monopoly for an area which produces so much of the Nation's steel, Pennsylvania is far behind many of the smaller states.

Within the next year there are many things we grownups may have to learn

to get along without, but it is not a part of the American tradition that we will allow the young people of our Nation to lack the means for healthful enjoyment in their own homes. Of all the products of modern industry, toys perhaps give the largest satisfaction for the time and materials invested in their manufacture.

While defense priorities may limit us as to our automobile tires, or our aluminum kitchen utensils, let us hope the time will never arrive when every little girl in America cannot have a new doll at Christmas time, and every little boy a sled, an express train, or a pair of skates.

Pennsylvania manufacturers would do well to investigate the opportunities now afforded them to make this All-American Christmas a permanent institution.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1941

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #260)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHRISTMAS TREES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

In almost every home in America one of the very oldest traditions of the human race is faithfully followed every year during the week between Christmas and New Year's when millions of evergreen trees shed their pleasant aroma in millions of American homes.

Just how far back in the human race began this ceremony of setting up a tree inside the home toward the end of December, no one really knows. Some believe that it goes back to the dawn of history and represents the religious feeling of very ancient man. Just at the turn of the year, when the days begin to grow longer, the evergreen tree seems to have been a universal symbol of the desire of the men, women and children of the North Lands of long ago to see the green of spring again beyond the bleak winter snows which lay ahead of them. It has even been guessed that the decoration of the Christmas tree is an ancient pagan rite, designed to propitiate the unknown Spirit which every year brought a renewed life again to the desolate fields and forests.

However that may be, the Christmas tree has now very properly become an expression of that same spirit of hope in modern man. And when we decorate a tree,

-more-

and set it up in our home, we are still showing a kinship with our remote ancestors, in our hope of a better year to follow, and in our faith that warmth and sunshine will follow the winter's cold.

The Christmas tree is a part of American life and adds to the pleasure and gaiety of the Yuletide season, but of late, it is pointed out by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, it has also been providing increasing opportunities here in Pennsylvania for profitable use of much of the State's submarginal farm land. In spite of the fact that Pennsylvania was at one time almost completely covered with forests, and still contains more than 13,000,000 acres of woodland, most of Pennsylvania's Christmas trees have until very lately been brought into the State from other parts of our country or from Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland. Commercial production of Christmas trees in Pennsylvania has been confined to a few large plantations devoted to that purpose, and scattered through the farming areas of the State. Though there are many smaller areas in which Christmas trees have been grown by farmers on patches of submarginal land of a few acres each, the largest single Christmas tree plantation in Pennsylvania is an area of about a thousand acres in Indiana County.

The kind of tree used for Christmas trees is generally a matter of local custom. Scotch Pine is today rapidly becoming a favorite in parts of the State where the tree is locally grown. Canada and the New England States send every year into Pennsylvania many car and truck loads of the fragrant Balsam Fir. From even so far away as Wisconsin and the great forests of the Pacific Coast, Black Spruce and Douglas Fir trees have been shipped to Pennsylvania in recent years. There is also a flourishing business among nurserymen and tree growers in supplying small potted trees to be afterwards planted outside on the lawn, or in the garden. Such trees are generally Norway, or White, or Blue Spruce.

The gathering and preparation of Christmas garlands and Christmas wreaths employs many hundred people in our State during the early weeks of December. The

popularity of laurel wreaths has sometimes been thought to threaten the extinction, in our State, of those dense growths of mountain laurel which have made the blossom of that plant the State's official flower. Warnings have been issued by our botanists that the gathering of laurel and other evergreens should always be conducted under proper supervision to prevent the uprooting of the plants and the destruction of their next year's growth.

One of Pennsylvania's greatest charms lies in the profusion with which nature has spread throughout its woodlands these perpetual green plants of laurel, rhododendron and ground pine. The preservation of these beauties is a duty for all who love them or profit by them.

Following the traditions of old England, holly is one of the most popular of all trees for Christmas wreath and garland, but the eagerness with which that plant has been sought in our Pennsylvania woods has made it today one of our rarer evergreens. In several of the southern states, where holly is produced in quantity, state supervision of the gathering of the branches of these trees has been established, so that there may be a perpetual supply. Pennsylvania would do well to be equally forehanded in protecting its own native laurel.

Since Christmas trees require only from six to ten years to reach a desirable size, and since the growth of trees in every part of our State is highly advantageous for flood control, for the making of soil in barren places, and for the prevention of erosion, it would prove very valuable if, on hundreds of thousands of acres of submarginal farm land, pine and cedar trees could be planted to provide a perpetual crop. If that were done, many hilly regions of our State, not suitable for crops or pasture, would be yielding a small but steady profit to their owners, and the people of the State might all be enjoying Christmas trees grown on their own native soil.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #261)

GASOLINE FROM PENNSYLVANIA COAL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The United States produces nearly one billion three hundred million barrels of petroleum a year, which is more than 60% of the world's total output. In view of this huge volume of oil production the question often arises in the public mind as to what would happen to our industries and to our way of living, and to even our possibility of self-defense if this oil supply should ever very greatly decline.

While many things about the future of industry are unpredictable there is one fact which can be stated with complete confidence, - if Americans in the year 2441 have any desire to ride in automobiles or to transport their goods in trucks, it will not be the lack of gasoline that will prevent them. There are few things about which we are so certain as that the American citizen of 500 years from now will still have an adequate supply of fuel both in a solid and a liquid form. The reason for the definiteness with which this statement can be made is that the processes by which motor fuels and lubricating oils can be derived from coal have already reached the stage of being commercially practical. These processes are in use today by three of our enemies, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and by our ally, Great

Britain, which is today supplying a considerable part of the fuel used by the Royal Air Force from the hydrogenation of coal.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce has frequently pointed out the importance of establishing in our State one or more plants in which this process of hydrogenation can be carried on. This recommendation has been made, not because of any serious doubts as to the immediate future of our oil supply, but because it is felt that a state which leads America in the production of coal should also lead our Nation in developing those uses for coal which are likely to be of growing importance in the future.

This word "hydrogenation", which is certain to appear more and more often in our newspapers and magazines, should be better understood by the public. All motor oils and gasolines are chemical compounds principally composed of two simple and universally distributed elements, hydrogen and carbon. Hydrogen is the lightest of all gases and is the principal ingredient of both natural and manufactured gas. Carbon is found in the structure of all living things and forms the vital material of the bodies of trees and plants, and even of human beings. It occurs in nature as a mineral in the forms of coal, graphite, and diamonds.

It is only necessary to combine the carbon of coal with hydrogen gas under proper conditions to transform coal into gasoline and fuel oils. Sometimes the coal is ground into a powder and mixed with oil to form a paste which is heated in the presence of hydrogen gas. When this is done with the addition of a small quantity of certain metals, such as finely divided nickel or cobalt, various grades of oil and gasoline are produced, and in the best modern equipment as much as 200 gallons of gasoline can be derived from a single ton of coal. In other processes coal tar is used instead of coal itself. This same technique can be used to ensure the extraction of a larger amount of gasoline from crude petroleum, and some of our present motor gasoline is already being produced by such a procedure.

Hydrogenation is not the only means which can be employed to extract the motor fuel from coal. Another process known as "carbonization" has also been

employed with success in Great Britain. In this process the coal is roasted at a low temperature and the resulting gas yields a considerable quantity of a liquid similar to gasoline.

These processes are not yet necessary in the United States except as a possible measure of safety to make certain that on our eastern coast we could have an adequate supply of gasoline or fuel for airplanes and naval engines if the transportation of crude oil from the great western producers was ever interfered with. But in the past five years, perhaps foreseeing the nature of the present war, Great Britain has developed both hydrogenation and carbonization plants which even as early as four years ago had an output of more than a million barrels of gasoline. In Italy, motor fuels have been produced from coal, lignite, peat, and crude petroleum, and as early as 1936 a four hundred million lira company was set up for that purpose. Japan has been engaged in experimenting along this line for a number of years and its program for the liquefaction of coal was pointed to an annual production of 13,650,000 barrels of fuel by 1944. Germany, one of the pioneers in the development of this industry, possesses a synthetic plant at Merseberg which is believed to have a capacity of approximately 3,000,000 barrels a year and the total output of gasoline manufactured from coal and lignite is believed to have been about 7,000,000 barrels in 1937, after which year information became suspiciously scanty.

Experiments already conducted at the School of Mineral Industry of Pennsylvania State College have shown that the production of oil suitable for a household fuel from Pennsylvania bituminous coal will be relatively simple, and that several types of western Pennsylvania coal are well suited to this process. Testimony has also been given before a Congressional Committee that the cost of the process under present conditions is not much, if any, above twelve cents a gallon, as compared with production cost of five cents a gallon for the refining of crude petroleum.

Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board points out, may, in the future, find the manufacture of liquid fuels to be one of its most important industries.

The State should, therefore, be a leader in the research and development of methods for utilizing both anthracite and bituminous coal for this purpose.

The most serious problem in developing the process has been the difficulty of finding proper corrosion resistive metals for the chamber in which the conversion of coal to oil finally takes place. But this fact again is merely a challenge to Pennsylvania's great technical equipment, for in our State have already been solved many of the most vexing problems in the development of alloyed metals for every type of industrial use.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #262)

RUBBER FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAW MATERIALS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Fifty years ago rubber was an industrial curiosity used chiefly for elastic bands, pencil erasers, mackintosh coats, and gum boots. Today it dominates our personal lives to an extent that few have ever realized until faced, as now, with the possibility of getting along without it.

Rubber has shaped the development of our great cities, and changed the pattern of American agriculture.

Once this essential gum was a product of the wild forests of the Amazon. Today 89% of all rubber imported into the United States comes to us from regions now involved in the war with Japan, including British Malaya, the Netherland Indies, and French Indo China. Of that raw rubber, between 500,000 and 600,000 tons have been imported in every recent year, of which amount 80% has been used in the manufacture of tires and inner tubes. Pennsylvania, according to a study by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, is the fifth state in its use of this raw material in its manufactures.

There are two answers to America's dependence on foreign sources for this essential raw material, and both provide Pennsylvania with an outstanding opportunity

- more -

for becoming a leader in the new America which is certain to emerge from this war.

American agriculture, now capable of a vast overproduction of food stuffs, may turn part of its effort to the production of plants such as the Mexican Guayule, and the common goldenrod from whose sap raw rubber may be extracted. Such plants have received attention from students of this problem but there has, in the past, been no real incentive for engaging in their culture. The most promising recent development is the discovery that a Russian type of dandelion, the kok-sagyz, yields a useable type of rubber and is adapted to a wide variety of soils and to a temperate climate.

Industry can also eventually supply all of our shortage of rubber through the production of any one of several rubber-like materials, some of which are tougher and more oil-resistant than the natural gum. The valuable properties of rubber are due to the fact that the molecular or chemical particles of which it is composed are in the form of long chains or ropes of atoms.

Several artificial substances have been discovered which have this same type of structure. These are the Buna "rubbers" of Germany; Neoprene, developed by the Dupont Company in America; Flamenol, a General Electric product; Korogel and Koroseal of the B. F. Goodrich Company; Vistanex, a Standard Oil synthetic; Thickol, another American discovery, and other similar products developed in Japan, Russia, Belgium and Great Britain.

Some of these forms of synthetic rubber are acetylene gas derivatives, requiring for their production coke and lime combined in an electric furnace, and a later treatment with hydrochloric acid.

One type of Russian and also of American "rubber" is derived from grain or potato alcohol, one from petroleum, while one German type uses acetylene derived from coke oven gas.

In another type, a material resembling hard rubber is also derived from salt, sulphur, and natural gas.

Since the best of these compounds have a resistance to wear higher than that of natural rubber and are also superior in retaining gases and air under pressure, the rubber problem of the United States can be solved within a few years by the use of materials all found in abundance in the State of Pennsylvania, or by the growth of rubber bearing plants.

Productive facilities now under construction have an estimated capacity of 40,000 tons of synthetic "rubber" a year, which is about 7% of our normal requirements. Large additional plant construction increasing this output to 20% of normal consumption is now under consideration.

While the present manufacturing costs are higher than was the cost of raw rubber purchased in pre-war markets during the past few years, it is very probable that with large scale production this cost could be greatly reduced. It is also probable that for many years to come the price of raw rubber will be substantially higher than during the past decade.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that in the production of rubber substitutes Pennsylvania has today an unparalleled opportunity to turn several of its most abundant raw materials into one of the most vital necessities of modern life.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #263)

PENNSYLVANIA HANDICRAFTS OFFER NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce is this week conducting a working exhibit of the State's native handicrafts at the State Farm Show.

Thousands of people all over Pennsylvania are today producing beautiful and useful articles that can do much to replace products which have been flooding our markets from the Axis countries. Many, if not most of these workers, have special skills that it is now very important to have at work. Many of them are men and women who could not possibly find employment in defense industries, and who live far away from the centers of machine production.

They have an important part to contribute during our current emergency. The manufacture of native handicraft products does not compete with governmental defense production as does the making of most machine-made products. It does not divert our factories from their business of providing the utmost production of the instruments of war.

Native handicrafts provide a means of employment and of self support for a large number of our aging citizens who might otherwise be wholly dependent on state aid or on their relatives. The handicrafts preserve old American traditions

- more -

and stimulate our native patriotic pride in having in our homes objects of beauty and use made by hand by American workers along the traditional line of American taste.

Handicrafts provide employment for young workers and would do much to preserve those family ties which are today so frequently broken because of lack of employment for our youth in rural areas. Such work would also add greatly to the emotional health of our young people, who all too frequently can find nothing of interest to occupy them around their own homes.

Handicrafts are the sources of all American industry. The great modern glass industry began as a handicraft which early developed into such famous colonial manufactures as that of Stiegel glass. Many important industries of the near future may also arise from the Pennsylvania handicrafts of today. The present importance of the arts and crafts in preserving some of the very things for which this war is being fought is even greater than their importance to our industry. They add to the beauty, satisfaction and pride of modern America, as they have always done in the past. They provide a relief from the strain of our highly specialized lives - a relief most needed in a time of war.

Pennsylvania has always been a center of native American arts and crafts. Its weavers, its potters, and its glass makers, since early colonial times, have produced much of the most beautiful handiwork done in America. These arts have persisted into the 20th Century, though for a long time they had little encouragement. In Pennsylvania new forms of handicraft originated among the Plain People of our eastern counties. The arts and crafts of many European countries have also taken a new form in our State and are still practiced.

Centers of the handicrafts have additional importance because of their attraction for tourists from our own State and from other parts of the nation. Similar centers in the South and in New England have become a mecca for visitors for many years. Until very lately Pennsylvania has been neglecting an important source

of income through its failure to call attention to the achievements of our State's handicrafts.

No one can examine the exhibition of Pennsylvania handicrafts now being shown by the State Department of Commerce at the Farm Show, in connection with a working exhibit in which weavers, potters, and other hand workers are producing the products of their crafts, without realizing how great a resource of skill and usefulness the handicrafts provide to supplement our State's great industrial production.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #264)

PENNSYLVANIA POTTERS DEVELOP A NATIVE ART

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

From an output of a mere $20,000 worth of material in 1924, the handicraft industries of the United States have grown to such an extent that they are today turning out a product valued at many millions of dollars.

For a long time this phenomenal growth of handmade products passed almost unnoticed in an era of great industrial expansion, yet it is today finally attracting the attention of the American public as one of the most interesting developments of the present generation. The recent working exhibit of Pennsylvania handicrafts and the display of their products by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce at the State Farm Show has served to focus attention on the rising importance of America's native handicrafts. Not many people in our State realize that in Pennsylvania was developed, back in Colonial times, one of the very few completely original arts that have yet appeared on our continent.

The old Pennsylvania potters, particularly those who had fled from oppression in their native Germany in the Eighteenth Century, were almost completely cut off from outside influence. Unlike the English settlers in Philadelphia and in the western cities, they were living in isolated communities and did not have the means

to import many of the manufactured products which they needed for their domestic lives. They were compelled to produce those things themselves. A few of these early settlers had come from families in which the manufacture of pottery had been an art in the Old Country and they still carried the secrets of the craft in their memories. Often on their isolated farms in Berks, Dauphin, Lancaster, and Montgomery Counties they were forced to revive the arts of the potter to supply themselves with cooking and table utensils for their daily use. Out of this necessity grew up in those few counties, and particularly around Ephrata, the manufacture of tableware and of stoneware vessels for use in the kitchen and on the farm.

These early potters like "Johnny" Glace and George Huebner were first of all engaged in the manufacture of things entirely practical in their design. This was particularly true in the case of Glace, who was also a farmer. He turned out in his spare time quantities of rough stoneware, pie plates, flower pots, and the like, which he covered with simple glazes and fired in open wood-burning kilns. He was a man of great, though simple, skill and was able to produce vessels of enormous size on potters' wheels which he made on the farm in Berks County.

But the real source of this indigenous art was the genius of George Huebner who was also a farmer and also produced these simple utilitarian objects. However, he found time to originate a new school of decoration in fine earthenware vessels and platters, whose purpose was to add beauty to the objects of common use. Working with crude implements he developed a highly refined art based on original designs which symbolized the great truths of religion very close to the hearts of these Plain People.

Huebner, of Berks County and also Montgomery County, acquired great control of the technique of the potter's art and was able to produce powerful effects through the use of two colors of clay, one laid above the other so that designs scratched on the top surfaces revealed the color underneath. This sgraffito work was the foundation of his art, though he also added effects produced through

the coloring of clay. These latter "slip work" vessels of Huebner's have been the models for much of the later designs produced by our Pennsylvania potters.

Those who have studied Huebner's work are amazed at the similarity between its general effects and those obtained by Persian potters and designers, and there is a direct connection between the two. Huebner's main purpose in these decorative dishes was religious. He was trying to glorify the faith by which his people lived, and for that purpose symbols were used largely drawn from the Song of Solomon, which was as familiar as the Psalms of David to the imaginations of his people. The eagle, the dove, the heart, the Rose of Sharon, the tulip, and the lily became symbols of faith, and the Church, and the purity of men's hearts.

The form in which these symbols were drawn on Huebner's vessels was largely influenced by the ornamental designs on the baptismal certificates and the illustrated hymnals brought from Europe. These designs, in turn, can be traced back to Persian illuminated paintings. Thus the similarity between Huebner's tulips and the Persian Tree of Life is not an accident. The bright colors with which he executed his design were, for the most part, a result of the craving for color and decoration in the dark, small windowed farm houses in which his people lived.

Many of the early potters were wanderers drifting from place to place and finding employment wherever a potter's wheel was turning, and through the medium of these "hobo" potters a general pattern of design spread through the eastern counties of Pennsylvania.

In all the changes and development of modern machinery throughout the past Century, these arts have been preserved, passing on from father to son among the Plain People of Pennsylvania.

Today in the Stahl Brothers of Zionsville, sons and grandsons of early Nineteenth Century potters, in the work of Mrs. Naaman Keyser of Plymouth Meeting, of William Ross of Oxford, and Daniel Yoder of Philadelphia, this ancient tradition

has been preserved. Other Pennsylvania potters of today, such as Delight Ansley of Solebury, De Forrest Curtis of Wayne, and Harold Rieger of Philadelphia, as well as Yoder and Ross, are applying modern scientific knowledge of glazes to a technical skill based on the old tradition of the potters of our State.

At this time, when interest in our handicrafts is constantly growing, Pennsylvania is particularly fortunate in having here in the State this fine example of an original native American art as one of the focal points in the development of an art and craft movement which seems destined to supply more and more of our demands for objects of both use and beauty.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #265)

PENNSYLVANIA CRAFTS USE NATIVE MATERIAL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Many signs point to the fact that American handicrafts are attracting more and more attention. The large crowds that gathered about demonstrations of weaving, pottery making, and metal work at the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce's exhibit at the State Farm Show reveal the interest of the people of our State in practicing their native arts. The dozen or more shows which recently opened in New York City exhibiting the arts and crafts of twenty American republics offer testimony to the fact that a revival of the practice of the crafts is occurring throughout the Western Hemisphere and becoming of increasing commercial importance. There is good evidence that Americans have at last come to realize that in the decoration of their homes they may safely turn to native sources and native traditions.

Pennsylvania is particularly fortunate in the fact that its handicrafts have an unbroken history going back to early colonial times, and that almost every one of the important forms of native crafts is made from raw materials found within the borders of our own State.

Pennsylvania does not rank among the greatest wool producing States in our Union because of the very fact of its high industrial development, but it does produce

-more-

P3

some of the finest breeds of sheep and some of the highest qualities of wool in our country. Pennsylvania weavers have taken advantage of this fact to produce from our high grade native wool a quality of hand-loomed tweed which rivals that of Scotland. This association of Pennsylvania wool growers, yarn spinners, and hand weavers follows the pattern on which the great handicraft industries of Europe have been built.

Economies made possible through the use of Pennsylvania raw materials, processed in Pennsylvania, and converted in Pennsylvania into the finished product will enable our native handicrafts to equal any in the world.

It is not in weaving alone that Pennsylvania raw materials are being turned into finished products of the arts and crafts. Pennsylvania contains the oldest continuously producing iron mine in America.. Since early colonial times its smiths have been hammering from native iron a large number of decorative household fixtures which are now in great demand. Pennsylvania gunsmiths produced the famous Kentucky long rifles with which our pioneers conquered the west and in recent years Pennsylvania has had the honor of having among its citizens, Samuel Yellin, the greatest American master in the art of wrought iron. Since his death other iron workers in our State are carrying on this tradition. Hinges, locks, lamps, and fireplace fixtures of native Pennsylvania iron are among the prized possessions of many American homes.

Pennsylvania is America's largest producer of glass and glass sand. Years ago it was the home of famous glass works and glass furnaces like those of "Baron" Von Stiegel whose productions are now collectors' prizes and command extraordinary prices. From Pennsylvania materials skilled craftsmen are today producing some of the finest stained glass made in America. Delicate and beautiful vessels of blown, cut, and molded glass are also today being produced in Pennsylvania work shops, and again the association of the craftsmen with the native materials gives the Pennsylvania workmen a peculiar opportunity to excel.

Even anthracite coal, in the hands of a few workers who have carried on the traditions of their craft for several generations, has been fashioned into jewelry

rivaling imported jet in its brilliance and finish.

It is needless to point out that the ceramic arts of Pennsylvania draw the materials of their pottery and tiles directly from those same large deposits of clay from which bricks were made which gave early Philadelphia the nickname of the "Red City."

In the State Department of Commerce's exhibit at the State Farm Show there were displayed decorative linen textiles woven from flax grown, prepared, and spun on Pennsylvania farms, and here, too, when the foreign sources of linen are now largely cut off from us, may be found opportunity for the revival of one of our State's oldest industries and one which almost disappeared during the Nineteenth Century.

Shortages of raw materials from abroad and the complete blockade of the Axis countries now provides a great opportunity for the handicrafts of the Americas to establish themselves in the favor of their own people, and to retain their popularity after this war is over.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #266

PENNSYLVANIA'S IRON AND IRON WORKERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania is America's greatest producer of iron. In 1940 the State's output was 31% of the national total. This fact is well known, but it is not so well known that nearly two years before America became engaged in this present war, Pennsylvania's output of pig iron in a single year between 1939 and 1940 increased 46%, the largest increase recorded by any of the ten leading iron-producing states in our Union. In that same year the value of Pennsylvania's output increased by nearly $100,000,000. A further increase of approximately 20% in pig iron output has occurred in 1941.

It also is not very well known that this State is one of the four greatest producers of iron ore in the United States, and that one of its mines, the oldest operating iron mine in America, after a history of more than 200 years of continuous production is still one of the fifteen mines in the United States with an output of more than 1,000,000 tons of iron a year.

At the very dawn of modern civilization it was discovered that certain particles of iron ore had the strange property of attracting other bits of iron, and for thousands of years these so called "lode stones" were objects important in the

-more-

primitive magic of early man. In the legends of the past can be found thrilling tales of ships drawn to mountains of lode stone with irresistible force because of the attraction of the nails or pieces of iron in their fittings or their cargo for these magnetic mountains.

By suspending pieces of this mysterious rock from threads of silk the Chinese navigators of the Middle Ages were able to direct their ships on long voyages of exploration, even so far, legend tells, as to the shores of North America. Tales of the use of this magnetic ore spread finally into the west and lead to the invention of the mariners' compass which enabled Columbus, as well as Spanish and English explorers to cross the Atlantic and establish settlements on our shores.

Few Pennsylvanians realize that in the Cornwall mine in Lebanon County is to be found the largest body of magnetic iron ore yet discovered in the western world. This great deposit of magnetic iron ore (magnetite) far greater than anything in the legends or story of the past, has been known since 1732. Two hundred years ago, in 1742, the Cornwall furnace was built on the edge of this ore deposit which became the largest single source of iron in our nation until the latter half of the Nineteenth Century.

Today we face a world in which scarcity of some of the most usual materials is becoming increasingly clear to everybody. The great demands of war industry are making it impossible for us to find enough aluminum, copper, and nickle, and rare metals for the alloying of steel to provide us with the great variety of brass, chrome plated and rustless steel home fittings which have been so popular in recent years. But it must not be forgotten that nearly all of these objects can be replaced without any loss of beauty or usefulness by materials made from wrought iron.

Long before the present emergency arose there was already growing in America a revival of interest in that kind of finely wrought work in hammered iron which had been the chief decoration in the homes of our Colonial days, and which had provided our people with almost all their objects of utility. At a

time when all the non-ferrous metals are on the critical list, the fact that America possesses an abundant supply of iron and that such a supply exists in our own State could well lead us to a great revival in the use of the work of Pennsylvania's iron craftsmen, who have carried on a tradition unbroken through the past 200 years. Andirons and fine screens of wrought iron are to be found in many American homes, and also lamps, lanterns, candle sticks, wall brackets, door knockers and door stops, and it is quite possible that even the most modern forms of lighting fixtures can find in this abundant material a solution to many of the problems of decoration and necessity now facing our people.

The growing interest in the handicrafts of Pennsylvania has been recognized by the State Department of Commerce as a possible source of employment for those in outlying districts who cannot participate in direct industrial production and for those who cannot, because of age or disability, endure the strain of high speed factory work.

Many of our old blacksmiths were actually artists at their craft. Not very long ago every village throughout our State resounded with the ring of the struck anvil and had somewhere in its midst a glowing forge where bars of heated iron were being hammered into horseshoes and nails, and where in spare hours lamps, stands and many other objects were being wrought. The revival of this ancient art while many who are skillful in its practice are still active and able to develop it, it is pointed out in a recent statement by the State Planning Board, is one more of the many ways by which Pennsylvania can solve some of the problems caused by the scarcity of essential military materials through the use of native materials and native skills. Such a revival of the use of wrought iron for objects of beauty and use might also provide post-war employment.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #267)

PENNSYLVANIA'S METAL MINES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The United States is so rich a country in almost every variety of mineral and fuel resources, and has such an extensive foreign commerce, that only three times in its history as a nation has it been compelled to re-examine its store of native materials.

During the Revolutionary War we were suddenly cut off from all supplies from Europe and for the first time since the days of our early settlement were forced to manufacture for ourselves many of the supplies necessary to maintain our national life. Such a necessity occurred again during the first World War, though at that time we enjoyed a free interchange of products with much of Europe and all of Asia.

Today for the first time in more than 150 years the United States is compelled to re-examine all its resources. Many of our mineral deposits, which would have become centers of important industry in countries not so lucky, have been neglected and allowed to fall into disuse because of the ease with which we could draw upon supplies in all parts of the world.

It is not remembered by many Pennsylvanians that for a long period of

-more-

years there were found within this State America's chief resources of many of the minerals which are now "critical" because of war in the southwest Pacific. That the mines of Pennsylvania once supplied our nation's need for iron is frequently recalled, but it is not so well known that Pennsylvania at one time was the world's largest source of the metal, chromium, now so vital for alloy steel, stainless steel, and for electro plating.

Nickel is assuming a very high importance as a material of modern industry and modern war, and a scarcity of that metal is reported to be forcing the abandonment of its use in the coinage of the United States, but for many years the only nickel produced on the North America continent came from a mine in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Still less well known is a fact, which is of no military importance at all, that Pennsylvania produces from its mines gold, silver, copper, and cobalt, and has at one time also produced zinc, lead, and manganese, as well as asbestos, sulphur, bromine, iodine, graphite and magnesia, according to a summary prepared by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania's known reserves of many of these strategic or critical minerals have not been fully explored because of the availability of low cost supplies in our normal markets. Any acute or long continued scarcity of many of these materials might compel an immediate use of some of these reserve resources of the Keystone State.

Large deposits of chromite have been found in Pennsylvania, one mine, according to a report by the State Geologist, having produced 100,000 tons of this mineral. It is believed that other ore bodies of considerable size are likely to be found but their discovery awaits upon improved methods of exploration. It is also possible that some of the old chromite mines of Pennsylvania still contain valuable supplies of this essential metal.

As to iron, the full use of Pennsylvania's resources will probably be postponed until after the exhaustion of the rich ores of the Lake Superior district, which have an estimated future life of from 23 to 30 years. Pennsylvania's resources

of low to medium grade iron ores are probably very great, as the area within which magnesite iron deposits are found in the State is about 60 miles long with a width sometimes as great as 20 miles. In one small area in Lehigh County which has been magnetically surveyed, a deposit totalling about 20,000,000 tons has already been located. In connection with this vast deposit of magnesite is also found a variable percentage of titanium which has become more and more industrially important in recent years as a coloring material for paint, rubber, and other products, as an alloy for increasing the hardness of vanadium steel, as a substitute for the critical materials, zinc and lead in pigments, and as a nontoxic whitener for face powder.

Pennsylvania's resources of lead in Blair, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery County were at one time of considerable importance. The mining of these deposits has not been continued to any extent within the past 20 years, though reports of the discovery of quantities of unmined ore have been made public from time to time. There are also in various parts of our State deposits of low grade manganese, of alumina, asbestos, and talc. Deep wells in the southwest counties yield salts of bromine, iodine, and sodium. Sulphur and sulphuric acid have been obtained from the pyrites of our coal and iron mines.

Pennsylvania was one of America's earliest sources of graphite, important for the construction of crucibles used in steel manufacture, but other foreign and domestic sources of supply have lead to the decline of this industry since Pennsylvania graphite is not of a very high grade.

Dolemite lime stone, a magnesium bearing rock, occurs abundantly within our State. Pennsylvania was one of the earliest American producers of the mineral magnesite, a source of epsom salts and other magnesium drugs and chemicals, but if the present military demand for metallic magnesium, or the growing industrial demand for this lightest of all metals should continue, Pennsylvania's dolemite lime stone may become of great commercial importance, as a similar rock has already been extensively used in Europe as a source for this now vital material.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #268)

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEADERSHIP IN THE AMUSEMENT FIELD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

One of the most persistent notions entertained in other parts of the country is that Pennsylvania people are so quiet that they do not know how to amuse themselves. Everybody in America recognizes that, whether in peace or in war, Pennsylvania is the hub of American industry. It is well known that the Keystone State produces more steel, coal and iron than any other part of our country, and that along its tidal waters is the greatest ship building industry in all the Americas, and that it leads the world in its output of many important types of textiles.

It is not so well known, however, that Pennsylvania is the Nation's leading state in many, if not most, of the forms of amusement enterprise which depend on popular approval. Few are aware, a statement of the State Planning Board of the Penns lvania Department of Commerce points out, that Pennsylvania has, for instance, more professional bands and orchestras than any state in our Union. Its seventy bands and orchestras are almost twice as many as those of the State of New York, more than twice as many as in Illinois, nearly four times

- more -

as many as in California and eight times as many as in Ohio. Nothing is more significant than this fact of the ability of Pennsylvania's people to combine hard work with a thorough-going enjoyment of their leisure time.

Roller skating and ice skating are gaining increased recognition as among the leading healthful and active forms of recreation. Pennsylvania has more skating rinks than any other state. It has also more amusement parks than any other state, exceeding New York in that respect three to one.

Pennsylvania does not lead the Nation in the number of its billiard parlors and dance halls, but does share with Texas the first place in the number of its swimming pools, and exceeds that State three-fold in the receipts and employment in its many natatoriums.

Despite the fact that New York is the theatrical center of America, and probably of the world, Pennsylvania is a very close second to that State in the number of its theatres, moving picture and vaudeville threatres and opera houses. Both in indoor and outdoor amusements, the people of Pennsylvania will this year, as for many years in the past, be combining the greatest industrial effort with that hearty enjoyment of life which has distinguished them throughout their long history.

With approximately eighty state-owned recreation areas and many hundred municipal swimming pools and parks, in addition to the commercial facilities listed above, the people of Pennsylvania have every inducement to keep themselves fit through winter recreation, and all forms of outdoor activity in the summer.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #269)

PENNSYLVANIA'S THREE BILLION DOLLAR RETAIL TRADE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania's nearly 135,000 retail stores sell more than three billion dollars worth of goods in an average year, and were reaching close to the four billion mark when war began to cut down on our supply of merchandise.

Only one state in our Union surpasses Pennsylvania in the volume of its retail trade, but no state in the Union equals Pennsylvania in the number of stores and the volume of business transacted over the whole area of the State outside of its largest city.

Thus, in New York State there were reported by the United States Census 94,206 stores outside of the City of New York. In Pennsylvania there are 104,444 retail stores outside of the City of Philadelphia.

An annual business of almost $2,500,000,000 carried on in these stores represents the widest distribution of public wealth and purchasing power to be found anywhere on our continent.

It is pointed out in a statement by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce that Pennsylvania's retail stores employ 348,000 sales people, a number equal to more than half the total population of

-more-

P3947

Pittsburgh. Adding to this number the more than 125,000 active proprietors of these stores, the total number of workers finding their support in retail trade is 473,000.

One of the most serious problems now confronting the business men of our communities is that of thousands of retail stores which are handling products whose manufacture has been restricted or forbidden because of the necessities of war. Approximately 2,400 dealers in new automobiles, employing more than 20,000 salesmen and doing an annual business of more than $300,000,000 are today struggling to adapt themselves to circumstances which drastically limit further retail sales of cars until the war is over. Dealers in many sorts of household appliances such as electrical refrigerators and heating devices, are encountering an extremely restricted supply of merchandise.

The resulting problems as they affect pay rolls and employment, are matters to which the people of every community in the State must begin to give close attention. Methods of local cooperation and local self-appraisal must in some instances replace, for the duration of the war, the competitive principles on which our normal system of free enterprise is founded.

The pooling of resources, of plants, machines, and manpower left idle as a result of the drastic changes made necessary by war is vital not only to National success, but also to the survival of many thousands of retail business enterprises on which the Commonwealth's prosperity depends.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #270)

PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNITIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Everyone of Pennsylvania's 9,900,180 inhabitants lives in one of the 2,560 minor civil divisions of the State. These civil divisions are communities variously classified as cities, boroughs, townships, and towns.

A summary of United States Census data for 1940, recently compiled by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board, shows that Pennsylvania's forty-nine cities range in population from Philadelphia, with 1,931,334 inhabitants, to Corry with 6,935. Philadelphia is the State's only city of the first class (having a population of over 1,000,000), while Corry is one of forty-six cities of the third class (having a population of less than 135,000). Cities of the second class, are defined by law as having between 500,000 and 1,000,000 inhabitants (Pittsburgh with 671,659 is the State's only city in this class), and cities of the second class - A, as having a population between 135,000 and 500,000, (the only one in Pennsylvania being Scranton, with 140,404.)

The largest of the 934 boroughs in Pennsylvania is Norristown, with 38,181 persons; the smallest, Mt. Gretna, with 42. Of these 294 are "urban.", according to the United States Census Bureau, since 2,500 or more people live in each one.

-more-

The 60 townships of the first class (having a population of 300 or more per square mile) range from Upper Darby near Philadelphia (56,883), to South Versailles near Pittsburgh (337). Of these Abington, Cheltenham, Haverford, Lower Merion, and Upper Darby in the Philadelphia Metropolitan District; Harrison, Mount Lebanon, Shaler, and Stowe in the Pittsburgh Metropolitan District; and Hanover in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Metropolitan District are all classified by the United States Census as "urban ", having more than 10,000 inhabitants and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

The remaining 1,516 townships are classified as of the second class. In Hempfield, West Moreland County, the largest of these second-class townships dwell 20,687 persons; in Barclay, Bradford County the smallest, live 26.

Bloomsburg in Columbia County is Pennsylvania's only incorporated town. In it live 9,799 people.

Since the first census was taken in 1790, the number of persons in "rural" Pennsylvania has risen, increasing each decade, from less than 400,000 (about nine-tenths of the State total of that time, or one-fifth of the number in Philadelphia today) to almost three and one-third million, or a little more than one-third of the number in the whole State. During the same period the number living in urban communities has similarly grown from less than 50,000 (little more than a tenth of Pennsylvania's total in 1790) to more than 6,500,000, slightly less than two-thirds of the total.

However, the 1940 census shows that the proportion of rural population in Pennsylvania, which dropped from nine-tenths in 1790, seven-tenths in 1860, and one-half during the '90's, to less than one-third in 1930, has risen, though slightly, for the first time in our history.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #271)

PENNSYLVANIA'S SKYLINE TRAILS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

In these days of tire and oil shortages, Pennsylvanians have a fine opportunity to make use of the many walking trails in their State for outdoor recreation. To do so, in the coming months of spring and summer, will build health in our people and use none of the tires, oil and gasoline now being conserved by everyone for the nation's defense.

Not many Pennsylvanians realize, it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, that one of the most beautiful sections of the famous Appalachian Trail stretches across their own State from the Delaware Water Gap along the summits of the Blue Ridge Mountains down into the highlands of western Maryland.

Pennsylvania is, in fact, a gateway to this 2050 mile pathway over the most romantic wild scenery of the eastern United States. Beneath a Pennsylvania pine tree, high on a mountain trail, is the halfway spot on the longest mountain footpath in the world, which stretches in an unbroken line from the bare granite of Mt. Katahdin in the wilderness of Maine to the spruce pines of Mt. Oglethorpe in northern Georgia.

- more -

Crossing the Delaware at the Water Gap, the Lehigh at Palmerton, and the Susquehanna a few miles above Harrisburg, this long trail, following the ridges of the mountains, affords a splendid opportunity to the people of our State for outdoor adventure and exercise. It offers superb views, a constant variety of mountain and woodland scenery and the thrill of wilderness life only a few miles from civilization, from big cities, from railroads and bus lines, and from comfortable hotels.

Starting at Mount Minsi at the Water Gap, one of the most striking scenic spots in our nation, this "Sky Line Trail" (for that was its original name in Pennsylvania), bears southwest to the Wind Gap, the gorge of a long vanished river, afterwards following the line of the old western frontier of our nation in the days of the French and Indian War. From this northern section of the trail, detours and side trips can be taken into the heart of the Poconos, or to the picturesque country along the route to Lake Lenape. For those who have neither time nor inclination for a long walking trip, such side routes, all along the Appalachian Trail in Pennsylvania, afford pleasant days of walking, usually close to transportation and the shelter of good inns and hotels.

At Manada Gap, Pennsylvania's Horseshoe Trail joins the Appalachian footpath. Along this route are a number of hotels at easy walking distances apart. The Horseshoe Trail, a bridle trail and also a footpath, follows the ridges of Pennsylvania's hills, past Hopewell Furnace, a National park area, past the old Elizabeth Furnace made famous by the great 18th Century glass works of "Baron" Stiegel, and on through the Cornwall forest to Valley Forge. The main trail bears west from Manada Gap to the Susquehanna, through a region of splendid views and great natural beauty, and at the river bends south through the Caledonia State Park to the Maryland border.

During the next outdoor season, two important personal obligations are laid on us all - to keep physically and mentally fit for the great efforts now

facing every citizen of the nation, and to conserve all those resources and materials which the nation must have available for the grim business ahead in 1942, and the years that follow, no matter how many or how few those years of trial and effort must be. The many Pennsylvania outing and hiking clubs which have maintained their sections of the Appalachian Trail, as well as the Horseshoe Trail Association, have done yeoman work to provide our people with means of healthful outdoor recreation for this hour when so many of our accustomed activities have to be curtailed. Information as to the routes and facilities along these Pennsylvania mountain pathways may be had from the Tourist Division of the State Department of Commerce, as well as from the Appalachian Trail Conference in Washington, D. C., and from the Horseshoe Trail Club in Philadelphia.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #272)

WAR-MADE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania industry is today engaged in the greatest feat of mass conversion from the processes of peace to the processes of war that has ever occurred in the long history of the Commonwealth.

Filling the State's war orders, now totalling more than $1,750,000,000, requires, on a scale never known before, the introduction of new skills and new machinery, the retraining of skilled workers, and the widespread education of many thousands of unskilled workers. There is little time in the midst of this tremendous effort, which must, in the near future, be doubled and more than doubled, to consider the consequences and the opportunities which this mass conversion of industry is certain to develop when the war is over.

Pennsylvania is, in many respects, the greatest productive area in the United States, and yet during the past 20 years many new opportunities have developed of which the State's industries have not yet taken full advantage. Pennsylvanians have, in every recent year, been driving 1,850,000 passenger cars, and nearly 270,000 trucks, a total of more than 2,120,000 motor vehicles. Yet the State has at no time produced any substantial share of America's motor cars, and

- more -

out of the 444,000 employees in the motor vehicle industry, less than 9,000 or about 2%, have employment in Pennsylvania plants.

Pennsylvania ranks fifth among American states in the value of its farm implements and machinery. Nearly $130,000,000 worth of farm equipment is owned and in use in Pennsylvania, and yet with all its busy manufactures, the State produces not much more than $6,000,000 worth of such equipment every year.

Many of those modern appliances which have created the character of our present-day world are manufactured in Pennsylvania in a quantity inadequate to supply even a fraction of the demands of the people of this State.

In a statement of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, it is pointed out that although Pennsylvania is a leader among all the states in our Nation in the heavy industries, in the processing of raw materials, and in many lines of manufacture, its industries have failed to take advantage of great opportunities that lie waiting at their doors. For instance, Pennsylvania ranks first among the states of the Union in its farm cash income from chickens and eggs, which totalled more than $47,000,000 in 1940; 140,000 Pennsylvania farms raised and sold the 16,000,000 chickens that Pennsylvania disposed of in the market. Only one state exceeds Pennsylvania in its output of farm-churned butter, only two states outrank Pennsylvania in farmers' cash income for milk, which amounted in 1940 to $104,249,000, a total of 397,049,552 gallons of milk being produced for sale on Pennsylvania farms; 116,000 hives of Pennsylvania bees produced 3,185,000 pounds of honey. Yet with this very important agricultural production from our poultry farms, our dairies and our bee keepers, our factories produced an insignificant part of the National total of dairymen's, poultrymen's, and apiarist's supplies.

When the time comes for the reconversion of Pennsylvania's enormous war industries back to the uses of peace, these facts and many others of their kind should be remembered. A great war breaking the old pattern of a Nation's

industries and changing the sources and the flow of its raw materials also provides a period in which new industrial patterns may be made. Today amidst all the strivings of our great war effort, our industries must find the time to consider whether their former products are those which will be most suited to the Nation's needs, in the new world that is now being made. When a reconversion from wartime processes to those of peace occurs, there will come the one great opportunity of this generation to readapt the output of many of our factories to products not formerly manufactured in our State in quantities proportioned to the needs of our people.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #273)

ZONING FOR DEFENSE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania planning and zoning laws have proved their worth wherever they have been applied in the past few years. This is particularly true in all the localities in Pennsylvania where the construction of defense plants has brought a large number of temporary workers into communities that did not have housing adequate for such a sudden increase in their population. It is also true for those communities where the expansion of existing plants has brought about new problems not only of the housing of additional workers, but also of providing those workers and their families with needed facilities such as schools and recreation.

Pennsylvania planning and zoning laws have enabled communities, where such problems have arisen, to deal with them wisely and to assist the efforts of the United States Government in solving construction and housing problems involving thousands of workers.

Experience within the past two years throughout the country has shown that the temporary housing, servicing, entertaining, and policing of workers crowded into our towns and cities, or moved into our rural districts can occasion difficulties in a large area surrounding the sites of defense plants. Some of these

- more -

difficulties exist only during the construction period, but others such as depreciated property values and a lowered public tax base may linger for years.

Experience has also shown that these disturbing effects may be minimized if local officials wisely use the planning and zoning powers which have been granted by the General Assembly to cities, boroughs, townships, and counties of Pennsylvania.

In the rush made necessary by a great national emergency, communities that do not have zoning protection may very well find that many years of their future existence have been handicapped by the hasty and unplanned construction which is likely to take place within the next year.

The proper operation of our war program may also be seriously handicapped through the confusion and dissatisfaction that can occur as a result of improper emergency construction, badly planned housing locations and unnecessary congestion, which have already developed in many areas throughout the country.

The remedy for these conditions, it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, lies in the immediate use of the State's planning and zoning enabling laws. Adequate use of these laws is not being made at the present time by many of the communities of Pennsylvania. In spite of the fact that Army engineers connected with large construction projects in other states testify that great confusion has resulted because of the influx of temporary workers in communities where there is no local planning and zoning protection, and that these difficulties are minimized wherever such a protection exists, local agencies are still not making full use of our zoning laws.

Also, in spite of the fact that the Federal Housing Administration has consistantly regarded zoning laws as of fundamental importance for the protection of property values, and in spite of the fact that three-fourths of the urban population of the United States is protected by such laws, only 18 of our State's 1,500 second class townships are today protected.

One of the first signs of a full realization of the importance of zoning

laws in the present emergency is the fact that Crawford County is now adopting a zoning ordinance, and that it is the first county in Pennsylvania to take full advantage of the county zoning enabling act passed by the General Assembly in 1937. This action of the Crawford County Commissioners was felt to be necessary because of a large war industry plant being erected in that county, but many others of the communities of our State already feeling the effect of war time expansion in their midst must now act rapidly to protect themselves and speed the Nation's war effort if they wish to avoid serious consequences to themselves and to that war effort in the next few years.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #274)

PENNSYLVANIA'S GASOLINE PROBLEMS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

One of the most important factors upon which the success of our defense industries depends is transportation.

Eventually a shortage in passenger transportation is likely to result from the rationing of tires. Everyday thousands of workers throughout the State of Pennsylvania commute from their homes to their work in motor vehicles of one type or another and depend for their livelihood on this transportation.

Now they are not only confronted with a tire shortage, but also with the threat of rationing gasoline.

Just what is our predicament here in Pennsylvania, and where does our State stand in regard to its gasoline supply?

In 1941 a total of 2,281,307 motor vehicles were registered in this State. Of these 1,999,868 were passenger cars, 274,967 trucks, and 6,472 busses. These vehicles consumed an estimated total of 1,632,944,000 gallons of gasoline within the same year, or 6.7% of the United States total production. Normally, passenger automobiles use 66% of America's gasoline, trucks 21%, busses 2%, while 11% is consumed in farm tractors, stationary engines, and for other industrial purposes. Despite our increased need for gasoline, there has been no time during the past 3 years, it

-more-

is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, when the people in Pennsylvania have consumed more gasoline than the State has refined.

This fact, as it stands, would apparently make Pennsylvania self-sufficient regarding gasoline, but on looking closer into the matter it will be seen that Pennsylvania may be faced with a shortage just as acute as that of many other eastern seaboard states.

Most of the large oil refineries of the Commonwealth are located in and around the industrial area of Philadelphia, and import from western and southwestern states a large part of the crude oil refined for gasoline. The oil is brought to Pennsylvania mainly by three methods; by tankers, coming up the coast from the Gulf region; by rail tankcars; and by pipe lines. With the increased war effort of today the first two of these three methods have become decidedly inadequate to supply the increasing demand and the pipe lines are not yet sufficient in number and capacity to take over the further amounts needed.

Pennsylvania's own oil fields, the oldest in the world, produce every year from 17,000,000 to 19,000,000 barrels of crude oil of such high quality as a source of luoricating oil that the gasoline produced from this crude, though an important item of State supply, is not the product of primary importance. It must also be remembered that these fields are several hundred miles distant from the east coast industrial cities.

Despite a national consumption of gasoline which reached, in 1941, an estimated total of 24,425,476,000 gallons, there is no shortage of the crude oil from which this gasoline is produced. The problem is wholly one of transportation of the crude oil to our great eastern refineries, or of gasoline from inland producers.

This problem cannot be immediately solved.

The gasoline and tire restrictions already in effect indicate that the use of passenger automobiles for non-defense purposes will very probably be

considerably reduced, particularly in the east.

The strain of war work makes outdoor recreation in Pennsylvania's many parks and scenic spots a greater necessity this year than ever before, but the people of our State will be conserving both rubber and gasoline for vital purposes by using, wherever possible, public transportation in seeking their outdoor pleasures during the spring and summer of this year.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #275)

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Everyone knows that as individuals we are growing older; but do we ever think what significant changes are taking place in the age pattern of the total population of our State? These changes are pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in an analysis of a recent U. S. Bureau of Census release.

In 1920 only slightly more than 400,000 Pennsylvanians were 65 years of age and over. They amounted to 4.6% of our total population. By 1930 the number had risen to 513,352 or 5.3% of the total population at that time. This age group continued to increase during the next ten years and, by 1940, it reached a total of 677,468 or 6.9% of the total population. Thus, during the twenty year period between 1920 and 1940, this age group had an increase of over 275,000 persons, making the total number 70% greater than in 1920.

This increase in the number of older persons has an effect on many things. Manufacturers of wearing apparel are producing more items desired by those over 65. More recreational facilities suitable for elderly people must be provided; increased demands are made for medical care; and greater pressure is being brought

-more-

to bear for old age pensions. These examples and many others that can be given illustrate the effect of the changes in age of our population.

When studying the trend of the group at the other extreme, or those under 5 years, just the reverse is noted. In 1920 the number of persons under 5 years of age totaled more than a million or 11.5% of the total population. By 1930 this had declined to slightly less than 900,000 or 9.3% of the total population at that time. Continuing to decrease during the next 10 years, this group totaled only 726,065 in 1940 or 7.3% of the total population. Thus, ~~this~~ this age group during the 20 year period 1920 to 1940 declined nearly 280,000, or a decrease of nearly 28% from 1920.

This decrease in number of children under 5 creates the opposite effect of the changes in the older group previously mentioned. Fewer baby clothes are needed, fewer baby carriages, toys and many other things which are used by children.

While the age groups discussed, namely those persons 65 and over and those under 5, are at the two extremes of our population pattern, they do have a degree of similiarity in that they represent what could be called the inactive group. Most of the persons whose ages fall between these groups are either going to school or are considered part of the labor force and can be thought of as the active group. It is interesting to note that the total number in the inactive group (small children and older persons) remained relatively constant during the 20 year period 1920 - 1940, at a figure slightly in excess of 1,400,000. However, the change in composition of this group is brought to mind very strikingly when it is found that the proportion, comprised of the older people, jumped from a percentage of less than 30 to nearly 50%.

The proportion of our total population represented by the age groups between 5 and 65 has remained rather constant, representing approximately 85% of the total population since 1920. Within this broad range, however, the State Planning Board's analysis shows, there has been a shift which naturally conforms somewhat to that already discussed, or a decided increase in the older age brackets.

The percentage of our population represented by persons aged 5 to 20 inclusive was 30.7, 32.0 and 28.5 in 1920, 1930 and 1940 respectively. The total

number in 1940 was 2,822,707. In the age group 21 to 64 there has been a steady increase of approximately 500,000 persons each decade since 1920, but the proportion of the total population represented by this group increased sharply between 1930 and 1940. In 1920 there were in excess of 4,600,000 persons in this group or 53.2% of the population. By 1930 the percentage increased slightly to 53.4 or a group numbering more than 5,100,000. By 1940 this had increased to 5,673,940 or 57.3% of the total population. The size of this particular group is of especial importance at this time because it furnishes most of our soldiers and defense workers. This group of more than 5½ million persons makes one realize Pennsylvania's tremendous importance in the National crisis.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #276)

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

During the past several years and especially since Pearl Harbor, interest in the racial origin of our population has increased. The registration of aliens, acts of sabotage, the disclosure of spy rings, etc. have all contributed to the awakening of this interest. While the number of persons in each racial category is no indication of the probability of trouble, it is timely to examine the trend and the pattern of our racial characteristics. This was done in an analysis of information recently released by the U. S. Bureau of Census, by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

During the past twenty years the number of native white persons in Pennsylvania has steadily increased. From slightly more than 7 million, and representing 80.8% of the population in 1920, the number of native white increased to almost 8 million, or 82.6% of the population in 1930. By 1940 this number had risen to 8,453,729, or 85.4% of the total number of people in the State. Not all of this number came from native parentage but the fact that they were born as citizens of the United States makes them less susceptible to foreign influence.

The number of foreign-born white persons during the past two decades has

-more-

steadily declined. In 1920 there were nearly 1,400,000 persons in this category, who constituted 15.9% of the total population. By 1930 this had declined to approximately 1,250,000, or 12.8% of the population at that time. A large loss took place during the next decade and by 1940, there were only 973,260 in this classification. This represented 9.8% of our total population. The major reason for this sharp decline during the latter decade was undoubtedly caused by the revision in immigration laws. The distribution of foreign-born white persons by country of origin was not available for 1940, but in 1930 Italy furnished the greater number amounting to 225,979. Poland was second with 166,672, while Czecho-Slovakia and Germany were next with 111,171 and 110,622 respectively.

The number of negroes in the State has never exceeded half a million persons. From a total of 285,000, or 3.3% of the population in 1920, the number of negroes increased to over 430,000, or 4.5% of the total population in 1930. After 1930 the increase was relatively slight and by 1940 had reached 470,172, or 4.7% of the total population. The large migration of negroes to Philadelphia between 1920 and 1930 was the main factor in the sharp increase shown for the State. While this migration of negroes from other states to Philadelphia slowed considerably during the decade from 1930 to 1940, Philadelphia still remained the negro center of the State since it contained more than a quarter of a million or over half of the total number in the State.

Races other than those mentioned above never have constituted an appreciable proportion of the population of the State, remaining always less than 1%. There were only 2,723 persons in this classification in 1920, increasing to 7,491 in 1930, but declining sharply to 3,019 in 1940. This small group includes Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans and Indians. No figures showing the number of each were available for 1940, but in 1930 there were 293 Japanese, 523 Indians, 2,557 Chinese and 3,405 Mexicans.

The total population of our State is composed of many races and Pennsyl-

vania's might and importance in the Nation's manpower can be emphasized by the general statement that more than 4/5 of her people, numbering nearly 8½ million, are native white, one-tenth or almost a million are represented by foreign-born, of which many are naturalized citizens, while the balance is composed for the most part of negroes with very few persons of other races.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #277)

PENNSYLVANIA'S AMAZING VARIETY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the old Keystone State is the unequalled and inexhaustible variety of its natural features and its production, it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The many sided demands of a modern war have brought into sharp relief the varied nature of Pennsylvania's industrial output. The changing colors of its summer fields, as one flies over them or passes by them along the railroads and highways, makes evident the diversified nature of the State's farms and their products. The year round search for outdoor pleasure by the hard working people of our eastern states has made them keenly aware of the scenic variety of Pennsylvania's countryside.

It is probable that in all the world no other area of 45,000 square miles equals Pennsylvania in the richness and varied nature of its resources and products. Where else can be found an industrial pattern so rich and varied as to lead a whole hemisphere in the production of pig iron on one hand, and of delicate sheer silk and nylon hosiery on the other? What other region of the earth produces, at the same time, more coal and more lace curtains, more cement, and more umbrellas, more zinc and more shirts, and more glass, more coke, more cigars, - more of all these

-more-

than any other state in the nation, or any nation but our own in the whole western world?

Hearing these facts about Pennsylvania a stranger might well imagine the whole area of this State to be nothing but a long line of factory chimneys. But one would also have to tell him that Pennsylvania contains more than 13,000,000 acres of forest land, that nearly 46 per cent of its whole area is a woodland and that more than 2,700,000 acres of that woodland is owned by the public as park or forest land, or as game preserves, and is devoted to wild life, flood control and public recreation.

But if that is so, between your industries and your forests, the stranger would conclude, there can be nothing else. You must depend for your food supply on other places. But that would be far from true. For in addition to all its great and varied industries and its many million acres of wild land, Pennsylvania is one of America's great farming states. It produces more steel, but also grows more cigar leaf tobacco. It mines more coal, but also harvests more buckwheat. It sells more poultry and eggs than any State in the union, as well as more zinc and more silk goods. It is among the Nation's greatest ship builders, it possesses one of the nation's two busiest sea ports and the world's oldest continuously productive oil fields, but it also stands among the Nation's greatest producers of both potatoes and apples. It is the only State with outlets within its own area to the Atlantic, the Great Lakes and to the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. Its highways would reach three times around the earth and include the finest protected roadway built since the days of ancient Rome. With all this teeming industry and modern transportation the State has also 9,500 miles of fishing streams, and every year in its woodlands nearly a million hunters bag more than 13,000 tons of bear and deer.

In war or in peace Pennsylvania is a land of inexhaustible energy and variety, a vital factor in American progress and success.

-30-

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #278)

MACHINE REPAIR SHOPS

Pennsylvania Contrasts

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania is the typical American state. It represents the whole range of our National activities. Within its borders may be found every type and condition of healthy life and industry.

In a statement by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, it is pointed out that in the Commonwealth's most populated County, Philadelphia, there live today more than 14,000 persons per square mile. In the State's least densely populated County, Pike, there are only 13.7 persons per square mile, a density less than that of Nebraska in 1890, while the average density of the State's population is today greater than that of India, China, Russia, Spain, France, Scotland or Ireland.

Pennsylvania's 169,027 farms occupy 14,594,134 acres of land and the State's more than 9,000,000 acres of improved farm land is nearly twice the area of arable land in Austria, and is more than that of Ireland or Sweden or of England and Wales. The precent of land in farms rises from a low of 6% in one of our forest counties to a high of 84.2% in Greene. It is interesting to note that three counties in the

-more-

State have a smaller percentage of land in farms than does the City of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania's 1941 registration of motor cars, 1,999,868, is greater than that of all Central and South America, eleven times that of Germany and twenty times greater than that of Japan. There is great variation in the distribution of Pennsylvania's cars. In one county, the one least dense in population, there is a registered car for every 3.24 persons; in another, the most densly populated, there is a car for only every 7.4 persons while the average is one car for each 5.17 persons in the Commonwealth.

Just as there is a very wide variation among Pennsylvania's counties in the density of population, there is also a wide variation in birth rates. In one Pennsylvania county more than twenty-three births occured in 1940 among residents of the county for every thousand persons; in another, less than seven per thousand. Thus there are sections of Pennsylvania with a birth rate as high as Spain or Bulgaria and nearly as high as Roumania, the most prolific nation in Europe, and far exceeding that of Italy, and there are other sections of the State where the birth rate is lower than the average of any nation in the world. One curious feature in this contrast lies in the fact that both the highest and lowest birth rates are found in counties with a very high percentage of native Americans in their population.

In one county of our State, in 1940, over a billion dollars was invested in manufactures. In one county that investment was only $193,200, yet that latter county is fifth in the value of real estate per capita, while the former is fourth in that same value. These striking contrasts emphasize the fact, well known to Pennsylvanians, but perhaps not so well known as it deserves to be by everyone else, that, for every type of American living, Pennsylvania provides a variety of opportunity perhaps unequaled anywhere else on our continent.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #279)

OUR OCCUPATIONS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The occupation of every American is today a matter of national importance. There is no time now for driving square pegs into round holes. The pegs and the holes must fit. Manpower in industry, just as much as on the battlefield, is a national resource which, above all others, has to be conserved. This fact is fully realized by those who have filled out questionnaires under the Selective Service Act, as well as by those who are applying for positions in war industries.

The following analysis of U. S. Census data on employment made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce gives a few outstanding facts as to Pennsylvania's peacetime labor resources which are at this hour being transformed into wartime labor resources through the greatest mass changes of occupation ever witnessed in our Country's history.

What is this reservoir of occupations from which we must now draw the manpower for a total industrial war?

Nearly five million skilled male workers (craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers) were employed in the United States during the last week of March, 1940, and half of these were located in eight states, namely; Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. From this class of workers

-more-

come the occupations most immediately useful for the war production program. In this group were 418,176 Pennsylvanians.

In these eight states were also located nearly half of the employed professional workers in the Nation, a group which includes technical engineers, chemists, physicans, dentists, trained nurses, etc., who are also in great demand in the war effort. Of this professional group, 205,026 were located in Pennsylvania.

In 1940, Pennsylvanians numbering 657,437 were employed as operators, attendants or helpers in connection with motor cars and trucks, store deliveries, stationary engines, street cars, mines, etc. Of these, 184,418 were employed as mine operatives and laborers and 108,212 as chauffeurs, truck drivers and delivery men. Nearly 100,000 in all this operator group were unemployed at that time, so that Pennsylvania had then available more than 750,000 persons trained in the operation or maintenance of various forms of motor equipment or engines. This class, like that of skilled machine workers, can be rapidly adapted to present day needs.

Women numbering 231,962 were employed as clerical workers, salespersons and kindred workers, which included 69,226 stenographers, typists and secretaries and 62,884 saleswomen. An additional 21,571, or more, seeking work at these occupations in March, 1940, add to the total of our resource of women clerical workers who will be called on to assume a large place in maintaining our machinery of distribution, as well as to provide a reserve of industrial workers. To this group should be added the 210,226 women employed in the manufacturing industries and the additional 20,263 seeking work in these industries in 1940, all of whom may be employed in plants manufacturing textiles or other products for the armed force.

Other occupations in 1940 in Pennsylvania included 10,144 employed clergymen, 8,169 male and 138 female lawyers and judges and 12,218 male and 682 female physicans and surgeons. Trained and student nurses numbered 575 male and 27,549 female. A male group having a very small proportion unemployed was farmers and farm managers which totaled 109,950 persons employed with only 1,009 seeking work. Among the female farmers and farm managers, there were 2,575 employed and but 12 seeking work.

The 1940 labor force of Pennsylvania totaled nearly 3,750,000 persons engaged in hundreds of occupations. Today in the midst of our war effort, the number of the State's workers will doubtless greatly increase, but the immediate need is for every man or woman in the Commonwealth to find that occupation in which his training and experience enable him to do his utmost to ensure for our Nation a swift and decisive victory.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #280)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN MACHINE SHOPS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania leads the Nation in the number of machine shops and in its shops engaged in the repair of machinery. Studies by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce disclose that Pennsylvania employs more workers in this branch of industry than does any other state, and produces a product nearly 25% greater in value than does its nearest rival. This leadership in machine shops and machine shop products is of vital importance to the Nation and the Commonwealth during our present war emergency.

Pennsylvania industry is today operating under the largest demand ever made during its whole history. The mere maintenance of hundreds of thousands of machines now operating on a 24 hour day involves the services of thousands of workers. As our war industries develop their maximum capacity, it will depend upon the skill and adaptability of these thousands of machinists whether the great output expected of the Commonwealth can be maintained.

Present restrictions on the sale of automobiles and on hundreds of types of domestic equipment and small machinery mean that normal replacement of all these important devices will be impossible for the duration of the war.

- more -

We are concerned today with the rationing of gasoline and the restrictions on the sale of tires. If the war continues for a period of years, another important consideration will have to enter into our industrial and personal problems. How can the life of our present manufacturing and domestic machinery be prolonged for the duration of the war? That must be done. To maintain our distribution of the necessities of civilian life, to provide transportation for our workers, to make possible the saving of labor in farming and in domestic work, which releases hundreds of thousands of laborers for the war industries, all of the billions of dollars worth of machinery which were in the possession of the American public at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor must be kept going.

More than 3,000 machine shops in the United States are normally devoted to that task. Of this number, about 300 are in the State of Pennsylvania, one-tenth of the whole National total, although the Planning Board's survey reveals that Pennsylvania employs 15% of all the Nation's workers in this class of establishment. In machine repair shops alone, nearly 3,000 Pennsylvanians find their normal livelihood according to Commerce Department records.

When England was faced with invasion and found herself stripped of airplanes and artillery after Dunkirk, it was to the Nation's machine shops that the industries of Great Britain were forced to turn in the famous "bits and pieces" program which enabled that country to fight off the menace of a German invasion.

With America's widespread and enormously potent industrial machinery now getting into its wartime stride, it may never be necessary to turn all our Nation's machine repair shops into agents of direct production, but if that does become necessary, it should not be forgotten that both in point of equipment and in skilled personnel, the machine shops of Pennsylvania and of the United States as a whole are probably superior to those of any other nation in the world.

Forty-seven counties of the Commonwealth have establishments devoted to the repair of machinery. Thirty-four of the State's machine repair shops also engage in various types of manufacturing, make models and patterns, machine tools

produce bearing metal and steel furniture, and generally exhibit an ability to handle any type of work or to produce in an emergency almost any kind of product. Many of them are today at work on war orders. They are also vitally needed, not merely to keep the household refrigerator going, or to repair the family washing machine, or the car that this year cannot be replaced by a new one, but also to provide the thousands of parts and replacements necessary to an industrial machine speeded up beyond anything ever known before in the history of the world.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #281)

OUR ALIEN POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania's population contains the highest proportion of American citizens of any state in the New England and Middle Atlantic groups according to an analysis of U.S. Bureau of Census reports by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. This proportion has increased steadily over the past twenty years.

In 1940 there were 260,708 persons classified as aliens having Pennsylvania as their residence (persons are classified as aliens who have obtained only their first papers or those with no papers). There were also 68,042 persons whose citizenship was not reported. In this latter group it is improbable that many were citizens and it may be safely assumed that almost the entire number were aliens who had taken no steps toward becoming citizens or who had obtained their first papers only. This is further substantiated by the fact that when the number of those persons reported to be aliens is added to those of unknown citizenship status, the resulting total is approximately equal to the number registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

- more -

By combining the two classifications (aliens and citizenship not reported), Pennsylvania's total becomes 328,750 or 3.3% of the total population of the State. In the remainder of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, the percent of non-citizens ranged from 4.2% of the total population for Vermont to Connecticut's 8.9%. In New York the percentage was 8.0 and in New Jersey 6.1. Other states outside of the New England and Middle Atlantic groups having relatively large proportions of their population as non-citizens are Michigan, probably because of the automotive industry, and the western states led by California with 6.5% and followed by Washington, Nevada and Arizona.

The number of aliens and those persons whose citizenship was not reported in Pennsylvania has steadily declined over the twenty year period from 1920 to 1940. In 1920, 9.1% of our total population, amounting to 791,446, was in this category. By 1930, the number had declined to 468,791, or 4.9% of our total population at that time. As mentioned previously, by 1940 only 328,750, or 3.3% of the total population, were so classified.

The total number of aliens and those whose citizenship was not reported in the United States was 4,314,631. In Pennsylvania resided 7.6% of this amount. In New York, the state having the largest number of persons in this classification, there were 1,077,813 or almost one-quarter of the number in the United States. Following New York was California with 451,297 and Massachusetts with 351,604 or 10.5% and 8.2% of the nation's total respectively. States having the least number of aliens are generally found in the south - in the South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central groups where most of the states have less than one percent of their total population considered as non-citizens.

In almost all instances the ages of aliens were in excess of 21 years. Of those in the United States, 95.7% were in this group. In Pennsylvania the percentage was 97.4%.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #282)

PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL INSURES THE AMERICAN FUTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Among Pennsylvania's surplus resources is all the raw material required to supply both rubber and gasoline for the entire eastern coast of the United States.

The Keystone State has vast limestone deposits which have made it for many years the greatest producer of Portland cement on this continent and also one of the Nation's largest sources of lime and limestone. It is also the Nation's largest coal producer, and in the course of the years has supplied the homes and industries of our Nation with more than ten billion tons of that fuel - a quantity of mined carbon equal in bulk to the tallest mountain on the earth.

These coal deposits, according to a statement by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, are closest to the Atlantic seaboard of any large coal field in the Nation, and are closest also to New York and to New England. Together with the State's limestone, they provide a source for unlimited quantities of both synthetic rubber and of nylon, and might also produce in case of need a supply of liquid fuel and lubricating oil sufficient to meet the needs of all our east coast motor cars, trucks, airplanes and Diesel powered shipping.

These possibilities insure the future of American industry, but they are

-more-

not available today in our present emergency because of the time necessary for the erection of suitable plants. For many generations coal has been important only as a fuel. It has only lately been realized that it is much more than a fuel. The time may well come when the burning of coal merely as a source of heat may seem a criminal waste of the Nation's most valuable source of industrial raw material.

A shovelful of Pennsylvania coal represents not only heat for our homes and power for our industries, but also, in the future, tires for our cars and gasoline and oil to drive them along the highways. Even today it can provide shirts, dresses, stockings, and underwear of the strongest, most durable silk-like material ever known, as well as dyes of every hue of the rainbow, and of many shades never seen in any rainbow. That shovel of coal represents, also, drugs which are today performing miracles of healing, drugs which have robbed pneumonia of its age-old terrors, drugs which have conquered some of the most dangerous internal infections, powerful antiseptics and anodynes which have brought to thousands of sufferers rest and relief from pain.

By a process called hydrogenation, which means that adding of hydrogen gas to the carbon compounds in coal under great pressure, there can be derived from coal a motor fuel similar to gasoline, and of such high quality that in Great Britain it is used almost exclusively by the Royal Air Force. In America, with our abundant oil supplies, we have not ever, in the past, found it necessary to develop that process. If we had done so, however, the present shortage of gasoline on our eastern coast could never have occurred. The importance of making use of this prodess against just such an emergency has been frequently pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce during the past two years, and it is gratifying to note that on March 25 the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate recommended the allocation of $85,000 for erection of an experimental plant in Pittsburgh for the extraction of liquid fuel from coal.

Coke mixed with limestone in the heat of an electric furnace forms calcium carbide from which acetylene gas can be generated. From acetylene is

derived butadiene, the source of the type of artificial rubber most used today in Europe.

Coal is today the one sure insurance policy which nature has provided for the American way of life. It makes possible the smelting of steel, through its product coke it maintains the fertility of our fields through the large output of ammonium salts from the by-products coke ovens and so helps to feed us, to clothe us and to shelter us, to keep us in health and to provide us with transportation.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

::

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #283)

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT ON PENNSYLVANIA FARMS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Although the number of motor vehicles owned by farmers does not represent a sizable proportion of the total in use, it is a very important proportion in these critical times. Statistics relating to automotive equipment used on farms have been analyzed by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce from reports issued by the U.S. Bureau of Census, and some very interesting facts are revealed.

In Pennsylvania during 1940 only about one out of twelve passenger automobiles was owned by farmers. However, almost three-quarters or 73.8 per cent. of the 169,000 farms in our State had one or more. This was considerably more than the per cent. of farms having cars in the United States where the percentage was only 58.1.

Lancaster leads all other counties in actual number of passenger automobiles on farms in Pennsylvania, having 6,574 but ranks only seventeenth in the per cent. of farms having cars with 77.8. The leading counties, in this respect, are located in the Cumberland Valley, namely Cumberland and Franklin with 87.1 and 83.8 per cent. respectively. Lebanon County ranks third with 83.5 per cent.

-more-

Counties having the least proportion of their farmers as automobile owners are Forest, Clearfield and Elk with 60.5, 59.8 and 57.6 per cent. respectively. These latter counties are among the least important in agricultural production.

Of the total number of motor trucks in use in our State in 1940, one out of six was employed for farm use. Almost one-quarter, or 23.1 per cent. of the total number of farms, had motor trucks. This compares with 15.5 per cent. in the Nation. Lancaster again led all other counties in actual number of motor trucks with 1,852 but ranked thirty-first in the per cent. of farms having trucks. Of the counties in the State, the leaders in proportion of farms having trucks were Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Carbon with 52.3, 48.8 and 43.0 per cent. respectively. Counties having a low per cent. of farms having trucks were Juniata, Crawford and Greene with 13.4, 12.5 and 9.8 respectively.

There were 54,842 tractors in use on farms in Pennsylvania in 1940, outnumbering the trucks by more than 10,000. Of the total farms in the State, 30.2 per cent. had tractors while the National percentage was only 23.1. Lancaster County led all others in total number with 3,158. Bucks County was the leader in the percentage of farms having tractors with 50.1, closely followed by Lehigh and Montgomery with 47.9 and 46.6 per cent. respectively. Counties having tractor facilities on the least proportion of their farms were Sullivan, Cameron and Greene with 18.0, 17.6 and 8.5 per cent. respectively. The type of farming probably explains the small number in Greene County which is chiefly a sheep raising center eliminating the necessity for tractors. Cameron and Sullivan are not intensively farmed which, no doubt, accounts for the lack of tractors there.

It can be readily seen that automotive equipment plays a big part in the business of farming Pennsylvania. Passenger cars and trucks are necessary to get the farmer and his produce to markets and the latter mode of conveyance, in addition, is needed on the farm. While only slightly less than one-third of our farms have

tractors, they are employed for the most part on the larger farms and the tilling of a much larger proportion of our land in farms is dependent upon this medium. Thus, by cooperating in the gasoline and tire rationing programs, we help to insure adequate automotive supplies for the farmer from whence comes one of the most important commodities - food.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #285)

JUNE DAIRY MONTH IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Milk is "the most nearly perfect food" and the dairy industry in general is rising to new production levels in its efforts to meet the exacting dietary demands of a nation at war.

Each year during this month the dairy industry intensifies its promotional activities and the 1942 "June Dairy Month" has chosen the slogan, "Make America Nutrition Conscious -- Use More Dairy Products".

Pennsylvania, points out the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, plays a prominent role in the dairy industry and last year ranked third among the 48 states in cash farm income from the sale of dairy products. Last year this income reached $115,332,000 or approximately 36 per cent. of the total cash Pennsylvania farm income from all crops.

In order to meet the demand of the Lend-Lease Program as well as increasing local demand, the dairy products industry has hoisted its production schedules and last year showed an increase of almost 11 per cent. In 1940 cash farm income from sale of dairy products in Pennsylvania amounted to $104,000,000 or $11,332,000 less than last year.

- more -

The number of cows and heifers used for milking purposes in the last three years offers an interesting contrast. Last January there were 897,000 heifers and cows on Pennsylvania farms or an increase of two per cent. on the same date, 1941, and more than three per cent more than on the same date in 1940.

The scope of milk production among Pennsylvania's farms is brought out by the fact that about seven out of each 10 farms in the State produce milk. According to the Federal census of 1940, Pennsylvania has 169,027 farms and approximately 125,000 are classed as milk producers.

It is estimated by the Pennsylvania Association of Milk Dealers that Pennsylvania plants and equipment of processors, manufacturers and distributors of milk and milk products (fluid milk, cream, ice cream, milk powder, evaporated and condensed milk, cheese and butter) represent an investment in excess of $200,000,000.

As was the case in former years, Pennsylvania in 1941 led all states in the nation and areas of equal size in the world, in the production of ice cream, producing over 42,000,000 gallons.

In Pennsylvania, "June Dairy Month" is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Departments of Health, Agriculture and Commerce and the Milk Control Commission, as well as by the State Grange, the Council of Farm Organizations, and by organizations representing the State's Cooperatives, its cattle breeders, its dairymen, its stores, restaurants, hotels, ice cream manufacturers and milk dealers.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #286)

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania is one of the three leading states in the Union in the refining of cane sugar. Every year the State's refineries produce from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of refined sugar, valued at more than $50,000,000. Only New York and Louisiana exceed Pennsylvania in the value of their output of cane sugar products. In addition to this direct manufacture of sugar, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out that 2,821 establishments in Pennsylvania with 65,512 employees who earned $78,602,000 and produced $383,498,000 worth of food products, all use sugar, molasses or cane syrups in their output of food stuffs. Thus, 52 per cent. of all the food and kindred products produced in Pennsylvania are more or less dependent on the Nation's supply of cane sugar for the material used in their industry. Large quantities of sugar, molasses and syrups are packaged in Pennsylvania for direct consumption, but a larger quantity is used in the preparation of other food products which are made more nutritious and palatable by their sugar content. Flavoring syrups and extracts valued at $4,760,000 are either sold direct to consumers, to soda fountains or are employed in the manufacture of soft drinks and packaged foods. Cane sugar products are indispensable ingredients in the manufacture

in Pennsylvania of nearly $31,000,000 worth of canned and preserved foods every year, 24½ million dollars worth of carbonated and soft drinks, nearly $55,000,000 worth of chocolate and cocoa products, more than $40,000,000 worth of confectionery, $39,000,000 worth of ice cream and $139,000,000 worth of bakery products.

Sugar products are used in the manufacture of beer, ale and porter, and as a basis for distilled liquors and commercial alcohols. They are employed in the manufacture of ice cream cones, in the preparation of condensed milk, and in the compounding of catsup and sauces.

American consumption of sugar is higher than that in any other nation in the world, largely due to the fact that sugar cane products enter into the manufacture of many articles of food demanded by American taste and possibly demanded because of the great energy-producing properties of sugar as a food. Pennsylvania's important position in sugar refining and remanufacture has been made possible largely through the facilities of the Port of Philadelphia, which provides a short haul from Cuban and Latin-American sources of sugar cane. It is also a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Pennsylvania industry that it has attained such an important position in the manufacture of a product of which all the raw material comes from sources outside of the Commonwealth.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #287)

PENNSYLVANIA'S MEN AND WOMEN

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

In 1940 Pennsylvania's population was at last almost evenly divided between males and females. In 1910 there were 222,000 more males than females in Pennsylvania's population. In 1940 there were only 2,234 more males than females. This remarkable change in the course of the past 30 years reflects the fact that for many years preceding the first World War a very large number of male immigrants coming to the United States were employed in Pennsylvania's coal mines and steel mills, and became part of the State's population. Even today among our foreign-born white population there are 64,000 more men than women. Among our native white population there are nearly 55,000 more females than males and among our negro population 9,000. Among the other races making up our population there is a predominance of about 1500 males.

The distribution of males and females in the Pennsylvania population is not uniform over the whole area. Curiously enough, both the highest percentage of females and of males are to be found in the less densely settled counties in the north of the state. Due to special local employment conditions, Cameron County has the highest percentage of females in its population, while Wayne County has the highest percentage of males. Generally speaking however, there is, today, a higher percentage

-more-

of males in the western steel and coal counties, in the counties of the northern tier and in the agricultural sections of the State and an excess of females in the urban and industrial sections. In Philadelphia, only 48.8 per cent. of the population is male. Save for Cameron County that is the lowest percentage in the State.

One curious fact revealed by the studies of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, is that sex distribution in Pennsylvania's population varies rather decidedly with age. For instance, up to age 19 there are more males than females in the population. From ages 19 to 44 there is a large excess of women over men, from ages 45 to 64 a large excess of men over women. After age 64 the superior longevity of women begins to be evident and from then on, to the end of life, there is a considerable predominance of females.

When sex distribution is studied from the standpoint of place of residence it is discovered that at age 24 there is a considerable excess of women over men in the urban areas of our State, and at the same age an excess of men over women on farms. As a matter of fact, in ages from 14 to 49 the city population is preponderantly female. Only between 49 and 59 is there an excess of urban males, an excess probably due to the presence of a large number of former immigrants in the urban population.

There is reason to believe that as this group of the foreign-born grows progressively older, Pennsylvania cities, like those of all the eastern part of our country, will show in all age groups, beginning with the 15th year, a considerably larger female than male population. The rural population, on the other hand, shows an excess of males at all ages.

Another very odd circumstance revealed by the studies of the Planning Board is that there is a very marked tendency for women to remain under age 25 indefinitely. Both in 1920, in 1930, and in 1940, there is a very large excess of women recorded by the census in the age group of 19 to 24. It would be natural to anticipate that this age group would move on by 10 years and that by 1940, there would be recorded an unusual number of women aged from 29 to 34 in our population since there was a very large group aged 19 to 24 in 1930. This however, does not occur and with every census we see the same phenomenon recorded in the State's population figures and in those of the nation. But this record merely sustains the evidence of our eyes. Pennsylvania's women are perennially young.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #288)

PENNSYLVANIA'S WOMEN WORKERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The demands of the nation's war effort for ever-increasing production have put many thousands of women into Pennsylvania factories doing work that women have never done before.

Down through nearly two centuries of war and peace, since the firing of the first shot in the Revolutionary War to the present day, Pennsylvania women have played an important part in the writing of American history.

Today, seven months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, thousands of mothers, grandmothers, and girls just out of high schools and colleges, have taken their place on the production front. They have turned from cooking to electric welding, from sewing the seams of Sunday frocks to sewing the gores of Army parachutes, from measuring flour for an apple pie to measuring TNT for a high explosive shell.

They will be missed in their former occupations but they are needed in their new ones.

In Pennsylvania, as in all other industrial areas of our country, there

(more)

has been a gradual increase in the number of women employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. The percentage of males in these types of occupation declined from 82 per cent. to 77 per cent. in the ten years from 1930 to 1940. As women replace men called to the service the percentage will further decline.

According to data appearing in the May issue of Pennsylvania Planning, a publication of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, there is, in normal times, a very marked division between the eastern and the western sections of the State in the number of male and female factory and mechanical workers.

In the section of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains a very high percentage of factory and mechanical workers are male.

In the southeastern section of the State the percentage of males to the total manufacturing employment is decidely lower and well below the state average.

Among individual counties there are marked variations. In two counties of Pennsylvania, Forest and Fulton, in 1940, 100 per cent. of all industrial employees were male. In three counties, Cameron, Juniata and Wayne, less than forty per cent. of all factory workers were male.

Some of these extremes, such as the contrast between the neighboring counties, Cameron and Forest, are due to local employment conditions, but generally speaking, in the less densely settled areas and in the heavy industrial area of the west, the percentage of male workers is normally high. In the urban areas and the diversified manufacturing areas of the east, including the anthracite coal regions, the percentage of female workers is usually greater than the state average.

Textile industries normally employ large numbers of female workers. Steel mills and coal mines employ relatively few. Such facts as these tend to produce marked variations in the social pattern in a state like Pennsylvania which is, for instance, the greatest steel and coal producer in the nation and also the

greatest producer of stockings, knitted goods and woven silks and rayons.

The increase in the percentage of female workers in industry observable over the course of the past fifty years reflects the very greatly increasing importance in our normal peace-time lives of the variety of consumer goods which can be produced by female labor.

In a time of war the presence in our population of a large number of women who are car drivers, or accustomed to the use of business machines or of the various household devices produced by modern industry, becomes an important element in our national strength. In no other country are the women so trained and skillful and consequently in time of need no other country has such a productive resource to call upon, to aid its output of the many materials necessary for success in modern war.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #290)

MAPS MAKE THE FRONT PAGE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The second World War, like the first, has done much to increase the knowledge of the average American about the geography of the world in which he lives. Never before in American history have so many maps been on display in the homes of our people. New Caledonia, the Java Sea, the Aleutian Islands, were mere vague names to the average American until 1942. Now these remote places have a meaning they never had before. American soldiers occupy some of the remotest outposts of the civilized world. That fact has broken down an unawareness of world geography of which Americans have often been accused, and has stimulated interest in the geography of our own localities.

Here in Pennsylvania, according to a statement of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, there is noticeable a great increase in the demand for specialized maps of our Commonwealth. The strategy of such a world-wide war is economic as much as military. That fact compels us to assemble all available knowledge of raw materials, industrial activity, land use, transportation facilities, pipe lines and electric power lines in the form of maps by which plant locations for war industries may be decided on.

- more -

Thousands of aviators, who only a year ago were in civilian life, are now swarming across our skies. Maps based on the most careful study of the surface of our Commonwealth and of all the traveled portions of the United States are necessary for the direction of thousands of flights made every day by aviators of the Army and Navy. The fact that the entire surface of the State of Pennsylvania had been photographed from the air in a program of mapping which was completed only a few months before the outbreak of the war at the instance of the State Planning Board, has made it possible to provide information for mapping purposes and for the location of industrial plants which has never been available before in the history of our country. These modern air photographs of the Commonwealth made from a uniform height of 20,000 feet reveal every house, every road and tree, every patch of plowed land in the 45,000 square miles of Pennsylvania. This is a far cry from the laborious surveying of our State which began 260 years ago with the labors of Thomas Holme, Surveyor General to the Province of Pennsylvania. Holme's map, the first now extant showing in detail the features of Pennsylvania geography, included only Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks Counties. It was printed in England by Robert Grune, sold at the "Rose and Crown, Budge Row", and was drawn on a scale of 32 furlongs to an inch.

These early American map makers regarded their work with the same personal pride as that of a modern author or painter and usually printed on the face of the map a personal dedication to some distinguished gentleman of the time. Louis Evans, for instance, who in 1755 published a general map of the British Colonies on which Pennsylvania's portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains were called the Endless Mountains, presents his map with these words: "To the Honorable Thomas Pounall: Permit me, sir, to pay you this tribute of gratitude for the great assistance you have given me in this map".

The first complete map of the whole area of the Commonwealth now in the collection of the State Archives was that drawn by William Scull and printed in Philadelphia in 1770. This map, showing in some detail all the physical features

of the State including a Great Swamp which covered most of the area to the east of the anthracite coal regions and a great Buffalo Swamp to the west of the center of the State, was dedicated, "To the Honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors of the Province of Pennsylvania, and to the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the same". The modern Pennsylvanian looking at this map would find many surprises. Harrisburg, for instance, does not exist, but prominent in that portion of the map are the names of Hummelstown and Middletown. In these early maps, roads and water courses and the general direction of the mountain ranges were the features of largest importance, but by 1792 when Reading Howell completed his famous and beautiful map of the Commonwealth, our knowledge of these physical features was in a general way complete, for Reading Howell's map, executed during the governorship of Thomas Mifflin, could be used today for the location of many of the well known towns, cities, streams and rivers of present day Pennsylvania.

What changed map-making so markedly in the past 150 years was first the discovery of important mineral deposits in the State, particularly those of anthracite and bituminous coal. A large number of modern maps are devoted to locating not political boundaries but economic areas whose importance is based on these buried treasures of geology. With the great canal and railroad boom of the 1840's and 1850's, map-making went through another phase. For the first time contours became important, the level of land from east to west and from north to south in the Commonwealth was a matter of vital importance to the canal diggers and the railroad surveyors of the middle 19th Century.

Of late years the importance of this third dimension of map-making has greatly increased. It is, for instance, not enough for an aviator to know the appearance of the land which lies below him at any particular point. He must also for his own safety know the height of the mountains along his whole route of travel. So modern maps deal with three dimensions, but they must also frequently deal with economic values, with the density and flow of population, with the nature

of the soil and its uses, with all the facilities that modern civilization has created for the past 260 years. Such a great war as this, putting a pressure on all our resources, increases the demand for maps of every kind. The files of the State Department of Commerce contain maps on various of these subjects and the specific information from which others could be prepared.

The modern map-makers rarely sign their productions and rarely dedicate them to the distinguished men of our own time. Yet the traditions of care and accuracy established by such old cartographers as Thomas Holme and Reading Howell still remain and there are few productions of modern science more reliable than maps.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #291)

PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Two hundred ninety-three Pennsylvania communities are now operating under the protection of the Planning and Zoning Enabling Act of the Commonwealth. In the July issue of "Pennsylvania Planning", a publication of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, these communities are listed and it is pointed out that present day conditions have caused a number of Pennsylvania counties and civil subdivisions to organize Planning and Zoning Commissions as a measure of war-time and post-war security. Forty-nine communities in Allegheny County, twenty-four in Delaware County, seventeen in the Harrisburg area, and sixteen in Montgomery County, now have active Planning or Zoning Commissions or are, as in the case of Harrisburg, participating in the activites of a Regional Planning Commission.

Every period of war involves rapid social and economic changes, both during the conflict and after its close, producing extraordinary problems for local government. In some communities, including some whole counties in Pennsylvania, the rapid expansion of war industry involves problems of emergency housing, schooling and policing, increased strain on the community's water and power supply and other public facilities, with a resulting reshaping of the whole pattern of the community's life.

- more -

Such changes are necessary in a great emergency but often involve unnecessary confusion and loss of property values which sometimes affect the lives of the succeeding generation. In other communities quite different problems arise; the lack of war industries may cause a serious drain on the local population causing a fall in real estate values, the abandonment of stores, and the decline of once prosperous residential districts. Under such circumstances as these, the necessity of local self-protection through the establishing in every community of a commission, empowered by law to make a continuous study of the community's needs and problems, should be obvious to everyone. No central government, however powerful, could deal effectively with the special conditions of the thousands of civil subdivisions in such a great state as Pennsylvania.

In the 1920's and the 1930's the problems of local Planning and Zoning Commissions were largely those occasioned by the great epidemic of hasty and ill considered building and public improvements embarked on during the first World War and during the post-war boom of the 1920's which followed it. At the end of that period of rapid expansion, many communities in our own and other states, discovered that their prosperity was seriously impaired and their value for both residence and business had gravely suffered during this era of planless growth. In almost all of our larger cities, Zoning and Planning Commissions were organized to deal with the consequences of this long period of self-neglect. Much of the damage done could not be easily repaired. Millions of dollars worth of real estate, in what was once considered the most desirable and convenient area within the municipal limits, became relatively worthless. By 1940 there were few great cities which had not settled down to a serious consideration of the means for preventing such losses to their property holders and such serious social discontent to their residents.

The rapid growth of highway transportation between 1920 and 1940 extended these problems of the great city into many of the most remote rural towns. Small cities and even villages which had long preserved their character and prosperity

against such changes began to experience that same series of events, particularly along their highways, which had led to the blight and decay of large districts in our Nation's big cities. Many of these smaller communities, seeing their danger, took advantage of the progressive Planning and Zoning Laws of Pennsylvania to the great benefit of their property owners and all their residents, but many have not. Today, in the face of the rapid changes which are coming to every American community, the need for such self-protection is probably greater than at any time in the history of our Commonwealth.

Planning and zoning has progressed from the stage in which its chief problems were those of land-use to a point where all of a community's problems, such as that of transportation, so important at the present hour, come within the province of a local planning commission. The pooling of local resources to conserve transportation and make the most economical use of local sources of supply for local industry, and to render the utmost support to the war effort, depends almost wholly on local self knowledge.

The Bulletin of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that Planning and Zoning Commissions, organized under the State Law, provides a means by which the community's interests can be conserved and the community's whole efforts be put to work for the war effort. Post-war Pennsylvania can be a greater State, and a more secure State than ever before, but only through the acceptance of local responsibility. Democracy is not an automatic process. It has to be put to work and kept at work to be effective. Pennsylvania Planning and Zoning Laws are practical democracy.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #292)

SHIFTING POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Because of Pennsylvania's leading position in the industrial affairs of the Nation, population shifts are taking place in many sections of the State. Each placement of a new industry and the expansion of others, or the creation of Army and Naval facilities, attracts large groups of labor from various sections of the State and from other states.

Migration of this population can cause many types of problems. Among them are housing, not only an overcrowded condition in their new place of employment but also the creation of vacant dwelling units where they formerly lived. School authorities are faced with the necessity of providing new facilities. Fire hazards and sanitary problems are created, and more police protection is needed. In fact, every public service must be expanded in some manner to take care of the influx of people.

Many requests for information concerning the location of these population migrations in Pennsylvania have been received by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. In the past the State Planning Board was able to compile useful population estimates of the communities in Pennsylvania using the

-more-

schoolcensus, the number of per capita tax payers, and other information as a base. However, until the population has somewhat adjusted itself, it is difficult to obtain a true picture of the situation by the use of these bases.

The latest school census information available is that taken during the summer of 1941. At that time the population shifts were just beginning, and in many instances the worker of the family was the only one who departed because he did not wish to move his family and home until more sure of steady employment. This kept his children at home and a school census did not reveal any change even though there was a concentration of workers at a given point. Until the worker becomes firmly established in his present position and decides to move his place of residence, the school census will not be a good indicator of population changes.

In the case of per capita tax levies which are made in over 90 per cent. of our minor civil divisions, it can be readily appreciated the difficulty the tax assessor will have when attempting to levy this tax on the proper individuals in a community which has attracted a large number of persons because of employment. If a person is not a legal resident of the particular community, he cannot be assessed with this tax until he has changed his legal residence. Here again a perfectly good base for the estimating of population is rendered unsatisfactory because of abnormal conditions.

For its own use and to fulfill the requests of others, the State Planning Board is attempting to obtain some picture of the State's present population pattern. If successful, an announcement of these results will be made as soon as available. Of course, every community can observe what is happening in their particular community but it is essential for various reasons to have an overall State picture available. Even the local community by observation cannot determine with any degree of certainty whether or not its population increase is reasonably permanent because any mushroom growth which occurs may be caused by persons who are merely migrants and who will depart as soon as industrial conditions become normal.

Most local officials of Pennsylvania are well aware of the problems created by these changing conditions. In the case of a depleted population with its resultant tax base decrease, problems will arise as to where the money is

coming from to liquidate the indebtedness incurred for new sewers, schools, streets or roads, etc. Where the population is rapidly expanding, thoughts arise as to whether or not indebtedness should be incurred to increase public facilities and, if so, how much should they be expanded.

In any event there is always the fear of the future and the possibility of the community incurring a debt which may be overburdensome after the present emergency has ended. These problems are the result of the war causing abnormal conditions, and during past wars Pennsylvania has proven she could cope with emergencies and there is no indication that she will not do it again.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #293)

PENNSYLVANIA'S RAINFALL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The weather this summer is one of the few of our inconveniences which we cannot blame on the war. In many parts of our eastern states, after a very dry spell in April, which is usually the month of showers, there followed an abnormal amount of rainfall in May and again a very heavy precipitation in July.

In Harrisburg, the State Capital, which is located in this belt of unseasonable weather, 25½ inches of rain fell this year up to August 1. This represents more than one additional month of normal rainfall as compared with an average year.

Twice this spring many of our eastern rivers have been swollen almost to flood stage by these unusual spells of wet weather, and it is likely that 1942 will be registered in our eastern states as a year of unusual rainfall just as 1941 was a year when Pennsylvania's precipitation fell far below normal.

Few people realize, it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, how very great is the volume of water which annually falls upon the hills and valleys of their state. Even in 1941, a year when our rivers reached the lowest stage they had attained for many years, more than 112,000,000,000

- more -

tons of water fell on Pennsylvania's 45,302 square miles. In normal years, Pennsylvania's rainfall equals a volume of water sufficient to cover the entire area of the state to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and weighs more than 138,000,000,000 tons.

Few Pennsylvanians who stand on the brink of the great cataract of Niagara realize that the volume of water falling on the Keystone State is far greater every year than the flow of that river which drains the Great Lakes into the St. Lawrence. In an average year, more than 3,000,000 tons of water fall on every square mile in Pennsylvania and more than 4700 tons on every acre of Pennsylvania soil. Through the twelve months of the year the average rainfall in Pennsylvania is 38 tons every day for every person in the state or more than 14,000 tons for every person every year. Reduced to more familiar terms, this means that an average 9000 gallons falls every day in the form of rain, hail or snow for every person in Pennsylvania. This tremendous precipitation is, in fact, a demonstration of the tremendous powers of nature and of the vast energies of the solar heat which over this single state must every year lift nearly 140,000,000,000 tons of water miles into the air and after this vast distillation, let it fall again to moisten our fields and forests and supply us with the crops on which we live.

In cities and towns in our state, the State Planning Board points out, public water supplies provide an average of nearly 140 tons of water per person, but even this large quantity represents only 1 per cent. of the average per capita precipitation throughout the state. Problems of flood control, as well as problems of supplying filtered and conditioned water for domestic and industrial use, represent engineering projects of very large dimension. No other form of human enterprise deals with such huge quantities of material as must the hydraulic engineer.

Nature has compelled us to build the pattern of our civilization along the lines of the great drainage basins of our continent and no improvements of civilization can change the fundamental fact that the rivers of Pennsylvania, like

those of every other state and nation, are as vital to the health and welfare of our people as the veins and arteries of the body are to the health and vitality of a man. Water is a great and continuous blessing through which alone is made possible the production of the food on which we live, but it also enbodies tremendous power, potential energy adequate to perform much of the work of civilization and also a destructive force which must always be controlled.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #294)

"Pennsylvania Life Expectancy Increases By Three Years"

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

According to studies made by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, and shortly to be issued in a booklet on the population of the Commonwealth, life expectancy at birth had risen in Pennsylvania to 62.9 years in 1940 as compared with less than 59 years in 1930.

The life expectancy tables, prepared by the Planning Board on the basis of death rates supplied by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, were designed for use in forcasting Pennsylvania's population growth for the next decate, but also provide interesting information as to the improvement in public health during the past ten years.

Because of the high death rate in the first year of life, which occurs in all countries throughout the world, children who live through the first year have a considerably greater life expectancy than babies just born. In Pennsylvania, children who had attained age one in 1940 had an expectancy of life of 65.19 years. This is the average for the whole State without distinction as to sex, race, or color. In general, native whites have the highest while our colored population has the lowest expectancy. For both races women have a longer prospective live than men.

-more-

We are often accustomed to measure the progress of civilization by the number of conveniences which people have available, or by the increase in national wealth and income, but these are very superficial indications of the real improvement which is occuring in any given country. Since human life is the most valuable of all things, improvement in the length of life is a very reliable measure of the progress which any community or any civilization can make, since it records the most important factor in the happiness of the individual, and in the welfare of the nation.

How great this progress has been in the past generation may be gathered from the fact that under the conditions existing in 1901, a child born in Pennsylvania had an average chance of living to be 43 years old. By 1920 Pennsylvania's life expectancy had advanced by about 11 years, so that a child born twenty years ago had a possibility of living to age 54. By 1930 life expectancy had still further increased by five additional years and children born at that time, had an average prospect of living to age 59. By 1940 that expectancy, as has just been stated, is approximately 63 years, much the highest figure ever attained in this Commonwealth.

A large part of the credit for this improvement must be assigned to our public health services, to the progress of medicine, and to the instruction given to mothers in the care of their new-born children. Not all of the progress, however, has been made in improving the chances of life in very young children since the general life expectancy has improved more than the expectancy of life at age 1. All along the line, except in the latest years of life, there has been a definite improvement in the health of Pennsylvania's citizens.

It is interesting to compare the life expectancy in this Commonwealth with that in certain foreign countries. For instance, Pennsylvania's life expectancy of 43 years in 1901 was approximately the same as that of Japan in 1931. Babies born in Pennsylvania in 1931 had the prospect of living 17 years longer than those born in that same year in Japan, and it is not likely that this ratio has been changed much in the course of the past decade.

-more-

Of all important countries, India has the lowest life expectancy. A child born in that sub-continent has a possibility of only 27 years of life. In rural China, expectancy at birth is about 35 years. So far as progress of civilization in preserving human life is concerned, India and China represent a condition similar to that of America in the period between 1800 and 1820. Japan represents our progress of about 30 years ago.

Despite the high standards of our public health services, our medical progress and the general healthfulness of our climate, there are a few foreign countries in which conditions of life are more favorable than in Pennsylvania. One of these if New Zealand. Whether its advantage lies in its equable climate, in the outdoor life of its people, or in the lack of large cities, New Zealand has, for many years, consistently led the rest of the civilized world in life expectancy/~~at~~ which their last census was 67 years. This represents a goal toward which all our public health agencies are constantly striving.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #295)

PENNSYLVANIA - MAKER OF AMERICANS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania was the birthplace of our country. It is also the state which has contributed the largest number of native born citizens to the rest of the nation. In the early years of our history, the great westward-flowing tide of American migration first spent itself in the agricultural areas of Bucks, Berks, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York and Lebanon Counties in the southeast of Pennsylvania. It then spread west throughout the heavily forested areas of the Alleghenies until the population of our State was as great as a pioneer economy could support. Then from Pittsburgh and Brownsville, whose early name was Redstone Old Fort, the great tide of westbound migration moved down the Ohio into Kentucky and the territory north of the Ohio.

In Pennsylvania was bred a large part of that rugged pioneer stock which settled once and for all, in the Battle of Point Pleasant, the question of whether all the territory east of the Mississippi should be American or European. In the middle of the last century, Pennsylvania contributed a large share of the great numbers who moved west toward the gold fields of California. Throughout its history Pennsylvania has always exported people to the less densely settled parts of our country, and it is safe to say that many of the qualities of enterprise and

-more-

industry which have become typical of our country are marks of that same heritage which among those who remained at home has made the production of the Keystone State so vital to the national welfare.

Millions of Pennsylvanians have moved west, but many more millions have remained on their own native soil, so that the Keystone State is today the second in point of population in our country and the first in the number of its native white citizens of native parentage.

In 1790, when the area of the United States was 892,000 square miles, Pennsylvania occupied 5 per cent. of the national territory and contained more than 11 per cent. of the American people. Since that year of the first census, the territory of continental United States has expanded until it now occupies 3,026,789 square miles. Pennsylvania's 45,126 square miles are today only 1.49 per cent. of the national area, and yet Pennsylvania's population is more than 7 ½ per cent. of the nation's total, despite the fact that since 1790 the whole area from the Appalachian Mountains to the Pacific Ocean has been peopled with a native stock to which Pennsylvania has contributed a very large share.

One of the questions which frequently arises in the public mind is that of the size of our population ten years from now or at some longer period in the future. This is a very difficult question to answer because of the constant migration of American people from one part of our nation to another, depending on the ebb and flow of industrial and agricultural opportunity. There is little sound basis for the exact prediction of the future population of any single state, though for the nation as a whole, a close estimate may be made. By constructing a table of life expectancy, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has, however, been able to arrive at an estimate of what Pennsylvania's population would be in 1950 if the factor of migration were eliminated.

If no one came into the State and no one moved out of it, with health conditions remaining substantially what they were in 1940 and if the birth rate does not vary substantially from that of 1940, Pennsylvania's population would be 10,493,460 by 1950. The population of the Commonwealth would also be definitely

older. In 1940 the median age group is that between ages 25 and 29. In 1950 the median age group will be that between 30 and 35. The number of persons over 45 would be greater than the number under age 20.

It is not likely that migration either into or out of the State will greatly affect that gradual aging of our population which is one of the most significant changes in modern life. The number of those under 20, which is 34 per cent. of our 1940 population, will drop to 28.8 per cent. if present mortality and birth rates prevail for the next ten years.

Such a large increase in Pennsylvania's population as that indicated by this estimate is not likely, nor would it be particularly desirable without a correspondingly large increase in our State's income and productivity. What is more to be desired than a very large gain in actual numbers in a State so old and well settled as ours is an increase in the general welfare of all our people.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1942

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #296)

PENNSYLVANIA'S OPEN LAND

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pennsylvania's population of 220 persons per square mile represents a density close to that of Poland and greater than that of France, or of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. More people live in small villages and towns in Pennsylvania than in any other American state.

Yet Pennsylvania still contains many million acres of open land. Its 13,000,000 acres of forests, of which nearly 2,800,000 are on State or National public lands, every year, and particularly this year, attract hundreds of thousands of outdoor lovers who find that in Pennsylvania, the industrial heart of our Nation, all the pleasures of field and forest are available to whoever goes out to seek for them.

One very dramatic illustration of the extent of open land in our Commonwealth is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce. Starting out in West Shenango Township in Crawford County at the Ohio border line, a man might walk due east across the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and finally strike the Delaware River at Pike County on the New Jersey border line without encountering in this walk a single incorporated community. Along the line

- more -

of this walk he would pass through some of Pennsylvania's most beautiful forest land, through the orchards of Crawford County, among the oil wells of Venango, through the deep forests of Forest, Elk, Cameron, Potter, Tioga, Sullivan and Wyoming, through some of the wilder areas in the north of Lackawanna County and finally emerge among the lakes of Wayne and the forest land in the north of Pike.

Perhaps no such walk will ever be taken as it would be very difficult to steer an east-west compass course across this great Commonwealth, but that such an unbroken stretch exists in a State which has been settled for nearly 200 years is a very remarkable circumstance.

That, however, does not tell the whole story of Pennsylvania's tremendous expanses of open land. If a man should set out in Antrim Township in Franklin County and walk due north over the ridges and valleys of Juniata and Mifflin, across Center County, Clinton and into the wild lands of Potter, he would pass from the Maryland State border line to the New York border without encountering a single organized city, borough, or town.

Most remarkable of all, if a line is drawn to Mills Creek Township in Erie County at the base of Presque Isle peninsula on the shores of Lake Erie northwest from Ridley on the Delaware, along this great diagonal from the southeast of our State to the extreme northwest, passing through some of the most densely settled areas in the whole Commonwealth in Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin Counties and then on through Snyder, Center, Elk, Forest, Warren and into Erie, again no incorporated community would be encountered in that 250 mile diagonal.

These facts are mere curiosities of geography, perhaps, but serve to illustrate some of the possibilities for outdoor adventure and exploration that remain in such a long settled state as our own.

That pathway along the ridges of Pennsylvania which is known as the Appalachian Trail, and stretches from the Delaware Water Gap on into the Blue Mountains of Maryland, is only one of many scenic pathways which may be taken by Pennsylvanians in search of healthy and rugged outdoor recreation in a year of war, when economy of gasoline and rubber has to be one of our first considerations in planning our autumn holidays.

- 30 -

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #297)

DRUGS FROM PENNSYLVANIA FARMS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

The great progress of organic chemistry in extracting from coal tar a large variety of chemical products used in medicine often causes us to forget that some of the most vital drugs used for the cure or prevention of disease still come from the roots and heros of plants which, until lately, have been imported into America from all over the world.

A certain part of these vegetable imports can be replaced by synthetic chemicals. A substitute for that in valuable drug quinine has only lately been developed and that is very lucky, since practically all our supply of the chinchona bark, from which quinine is derived, has come in the past from the Netherlands East Indies.

Pyrethrum flowers, from which an important part of our domestic insecticides have been derived, were very largely grown in Japan, and here again petroleum and coal tar chemistry has succeeded in supplying valuable substitutes. There are, however, many important medicinal plants which we have imported as a source of medical and chemical products for which no present substitute is known. Yet many, if not most of these plants, it is pointed out by the State Planning

-more-

Board of the Department of Commerce; can be grown in a temperate climate, for many of them are common wild flowers in the State of Pennsylvania.

In a country engaged in a total war in which every available source of supply of raw materials must be exploited, the possibility of growing the more important of these medicinal plants should commend itself to the farmers of our State. A list of the herbs and drugs which in the pre-war period were imported into the United States, reveals many familiar names to any student of our States' field flowers.

Belladonna, a very powerful drug, the source of the alkoloid atropine, is produced from the leaf and root of the Deadly Nightshade; a plant common in moist shady valleys and along the borders of streams all through Pennsylvania. This plant has very successfully been grown in parts of the United States and because it is not winter-killed and is consequently a perennial in Pennsylvania, the production of Belladonna root, as well as the leaf of the plant, are both possible in this State.

As a matter of fact Pennsylvania was one of the five states throughout the country recently selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to grow this plant. In addition to possessing certain soil and climatical conditions believed favorable to the best growth of the plant, Lancaster County has the advantage of many years' experience in drying and processing tobacco leaf. The belladonna requires much the same processing as tobacco plants.

Camomile, of which 123,000 pounds were imported in one recent year, is employed as a drug base in many popular remedies and is one of the common wild flowers of the Pennsylvania landscape. The powerful drug, Ergot, which occurs as a familiar purple parasitic growth on field corn and other grains, and is collected rather than grown, is very important in modern medicine.

In the pre-war years from three to four hundred thousand pounds of Gentian was imported into the United States from Yugoslavia and France. Hyoscyamus,

or Henbane, is a plant imported in considerable quantity and one which can readily be grown in a Pennsylvania climate. Rhubarb has a considerable use in medicine as well as Sarsaparilla root, Wintergreen, Blood Root, Tansy, and even the common Dandelion.

There is no doubt that if this war is very long continued some part of American agriculture will make use of the opportunity to provide these drugs, many of which are now greatly in increased demand in a time of war. Agriculture has never been concerned solely with the production of food. Even in its earliest days Flax and other fibers provided material for primitive industry. The agriculture productivity made possible in the twentieth century through improved strains of seed, and through mechanical cultivation provided, even in a time of war, a surplus capacity for the production of grain alcohol, of the versatile Soy Bean and of other crops of large industrial importance.

In Pennsylvania, where a single county leads the whole nation in the production of cigar leaf tobacco, and where the production of such products as mushrooms and cut flowers has been followed for many years, there would seem to be a special opportunity for the growing of plants for both technical and medical use in these years when our country must develop new sources for many of the products which it has imported from abroad.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #298)

PENNSYLVANIA'S FUEL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

In these days of impending fuel shortages and announcements of fuel rationing programs, interest is created in the probable effect any action in this respect will have on our State. Some light is thrown on this subject through an analysis of recently released housing statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Census made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

In 1940 there were in Pennsylvania 2,482,853 occupied dwelling units that were reported to have heating equipment and of these, 65.4% had a central heating system. This is a greater number than that for any other state in the Union with the exception of New York where there were slightly more than 3½ million, of which 76.3 had a central heating unit.

As is to be expected because of the coal mined within her boundaries, Pennsylvania ranks high among the states in the number of dwelling units using coal or coke as a major fuel. There were 2,122,309 units using this type of fuel, or 85.5% of the total reporting heating equipment. This percentage, but not actual number, is exceeded by only three other states namely Ohio, Indiana and Illinois with 88.1, 87.1 and 85.8% respectively. Coal and coke were also the

-more-

principal fuels used for heating in 54.2% of the occupied dwelling units in the Nation as a whole.

Although a rationing program for petroleum products is of major importance to those who use these products for heating, still such a program would only affect slightly more than one out of twenty dwelling units in Pennsylvania. In 1940 there were 144,850 or 5.8% of these units dependent upon fuel oil, kerosene or gasoline as a major source of heat. This contrasts quite sharply with some of the New England States, notably, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts where a total of 668,426 dwelling units in these three States use petroleum products representing 45.6, 41.5 and 36.4% of their respective total number of occupied dwellings. While only 18.2% of the dwelling units in New York use these products for heating, because of the size of the State, this still represents 652,820 homes. Each of the States mentioned, including Pennsylvania, are in the territory in which rationing will be in effect. Considering the entire United States, petroleum products were used in heating 9.9% of the occupied dwellings having heating equipment.

While wood was the principal fuel in 22.6% of the dwelling units in the Nation, it furnished heat for only 2.9% of the Pennsylvania homes. This fuel is used primarily in dwellings not having a central heating system and 95% of the 72,719 units using this type fuel in our State were in rural areas.

Gas heat was used in 108,075 or 4.4% of the occupied homes in Pennsylvania. In the U.S. the percentage was 11.2.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #299)

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Wherever one may go over the whole earth there can be found, in the names of towns and cities, rivers and mountains, a large store of tradition and a long record of historic change. In no state in the Union is this more true than in the old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The names of counties, cities, boroughs and townships of this State reflect the whole character of the American people, their historic background, and the vast changes which have occurred from the days of the great forest, which gave to this part of our Union the name of Penn's Woods or Pennsylvania.

The traditions of the Indian tribes which once roamed these forests are revealed in a familiar and long list of pleasant and tongue-twisting names such as Manito, Owassee, Lenape, Scahonda, Kishacoquillas, and Conoquenessing. Picture Rocks recalls what was once to the white man, new come into this forest, a startling feature of our colonial landscape - these cliffs which were once covered with quaint Indian pictographs. The little town of Conestoga was once famous over the length and breadth of our land for the covered wagons created and manufactured there, which revolutionized our country's early transportation and saw their last important service in the westward trek of the 49'ers who settled the Pacific coast.

-more-

Our early English settlers gave names to the towns in the southeast of the State that reflected their memories of the old countries which they had left behind. Chester, Lancaster, Montgomery, are names as old as English history, the first two derived from British towns which were themselves named after the camps of Julius Caesar. Our Scotch settlers have left their mark on the geography of the State in Lochland, Lochiel, Loch Lomond Junction, Lochvale, and Loch Haven. Our Welsh ancestors in Uwchland, Llanerch, Llanfair, Llewellyn, Lloyd, Lloydell, Bryn Mawr, Kumry and Nanty Glo. From the days of the great canal system of Pennsylvania, which was once the most remarkable feature of Pennsylvania's transportation, we still have the town names of Port Allegany, Port Ann, Port Carbon, Port Clinton, Lock Haven, Lockport and many others.

Pennsylvania's industry is reflected in scores of town and township names such as Steelton, Oil City, Coaldale, Coaldale, Petroleum Center, Claysburg, Cokeburg, Slatington, Iron City, and Railroad, and one of our old but now abandoned State enterprises still remains in the names Salina and Saltsburg. All these, however, are obvious and usual types of names in our American states, all of which have passed through the transition from Indian days and primeval wilderness to modern industry, and all of which have been settled by peoples from many parts of Europe.

Place names, as indictive of the character and culture, of the people who have made America great, are more interesting even than these reminiscences of the past. Pennsylvanians are tree lovers. This fact is evident in such names as Tamarack, Walnut, Hickory, Sycamore, Linden, Hemlock, Spruce, Oaks, Shadygrove, Grove City, Hawthorn, Cherry Tree and Gum Stump. Driftwood and Slabtown are reminiscent of our timbering days, while names such as Salix, Castanea, and Betula sound a more learned and botanical note.

Pennsylvanians are students of the classics and that fact is recorded in such town names as Vulcan, Hercules, Venus, Mars, Atlas and Ceres, Cassandra, Sparta, Nineveh, Tyre, Troy, Pompeii, Ovid, and Parnassus. Pennsylvanians are

Biblical students. Names like Mount Nebo, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Lebanon, Galilee come straight from the Holy Writ. Pennsylvanians are geographers, Lake Como, Crete, Helvetia, Caledonia, Scotland, Florence, Egypt, Hamburg, Gibraltar, Finland, Berlin, Venice, Birmingham, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Caernarvon, Liverpool, Lisbon, Edinboro, Versailles, Geneva, Chelsea, London, Britain and Bath, call us to far places.

Pennsylvanians are proud of their history and in their town names are recorded hundreds of distinguished sons of local and national fame. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Fulton, Adams, Fayette, Greene, Perry and Monroe are among the famous Americans whose names are preserved in our counties' nomenclature. Hundreds of others like Gallatin, Brackenridge and Wayne honor the memories of the State's outstanding men.

Pennsylvanians are sportsmen. Two towns in the Commonwealth are named Hunter. Hunters Run, Hunters Park, Hunterstown, Huntersville, Fishing Creek all give evidence of some of our favorite occupations.

Pennsylvanians are moralists. The names of many of our communities form a catalogue of those simple virtues and ideals on which is based the power of American civilization. Among these are Industry, Economy, Frugality, Energy, Effort, Enterprise, Patience, Candor, Amity, Unity, Gravity, Force, Liberty and Freedom.

Pennsylvanians have a sense of humor, that fact is imperishably recorded in such community names as Burly, Waddle, Rough and Ready, Bird-In-Hand, Boctjack, Jollytown, Kegg, Bandanna, Drifting, Little Hope, Tally-Ho, Cracker Jack, Walkchalk and Pigs Ear. Pennsylvania has its Surveyor, its Mason, its Bard, its Porter, its Rector, its Butler, its Sergeant and its Soldier.

Pennsylvanians are sentimental. Among the names of fair ladies in the geography of our State are Myra, Beryl, Myrtle, Helen, Rita, Pearl, Enid, Lucinda, Gracey, Mabel, Clara, Emilie, Esther, Elizabeth, Bernice, Catharine and Ramona. There is also a Kis-Lyn and a Kissimmee. Nor have Thomas, Herman, Clarence, Albert, Elmer and Hector been neglected.

-more-

Pennsylvanians are mathematicians. One Pennsylvania town is named Seventy-six and another Eightyfour. We have Seven Stars in four counties of our State. We have Five Points, Seven Points and Nine Points, Seven Valleys.

In the offices of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, where many of these names have appeared in the course of its correspondence of the past several years and in connection with population and economic research, it has seemed of interest to note a few of the groups into which they fall. With travel restricted as it is in war time, we may all find in our State and even in our own neighborhood much of the interest that travelers discover in distant or foreign lands. Romance lurks at our own doorways. For Pennsylvania has its Sunbeam, its Starlight, its Moon Run and also its Social Hall and its House of Refuge.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES
Secretary, Department of Commerce
Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #300)

BUCKWHEAT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Changes occur in our habits periodically. These changes are more marked in the Northern States where extreme fluctuations in weather and temperature prevail. At the present time, with the hint of autumn in the air, top coats and other heavy clothing are being taken from storage, furnaces and stoves are cleaned and stoked and even our eating habits are undergoing a seasonal change.

One of the most welcome additions to our menu at this time of the year is "hot cakes". Many a person in our Nation when sitting down to enjoy the morning meal will be confronted with a generous number of hot cakes supplemented by sausage or bacon and maple syrup, molasses or honey. A large number of these cakes are prepared by using wheat flour as the main ingredient, but many persons prefer the addition of a goodly portion of buckwheat flour, which, when added, makes the well-known buckwheat cake. While this is not the only use made of buckwheat, it is by far the most important.

Pennsylvania was the leading state in the Union in the production of buckwheat, producing more than one-third of the total output in 1941, according to an analysis made of the "Annual Crop Summary" of December, 1941, by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Pennsylvania produced nearly

- more -

$2\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels, valued at approximately $1,366,000. The production for the United States was slightly in excess of six million bushels, having an estimated value of $3,885,000.

Only one other state, New York, comes close to Pennsylvania in the production of buckwheat. In 1941, this adjoining state was second with a total of slightly more than two million bushels, having an estimated value of $1,289,000. Thus, it can be said that this is the buckwheat producing center of our Nation - over two-thirds of the total yield of the Nation coming from this area.

Statistics pertaining to buckwheat were not readily available for the individual counties of Pennsylvania for 1941 but since, for a short period of time, comparative yields do not change to any great extent, the following figures for 1939 from the U.S. Bureau of Census will give some idea where this grain is grown in Pennsylvania. In 1939 Crawford County produced more buckwheat than any other county in Pennsylvania, having threshed 200,086 bushels. This was more than four-fifths of the total of West Virginia, the state ranking third in the Nation. It was more than each of the nearby states namely, Ohio, Virginia, or the total yield of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey combined.

Other counties in Pennsylvania ranking after Crawford County in the production of buckwheat and the number of bushels threshed in 1939 are as follows: Erie 149,481, Somerset 122,835, Bradford 121,573 and Tioga 112,452. It should be noted that with the exception of Somerset, the leading counties are all located along our northern border. This can be explained to some extent by the shorter growing season prevalent in these northern counties and since buckwheat requires less time to mature than other cereals.

Oddly enough, buckwheat helps to produce one of the main accessories in aiding to make the buckwheat cake a delectable food. Out of the five leading buckwheat producing counties mentioned previously, four, led by Bradford County, are among the six leading honey producing counties of our state. This coincidence is explainable since the blossom of the buckwheat furnishes a desirable source of supply for the bee.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #301)

HOME RADIOS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Most everyone knows that the radio has become, among other things, one of the leading sources for our entertainment, a popular advertising medium and a valuable means of disseminating news summaries. At the present time, it is proving exceptionally valuable as a factor in the promotion of our war effort. Aiding civilian defense programs, involving such things as air raid drills, prompt reporting to the people of our war activities and timely personal messages from our Government and the President himself are all made possible by the radio.

Generally speaking, the value of radios is controlled only by the number of persons having them available and it is difficult today to imagine any family not owning at least one receiver. In fact, they have become so commonplace and accepted that many persons forget how recent is the origin of the instrument. We forget that during the first World War we had no home radios. As late as the decade 1930-1940, the number of homes in the Nation having radios more than doubled according to an analysis made of the U.S. Bureau of the Census reports by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

While the proportion of homes having radios in Pennsylvania was somewhat

- more -

higher than that for the country as a whole in 1930, less than one-half or 48.1 per cent. possessed a radio. This compared with 40.3 per cent. for the Nation. By 1940, however, the number of families owning radios in Pennsylvania exceeded $2\frac{1}{4}$ million or 92.4 per cent. of the total reporting on this item (less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the families did not report). In this same year, 1940, the United States average had risen to 82.8 per cent.

As is to be expected, Pennsylvania ranks among the states having the highest proportion of homes with radios and is bracketed with most of the New England states, in addition to New York and New Jersey and the more progressive midwestern and western states. This contrasts quite sharply with the proportion of home radios in southern states such as Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina where the percentages in 1930 were 5.4, 9.5 and 7.6 respectively. While these states gained in percentage during the decade reaching 39.9, 49.4 and 49.6 respectively in 1940, they had only attained at this time Pennsylvania's status of 1930.

Radios are much more prevalent in urban than in rural-farm homes. In Pennsylvania in 1940 an average of more than nineteen urban homes out of twenty had a radio, or 95.5 per cent. of those reporting. For each twenty farm dwellings, however, only an average of $15\frac{1}{2}$ were equipped with this facility, or 77.3 per cent.

While the sale of home radios has been curtailed during the past few months due to production restrictions, undoubtedly many homes not listed among those possessing a radio in 1940 have changed their status since then. These homes, in addition to those reported as having radios in 1940, permit a sizable proportion of our State and National population to be reached through this medium, which together with the press, makes our Nation one of the most progressive and well-informed in the world. This goes a long way in explaining our unified and cooperative spirit during these critical times.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #302)

COAL FROM PENNSYLVANIA'S RIVERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Looking out from the windows of railroad trains and motor cars skirting the Susquehanna, Schuylkill, or Lehigh rivers in Pennsylvania the traveler may observe a very strange operation being performed out on those streams. Fleets of boats bearing structures that resemble old fashioned locomotives are anchored among the shallows and appear to be the scene of a mysterious activity which few strangers understand. It is rare even for Pennsylvanians living away from these operations to realize that the fleets of coal dredgers, so busy in all but the winter season on these three rivers, represent an industry the like of which does not exist anywhere else in the western world. The dredging of anthracite from the eastern rivers of Pennsylvania has been proceeding now for more than fifty years and was, in fact, one of the first American examples of the salvaging of waste products for industrial use.

River coal which darkens the sands of the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, represents powdered and finely ground anthracite washed down the rivers from the mining operations of a generation ago. In the earlier days of mining operations in the hard coal region the small sizes of coal had no commercial value. Around every mine was accumulated a great pile of this finely ground unmarketable

-more-

coal. Somewhat later, after the early period of dry coal operation, washers at the mines discharged millions of tons of coal dust as waste into the rivers and streams draining the anthracite region. In times of heavy rainfall considerable quantities of the accumulations in old culm banks are even today washed down into the streams although present day mining operations save and make use of a large quantity of fine sizes of coal which once were thrown away. Having once reached the feeding streams this fine anthracite begins a slow migration down to the lower river. It is estimated that coal now being removed from the Susquehanna at Harrisburg is the debris of mining operations in the Shamokin Valley of from thirty to forty years ago and in the Lykens Valley from twenty to twenty-five years ago.

Begun as a by-product of the sand and gravel industry as early as 1890, the dredging of river coal has now become an important source of fuel energy for towns and industries along these three rivers. Ten or fifteen years ago it was believed that the supply of river coal would greatly diminish in the near future, but strange to say, production has steadily risen in the past few years. It stood at 500,000 tons in 1921, 792,000 tons in 1925, 943,000 tons in 1940 and reached a peak of 1,517,000 tons in 1941, an increase of 61 per cent. over the preceeding year. The largest supply of this coal is extracted from the sands of the Susquehanna from Sunbury to York Haven. Much of the power requirements of the Harrisburg metropolitan area are supplied by this salvaged fuel. In the Schuylkill, dredging operations are conducted between Pottsville and Reading, and a smaller amount is recovered in the Lehigh river and from the old canal bed of the Lehigh Coal Navigation Company.

In times of great fuel demand such as exists today, the production of river coal is greatly increased. The largest production yet recorded was in 1919 when 1,935,000 tons were dredged out of the three rivers. That year and 1941 represent the two highest peaks of dredge ever recorded. This river coal, is usually suitable for use only in specially constructed furnaces but it has also been profitably made into briquettes for domestic burning. It affords, on the whole, the cheapest of all fuel sources of fuel since the labor cost involved in the dredging of river coal is

-more-

far less than that involved in anthracite mining.

Production of from twelve to eighteen tons per man day of labor is the average as compared to less than three tons per man day in the production of breaker coal. With the increased care of modern mining operations, the recovery at the mines of the fine sizes of coal, and the reclamation of old culm banks of the dry mining days, it is likely that in the future the dark sands of the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill and the Lehigh rivers will gradually grow pale again and the dredging of river coal finally end. But there still remains, slowly drifting down these three eastern rivers, enough of this invisible wealth to keep our coal dredgers in operation for perhaps another quarter of a century.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #303)

ART IN THE STATE CAPITOL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board

In these days when our minds are occupied with the vast destruction now being wrought on the historic buildings of Europe it is easy to forget the importance of the more modern treasures of art still safe in our own country. Few Pennsylvanians who have not visited their own State Capitol in Harrisburg are aware of the fact that some of the most important mural paintings ever executed in North America adorn the walls of that great building.

Magnificently placed on a low hilltop in the city of Harrisburg, the State Capitol is one of the largest buildings in the world. Longer than Westminster Abbey, covering more ground than all but two or three of the world's great cathedrals, this building, completed in 1906, has, in the past generation, been decorated by the work of three of America's most distinguished mural painters, all natives of the Keystone State. Flanking the main entrance of the Capitol building are two remarkable sculptural groups in white marole from the hand of George Gray Barnard, one of the leading sculptors of our time and a native son of Pennsylvania.

Along the south corridor on the main floor, a series of thoughtful and

- more -

P 38 + 1

well-known lunettes by W. V. Von Ingen, depicts the religious history of Pennsylvania. The floor of this corridor, as well as all the main floor of the Capitol Building, is set with unique tiles; the work of one of Pennsylvania's famous ceramic craftsmen, Henry C. Mercer of Doylestown.

Above the balcony, at the head of the main stairway are four large lunettes painted by Edwin Austin Abbey who also executed the symbolic "Apotheosis of Pennsylvania" on the walls of the Chamber of the House of Representatives, as well as the brilliant and arresting circular ceiling painting, "The Passage of the Hours", and the famous portrayal of Washington at Valley Forge.

Edwin Abbey, who was perhaps the best known of all American muralists of the past generation, also painted the famous "Grail" series in the Boston Public Library and, at the request of the King of England, executed a painting of the Coronation of Edward VII, which is frequently regarded as the best picture ever painted of that royal ceremony of the crowning of an English King.

In the Governor's Reception Room may be found the best known work of Pennsylvania's most distinguished woman muralist, Miss Violet Oakley, a series of paintings representing the history of religious liberty in England and the important events in the life of William Penn. Miss Oakley is also represented by three paintings on the walls of the Senate Chamber and by a series of decorations, the "Opening of the Book of Law", in the Supreme Court Room on the fourth floor of the State Capitol.

The Capitol of no other American State bears more brilliant and convincing testimony to the genius of its native sons and daughters than does that of Pennsylvania's. Not only in the Main Building, but in the later buildings forming the Capitol group, particularly the Education Building and that of the Finance Building are to be found fine examples of painting and sculpture executed in the main by Pennsylvanians. It should be a matter of pride to all citizens of this Commonwealth, that in the central governing power of the State there has been maintained

this appreciation of the fine arts which has given an opportunity to Pennsylvania's great painters to record for future generations the artistic spirit of this age and its appreciation of those traditions to which the Keystone State has contributed such an important part.

- 30 -

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #304)

THE KINGDOM OF OLD KING COAL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board

Its been nearly 200 years since the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania paid $2,500 to the Indian representatives of the Six Nations, for a section of land in northeastern Pennsylvania, measuring 125 miles by 35 miles.

That was in 1749. Since then, within 484 square miles of that tract lying between the present boundaries of Wayne, Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and Dauphin Counties, has been discovered the largest single cache of anthracite in the Western Hemisphere.

Although little anthracite was mined until well after the turn of the 19th century, more than 3,600,000,000 tons of anthracite valued at more than $10,000,000,000 have been taken from that $2,500 tract of land. And according to mining and geological experts there still remains in the precipitous folds of the northeastern Pennsylvania mountains enough anthracite to fill our heating needs for approximately 200 years.

In the years between 1749 and the early 1800's, anthracite became an ever-increasing factor in the daily life of the approximately 4,000,000 Americans who lived along the Atlantic Seaboard.

-more-

There are many stories supposedly accurate which record the first finding of anthracite. However the first tangible evidence of the possible commercial value of anthracite was recorded in 1763 when the Susquehanna Company was formed in Windham, Connecticut, and all coal beds or mines in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania were reserved for later disposition.

In 1769, a Yankee blacksmith, Obadiah Gore, of Wilkes-Barre, announced that he had successfully burned anthracite in his forge. Soon other blacksmiths in the Wyoming Valley began using "stone" coal.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, the first actual shipment of anthracite to a "distant" market was consigned to the colonial arsenal at Carlisle, where it was used for the forging of guns for Washington's Army.

Yet anthracite's progress as an industrial fuel was not very heartening to the scores of men, who, after the Thirteen United Colonies had won their freedom, put every dollar they had into the mining and shipping of anthracite to market.

Anthracite was first used for the making of iron during the War of 1812, and in 1840, a Welshman, David Thomas, tapped the first run of anthracite iron. As a result of this experiment, anthracite blast furnaces were built all over the East, and as late as 1880, more than a million tons of pig iron were made with anthracite.

The problem of getting anthracite to market, was solved by building canals. And through these canals, by 1845, more than 500,000 tons of anthracite annually were going to market. These same canals became the forerunner of our railroad system as we know it today. In fact, the first locomotive, the Stourbridge Lion, was brought here from England for the purpose of hauling coal. By 1850, anthracite had become one of the most important fuels for the running of locomotives.

In the past 195 years the rugged countryside, which at one time boasted but a handful of hardy settlers, and a scattering of log cabin communities has grown to be one of the most vital sections of the nation, boasting a population of more than 1,000,000 persons. This was the Kingdom which Anthracite helped to build.

-more-

Today, many fine cities and towns have risen from the foundations laid by colonists who gave little thought to "stone" coal and its commercial possibilities.

Railroads now bisect the ¢2,500 tract of land bought from the Indians. A billion dollar industry pours its vital war fuel into a score of war areas to heat the homes and power the wheels of war.

It is to the everlasting credit of the men who came from a handful of European countries, that this great industry now stands ready to do its part in this second war for the survival of Democracy.

And while men and women from all parts of the nation have invested their money in the anthracite industry, it really belongs to the men who dig the coal. For Old King Anthracite provides homes and food and education for the entire anthracite area.

From its small beginnings, anthracite has helped to mold the face of a nation. It helped win the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and World War I; it fostered the canals and railroads of America; it fanned the first breath of commerce in the nation and once again it stands on the threshold of an era of prosperity beyond any previous conception.

The future of the anthracite industry and the men, women and children of the anthracite region are all bound together.

Now, more than ever before, it is up to the men who work in the mines to help Old King Coal to his feet. After a dozen lean years, the once in a generation opportunity is at hand, for the industry and the region to take their rightful place in the nation's economic sun.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #305)

PENNSYLVANIA'S WORST RAIN STORM

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board

Few Pennsylvanian's, outside of a limited area in the north central portion of our State, realize that on July 17 & 18 of this year there occurred in Potter, McKean, Cameron, and Elk Counties, the heaviest rainfall ever recorded in the whole history of the Commonwealth.

To realize the devasting nature of this downpour it must first be noted that in the average year, the total rainfall over this area of the Commonwealth is approximately 40 inches. A rainfall of six inches in a single storm is a very unusual event and would imply that one-eighth of the annual rainfall would occur within a twenty-four hour period in a particular spot. Very few records of rainfall exceeding 6 inches in a single storm have ever been made in Pennsylvania. Perhaps the outstanding record in Pennsylvania is a fall of 12 inches in seven hours at York, in June, 1884.

In the north central portion of the State where fell the great rain of July 17 & 18/1942, the greatest amount of rain ever officially recorded until that time was on May 30 and 31, 1889, when there was 5.40 inches of precipitation in Coudersport and 5.85 inches in Emporium. These historic records of Pennsylvania's

-more-

great rain storms, it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, become insignificant when compared to the cloudburst that descended on the Commonwealth's north central counties in July of this year.

According to opinions expressed by officials of the Department of Forests and Waters and the U.S. Geological Survey it is doubtful if a storm of such magnitude as that which visited an area of 1200 square miles in the northern counties that day, has ever been known in the eastern United States. Over this entire area the rainfall exceeded ten inches. In the heart of this region of terrific rainfall, over a section measuring about 500 square miles, 20 inches of rain or more than 600 million tons of water fell in one day. This half the average rainfall of an entire year fell within a period of 24 hours, but even these unprecedented figures pale into insignificance when it is realized that according to unofficial but apparently reliable reports, near the town of Port Allegany the rainfall on that day probably exceeded 30 inches.

To realize what this might mean in terms of common experience one would have to imagine what the world around him would be like if all the rain which has fallen in the past full year should come down in a single day. Naturally the effect of such a downpour, in so short a time, was to create floods that broke all previous records; fifteen people died, millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The flood stages in many of the draining creeks and rivers exceeded, by from 7½ to 10 feet, any height those streams had ever attained before.

The U. S. Weather Bureau, the U. S. Geological Survey and the State Department of Forests and Waters, are making a detailed study of this unparalleled storm and its consequences. So great was the fall of water that much of the solid land of the area in the heart of the storm became, for a day, the bed of a roaring river, sheet erosion was observed in both forest and open land. The country bed rock was laid bare in many spots. The soil on hillsides flowed down toward the valleys, bent and uprooted trees and bushes along the path of this flow.

Fortunately this great rain occurred in the daylight hours and in an

area which is not thickly populated nor heavily industrialized. As it was, many plants manufacturing war materials were damaged and closed; 17 highway bridges and an even greater number of railway bridges were washed away. In a year that was not a year of war such a remarkable occurrance would have "made" the front pages of every newspaper in the United States and it is probable that if this rainfall had occurred in an industrial area with a large concentration of population, and had happened in the night instead of the daylight hours, it would have resulted in a greater catastrophe.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #306)

PENNSYLVANIA HANDICRAFTS AND INTERALLIED UNITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Through the efforts of the State Department of Commerce and the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania is joining in the effort to promote cultural unity and understanding among the thirty-three United Nations, including the Latin American Republics, who are now our allies in the war.

From November 19 to 24 inclusive, in Madison Square Garden, New York, will be held The Woman's International Exposition of Arts and Industries, in which the men and women of the United Nations will exhibit their handicrafts and domestic arts.

Pennsylvania, as one of the oldest of American States, has a proud tradition of handicrafts, many of which, developed in early colonial times, have been continued to the present day and are among the most original products of American native arts and crafts. Now, for the first time, they will be presented to the peoples of the United Nations in an effort to promote that sense of common effort and cultural unity on which the making of our post-war world will have to depend.

In sponsoring this exhibition, the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and the State Planning Board, have also in mind the fact that there are today, in Pennsylvania, nearly 680,000 people over age sixty-five. These people are not usually

-more-

able to participate in war work yet feel a great need to do their part for their own support and to assist the efforts of our country. Their number is increasing and in the post-war world the problem of finding suitable occupations for them is bound to be a very serious one.

A large part of the demonstrations being conducted at the Pennsylvania exhibit in Madison Square Garden this and next week will be devoted to illustrating the possibilities of useful employment for our State's older men and women, in the creation of objects of use and beauty, from native materials. Pennsylvania wool will be spun by hand and woven on a Pennsylvania hand loom, more than 125 years old. Exhibitions and demonstrations of the making of pottery of old Pennsylvania types, and in more modern designs, will be conducted by a potter using Pennsylvania native clays. Among the many exhibits will be examples of many types of textiles, woven in cotton, linen, and wool by Pennsylvania hand weavers. Articles of clothing made from hand woven Pennsylvania tweeds will also be displayed.

There will be many examples of the unique art of carving in anthracite coal developed in our northeastern counties. Types of pottery developed in colonial times by Pennsylvania artists, and still being produced in the old tradition, will be illustrated by the works of many of our State's most distinguished craftsmen. More modern contemporary designs will also be shown, exhibiting the very latest refinements of the arts of glazing. Furniture made from Pennsylvania native woods will be exhibited as well as examples of our oldest wood working crafts.

The Pennsylvania exhibits will acquaint the people of the Nation with the fact that this State, which is now the arsenal of democracy, and which is providing the largest supply of essential war materials to the Army and Navy, is also a source for many of the finer traditions of American art and is maintaining those traditions even in the midst of a devastating war.

-30-

E'S RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

oom 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

ecretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #307)

AGES OF OUR HOMES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board

Physical changes are occurring in our communities but at such a gradual rate that they pass almost unnoticed. However, our houses are getting older, new ones are being built and those constituting old landmarks are disappearing. At the present time, the curtailment of transportation will keep most of us in our homes for longer periods of time and more interest in them will be created.

How old is the average home? Are most buildings older in the city than in the country? Is the house in which you live older than the average? These and many other questions are answered by an analysis of U. S. Bureau of Census reports by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

Of the two and one-half million dwelling units in Pennsylvania in 1940, information concerning their age was procured for approximately 90% or 2,350,046. Of these 495,766 or 21.1% were built during the 10-year period 1900-1910, which is the decade in which the greatest number of our existing houses were built. Influenced to a great extent by the depression, only 7.9% or 184,866 of these dwelling units were built during the past decade 1930-1940. In the somewhat prosperous 1920's, 18.5% or 432,773 units were erected. While we like to think

- more -

of our houses as being modern, over one-third (36.7%) or 864,104 were built before the turn of the century. Of these, more than 137,000 were erected before 1860. The median age of all houses existent in Pennsylvania in 1940 was 34 years.

Of the three classifications of dwellings, namely urban, rural non-farm and rural farm, the 578,242 rural non-farm dwellings as a class have been erected more recently, their median age being 29 years. Of these 15.4% or 89,091 were erected during the past decade 1930-1940. A total of 117,884 or 20.4% of the dwelling units in this same class were erected during the decade 1920-1930, 88,374 or 15.3% during 1910-1920 and 98,333 or 17% during 1900-1910. A percentage of 31.9 or 184,560 units were built before 1900.

Over a million and a half of the total dwelling units, reporting the year built, were classified as urban. Their median age, 34, is the same as that for the grand total of all classifications. However, only 80,657 or 5.1% of the more than a million and a half dwellings were built during the decade 1930-1940. This reflects the trend of that period when the area surrounding the cities, but not the city proper, showed the greater increase in construction. The decade in which the largest number of urban dwellings were erected was from 1900 to 1910 and totalled 374,795 or 23.9%. A total of 542,583 or 34.6% of the urban dwellings were built before the 20th century.

The oldest dwellings are those on the farms where over two-thirds of the 203,079 farm dwellings, reporting the year in which they were built, were erected before 1900. The median age for this class was 53 years. Almost one-fourth of the total farm dwellings were built more than 80 years ago. During the recent decade 1930-1940, 15,118 or 7.5% of the total were erected. This is slightly more than the 13,577 or 6.7% erected during the 1920's, and is the only class in which more houses were built during the 1930's than in the 1920's.

E'S RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

oom 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

ecretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #308)

EXTERIORS OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board

As mentioned in the "Know Your State" release of last week, more time will undoubtedly be spent in our homes because of present abnormal conditions. Consequently, more interest in them will be awakened. A further reporting of an analysis of U.S. Bureau of Census reports by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce is appropriate since it reveals additional interesting facts concerning our houses.

The predominating type of exterior material used to construct our dwellings is wood. Of the slightly more than two million dwelling units reporting the type of exterior material as of 1940, wood was reported for 1,134,261 or 55.2% of the total. However, when analyzing the construction of homes of the three classifications of population namely, urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm, it was noted that the predominate type of construction differed when statistics for each were compared.

In the rural areas, farm and nonfarm, four out of five houses were constructed of wood. In urban areas, however, only one-half that proportion or two out of five dwellings had a wood exterior. The number of houses having wood for

- more -

the exterior material in urban areas was 529,012 or 40.6%, rural-nonfarm 438,134 or 80.3% and rural-farm 167,115 or 80.6% of the total of those reporting.

Brick construction was the predominating type in urban communities where there were 691,463 units or 53.1% of the total reporting. In rural-nonfarm areas, 57,340 units or 10.5% of the total dwelling units were constructed with this material. Only 15,714 farm dwellings were reported of brick construction, which represented 7.6% of the total. More than one-third (37.2%) of the dwelling units in all classifications or a grand total of 764,517 were constructed of brick.

A stucco exterior was the type of construction of 53,352 or 2.6% of the dwelling units reporting in the State. This type of exterior was used for 2.8, 2.6 and 1.4% of the urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm dwelling units respectively.

Stone, tar paper, asbestos, cement block and other miscellaneous exterior materials constituted the covering on 103,919 or 5.1% of the dwelling units in the State. Slightly more than one out of ten farm dwellings were constructed of these materials. In the rural-nonfarm areas, this furnished the exterior for 36,141 homes or 6.6% of the total reporting, while in urban communities, these miscellaneous materials were used on only 3.5% of the houses or 46,109.

No predictions have been made concerning the probable trend of construction for the future. For new construction, the controlling factor no doubt will be the availability of material. In recent years for maintenance purposes, asbestos, asphalt and other types of composition shingles have been used to a great extent to cover wood surfaces and this trend will undoubtedly continue after the war.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #309)

SIZES OF OUR HOMES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board

How large is the average home? Are homes in Pennsylvania larger than those elsewhere in the United States? Does the average rural dwelling contain more rooms than those located in urban areas? Continuing an analysis of the U.S. Bureau of Census reports for 1940, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce supplies answers to these and other questions with respect to our residential structures.

The average home in Pennsylvania is approximately one room larger than the average of those in the Nation. It contains 5.72 rooms, while for the United States, the average is 4.73 rooms. The average Pennsylvania urban and rural-non-farm dwelling is slightly less than one room larger than those of a similar classification in United States. However, Pennsylvania's farmers live in houses averaging more than two rooms larger than the farm dwellings in the Nation or almost half again as large. Pennsylvania's average farm house contains 6.82 rooms while that for the Nation as a whole has only 4.70 rooms.

When the United States is divided into three separate regions namely, North, South and West, it is found that the homes in the North, the class to

- more -

which Pennsylvania belongs, average much larger than in the other two classifications. By comparing Pennsylvania's housing statistics with those for the North it is found that the State's homes average larger than those of the North in every classification, whether they are owner or tenant-occupied or urban, rural-nonfarm or rural-farm.

Owner-occupied homes have, on the average, more rooms than those which are rented. The average owner-occupied home in the State contains 6.23 rooms, while those occupied by tenants, 4.97 rooms. This compares with 5.58 and 4.11 rooms for owner and tenant-occupied homes respectively in the United States. The smallest average number of rooms for owner-occupied homes in United States occurs in the West where the size is 4.94. The tenant-occupied homes in the South average smaller than those in the Nation, there being only 3.51 rooms.

In the South are located the smallest farm houses, the average containing only 3.98 rooms. It should be noted that this is nearly three rooms smaller than the average Pennsylvania farm house, which has, as mentioned before, 6.82 rooms. The average size of a farm dwelling in the West, only slightly larger than that for the South, is 4.20 rooms. In the North it is 6.15 rooms.

Although unusual, there were 45,360 dwellings in Pennsylvania in 1940 having only one room. However, this constitutes only 1.8% of the 2,588,932 dwellings for which the number of rooms was reported (only 1.1% did not report this information). Two-room homes numbered 140,722, or 5.4% of the total and the houses in each succeeding classification became progressively more numerous until those with six rooms were reached. In this classification, there were 749,451 homes, or 28.9% of the total. There were less than 300,000 homes each in the seven and eight room classification. In the nine and ten-room classification, there were 87,199 and 55,559 dwellings respectively and 57,007, or 2.2% of the total, had eleven rooms or more. Pennsylvanians certainly seem to prefer larger homes than do the residents of other sections of our Nation.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol — Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce — Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #310)

RENTAL VALUES OF OUR HOMES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

If you were the owner of all the dwelling units in Pennsylvania, including farm houses but excluding the farm land, your monthly gross rentals from these properties would probably exceed 70 million dollars. If you also owned the farm land and miscellaneous farm buildings, your monthly rental income should exceed 75 million dollars or the equivalent of nearly one billion dollars per year. This and other information appearing in this study of rental values was procured from an analysis of the U.S. Bureau of Census reports for 1940 by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The median monthly rental value of all dwellings in Pennsylvania whether urban, rural-nonfarm or farm dwellings and including owner and tenant-occupied units, was $23.61. Urban dwellings, which outnumber the total of all other classes two to one, had a median monthly rental of $26.92. Rural-nonfarm dwellings rented for $14.99 per month and rural-farm houses, considering them as dwellings only and not including the miscellaneous farm buildings and land, had a median monthly rate of $14.40.

Owner-occupied homes had, in all classes, a higher rental value than did

- more -

rented quarters. The monthly rent for an owner-occupied dwelling was estimated by considering it one per cent. of the total reported value of the property. By using this estimate, the median monthly rental for owner-occupied residences was $27.78 compared with $20.87 for those occupied by tenants. In urban areas, this figure for non-rented properties was $32.73 as compared with $23.73 for those rented. Owner-occupied rural-nonfarm and farm dwellings had a median monthly rental value of $19.37 and $18.01 respectively, while tenant-occupied homes averaged $12.43 and $10.91 for these same classes.

When considering urban and rural-nonfarm dwellings and excluding farm houses, which to a certain extent must be thought of as a part of a business enterprise and not as dwellings only, it was found that almost three-fourths of these properties, or 1,703,224, rented from between $10 to $40 per month. There were, however, 13,588 dwellings in these classes which rented for less than $3 per month. All but 14% of these were located outside of urban areas in the rural-nonfarm districts. At the other extreme, there were 37,569 residences which rented for $100 per month or more, 83% of which were located in urban areas.

When further analyzing the rental values of properties in urban and rural-nonfarm areas, it was found that there is a wide variance in these rates throughout Pennsylvania, the average ranging from slightly more than $12 to nearly $50 per month. Forest county with $12.20 per month had the lowest average rent in the State. Next to the lowest was Fulton with an average of $13.28 per month followed by Snyder, Perry and Potter counties with $13.62, $13.64 and $13.83 respectively.

Montgomery county had the highest monthly average for rents of urban and rural-nonfarm properties of any county in the State. Its average was $48.70. Delaware county was second highest with $41.94. It is significant to note these counties are adjoining and both are suburbs of Philadelphia. Counties following Montgomery and Delaware were Allegheny, Philadelphia and Monroe having monthly averages of $34.03, $31.22 and $31.20 respectively.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #311)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

OUR SECOND WAR-TIME CHRISTMAS

When Christmas came in 1941 America had been involved in this great World War only but a short period of 17 days. Christmas in 1942 comes to us after a full year of war effort on a scale never before seen in any country in the world.

In 1941 many of our stores still carried extensive supplies of holiday goods imported from Europe. These supplies have long since been exhausted. The immense variety of products now available to our Christmas shoppers is a striking demonstration of the skill of our designers and manufacturers and of the immense resources of our country still available after a year of war.

This fact is a mere small scale demonstration of the miracle American industry can hope to accomplish when this heavy demand for military goods shall end at the close of the war. Americans can never again doubt in any way the ability of their industry and labor to produce all that the people of this country will ever need for a full and brilliant life.

Pennsylvania's Christmas trees, it is pointed out, by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, will this year be cut from the State's own forests. Transportation difficulties which were not felt in December 1941, have

made it impossible for us to import from distant parts of our Nation the large number of Christmas trees that have annually been brought into this Commonwealth from distant states or from Newfoundland or Canada.

It should not be imagined that the cutting of Christmas trees is of itself detrimental to the forests of our State. As a matter of fact, forest trees, except red cedar, do not usually make attractive Christmas trees on account of irregular foliage. Small plantations of three to ten acres on Pennsylvania farms are the main source of trees this year. These plantings produce mostly pine and spruce trees. The pine trees consist largely of three species, Scotch, Norway or Red Pine, and White Pine. A considerable number of Jack pine trees, self sown in abandoned fields are also harvested each year. The spruce trees consist mainly of Norway and Black spruce. Some hemlock trees are brought to the Christmas tree market and in many sections red and white cedar trees are harvested and sold. These species grow wild in abandoned fields and in pasture land. In many of the northern and central counties of Pennsylvania the planting of one to ten acres of sub-marginal land with evergreen trees for Christmas is becoming increasingly popular on farms. 1500 to 3000 seedling trees can be planted on an acre and the trees are harvested 7 to 8 years after planting. Such a continuous crop of evergreens sold when young is merely another variety of farming which adds substantially to the cash income of Pennsylvania agriculture through the use of our less fertile lands. In addition, other benefits accrue as a result of such planting. On steep hillsides where the growing of ordinary farm crops is impossible or inadvisable, plantations of evergreen trees provide a protection against erosion and diminish the danger of those flash floods which sometimes cause such destruction along our streams and rivers.

Beside the growing importance of the annual Christmas tree crop on Pennsylvania farms, the production of native Christmas greens is also becoming increasingly profitable. The promiscious cutting of laurel has been for many years

discouraged, since the beauty of this, the State's official flower, is one of the attractions of our spring landscape which in normal years bring thousands of visitors into the Pennsylvania countryside. Yet by careful cutting, laurel and pine for wreaths and Christmas ropes are produced in the State in sufficient quanities to supply all demands. Crowsfoot and ground pine, grown on every rocky hill, provide other native Christmas greens which are becoming increasingly popular. The use of the cones of evergreen trees as Christmas decorations is becoming more common every year. The cones are colored and arranged with ribbon, berries and evergreen boughs to make novel and attractive displays from a native material which can frequently be supplied without any strain on our burdened transportation system.

Whether our shops next year will be as well provided with many of the articles of manufacture which are so abundant today, is something no one can foretell. But so long as Pennsylvania makes wise use of the resources of its 13 million acres of forest land the bright green of the Christmas trees will still delight the hearts of Pennsylvania's children to the benefit of our agriculture through these years of war.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1942

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #312)

BACK TO THE WOODS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

Modern war gives to soldiers the very latest discoveries of science but frequently sends civilian populations rummaging through the attics for the forgotten devices of the past. Nothing so clearly brings this home to us as our difficulties about transportation and fuel. It would have been hard to believe, ten years ago, that modern America would ever feel the need for the horse and buggy or the mule-drawn farm wagon, yet those needs are felt very strongly in this final week of 1942.

It was never anticipated that our modern homes, equipped with automatic coal stokers or oil burners, would ever need to make a real use of the living room fireplace to supplement those modern conveniences. Yet the dimensions of this global war have forced many a farm and even many a city dweller to look longingly back toward the family team or the family coach of the 1880's. The ornamental fireplace, installed in modern houses for purely sentimental reasons, has also lately become an important aid in domestic heating because of our shortage of fuel oil.

In many of our northeastern states fire wood has been the chief source of domestic heating all the way back to colonial days and has never been abandoned. In most cities and many rural communities in the Middle Atlantic States however,

coal and later oil, drove wood burning devices out of the cellar and kitchen long ago, yet it would be a surprise to many to realize that in Pennsylvania the annual consumption of fire wood on the farm and of cord wood in our fire places represents the equivalent of nearly a million tons of anthracite coal. As a matter of fact, considering our country as a whole, wood used as a source of fuel and energy is approximately two-thirds as important as anthracite, and in some of our northern states probably represents the largest available source of fuel energy.

One cord of the best hard wood represents nearly as much fuel energy as a ton of coal or two hundred gallons of fuel oil, and in many parts of our country is cheaper than either, although more difficult to use as a continuous source of heat. Nearly all coal-burning kitchen ranges and heating stoves can be operated with fire wood. In the New England states particularly, where the use of range oil has become increasingly popular in the past ten years, wood is no doubt now replacing, to a large extent, that more modern fuel.

Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, while naturally one of the most heavily forested states in the Union, and even today having more than thirteen million acres of forest land, has not, in recent years, grown even half as much timber as it has used for its many industries. Yet even now the collection of fire wood, if properly conducted, may be definitely beneficial to the State's forest land. In thinning any wooded area for fire wood it is wise practice to select the trees to be cut. Trees of crippled growth, or with hollow trunks or those developing cavities should be taken from the woods. These defects do not detract from their value as fire wood and weed from our forests the trees not desirable for further growth as timber. On most Pennsylvania farms the wood-lot area has frequently been reduced to a size that will supply only the family's own needs, but it is the obvious lesson from a period of emergency like this when fire wood is at a premium, that the planting and development of a farmer's wood lot and of the community forest, is an important measure of protection for the future.

In the northern tier of Pennsylvania, maple, oak, locust, hickory and beech trees all flourish. These produce excellent fire wood as a by-product of their value for various wood-using industries. In the central and southern parts of the State, in addition to the trees named above, black locust is also common. This tree produces fuel comparable with hickory and can be burned either green or seasoned. In cutting locust wood, sections of the trunk can be selected for fence posts and the balance sawed into firewood. The black locust is the fastest growing hard wood found in the State and a tree of this species will grow from a seedling to useable size in eight to ten years. The tree is prolific, spreading both from seed and from root shoots and appears to flourish in abandoned fields and in waste lands unsuited to modern agriculture.

Countries not so well endowed by nature as our own with fuel resources, and feeling the pressure of the war sooner than we have done, have been driven to running their trucks and motor buses on gases derived from charcoal burnt in a retort mounted on the vehicle itself. We have never been driven to such an extremity, nor are we likely to be. But the fact remains that with an adequate supply of fire wood, insured by sound forestry practice and the planting of our sub-marginal farms to trees, Pennsylvania could still enjoy the benefits of the automobile and of motor transportation if wholly cut off from any gasoline supply from outside. The Agricultural Experiment Station, at New Haven, Connecticut, has recently devised a simple retort in which gases from the burning of wood are used to replace oil in non-convertible household furnaces, so that in areas of our country where wood is obtainable, it is possible to maintain an oil burning furnace through the use of wood alone.

Since wood is one of the few replaceable energy resources, it would be well for us, in the years that follow this great war, to conserve and develop our wealth of that old fashioned product with which man built his first fires, and which we may sometime depend upon for more and more of the heat and energy needed for maintaining our civilization.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #313)

A PLACE FOR THE AGED IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

In 1940, 677,468 people in Pennsylvania were over sixty-five years of age. After calculating a Life Expectancy Table for Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has recently announced that based on present life expectancy the number of men and women in the Commonwealth over sixty-five will approximate 888,000 by 1950.

Throughout the first century of our Nation's history the number of aged in our population was comparatively small because of the lower life expectancy which was then prevailing not only in America but everywhere else in the world. That expectancy of life has steadily risen. At the same time the National birth rate has greatly declined. While World War 2, like World War 1, has temporarily increased the number of children born in the Commonwealth, there is no reason to believe that the increase in the past two years will much change the long-term picture. The proportion of older people has risen, while the proportion of younger people has declined. This means that the support of a larger and larger number of the aged will become a responsibility of a smaller number of those in the prime of life. Within the past fifteen years it has become necessary for various

governmental social agencies, including the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to assume a large part of the burden of providing support for dependent aged persons, yet a very large number of those persons have still been provided for by their children and grandchildren.

In the post-war world with a heavy burden of taxation imposed on every individual, it will become more and more difficult for the younger part of our population to assume the whole burden for the care of the old. Many solutions for this growing problem have been proposed, but none of them is so practical as that recently advanced by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce for a program of home industry by which healthy aged people can contribute to their own support.

Such a proposal has many advantages. Many of our older people are as active mentally and physically as they were ten or fifteen years ago, but the conditions of modern industry have come to prohibit their employment except under the extreme emergency of war. To feel that they were continuing to contribute to their own support and at the same time producing goods useful to their fellow citizens would add greatly to their pride and enable them to maintain their position as important members of their family circle and of the community at large.

Many forms of home industry such as weaving, spinning, rug making for women and the manufacturing of furniture by men have been indulged in as hobbies by thousands of our people, whenever their circumstances provided them the leisure time to do so. For many energetic Americans past sixty-five life has become a time of unwelcome and enforced leisure. To turn that leisure to profitable use through a program of home industries may prove of inestimable value to hundreds of thousands of our people who face an idle and useless old age.

Such a development of home industries, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, must necessarily begin with a program of instruction in those handicrafts which were once universal but are now almost forgotten in many parts of our State. For this reason the Department of Commerce

is now engaged in accumulating a directory of handicraft workers in Pennsylvania. This is a necessary first step in organizing these workers and in finding means to provide instruction in the crafts and in promoting the use of such Pennsylvania raw materials as our native wool and clay and hardwoods in the production of handicraft products. Such a program based upon the use of our State's own products will go far to render our older people dependent and contented, to make them a more important part of our State's population, and to lighten the heavy burdens which this war imposes upon us all.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MARK S. JAMES

Secretary, Department of Commerce Chairman, State Planning Board

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #314)

PENNSYLVANIA THE HEART OF THE PATENT BELT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by Mark S. James, Secretary of Pennsylvania Department
of Commerce and Chairman of State Planning Board.

A study of patents issued to American citizens in the past few years reveals the curious fact that within a very limited area in our country, north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and east of the Mississippi, the great inventive activity of our nation is now taking place. These northeastern states, excluding Maine which does not have a high recent record of invention, form a solid area within which more than one patent is annually issued to every 4,000 persons. Crossing the Ohio or Potomac to the south, one enters into a much larger area in which less than one patent is annually issued to every 8,000 persons. To the west of the Mississippi, inventiveness declines not quite so sharply but quite definitely until one reaches the Pacific coast where California boasts a high record for patents issued to its citizens.

This area of high inventiveness in the United States corresponds very closely with the region which was long ago pointed out by Professor Ellsworth Huntingdon of Yale University, as the section of our country in which climate and temperature conditions are most favorable for intellectual work. On Huntingdon's theory, intellectual activity is at its highest in a temperate climate, showing

- more -

neither great extremes of heat or cold and in an area of the greatest possible daily changes of climate - an environment which compels human beings to adapt themselves frequently to new conditions and so stimulates their physical and mental activity. In 1941, a patent was issued for every 2,912 persons in the Commonwealth but, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, this is not a new development as is indicated by the list of distinguished inventors who were of Pennsylvania birth or upbringing.

That the first oil well ever dug in the world was dug on Pennsylvania soil is well known. It is not so well known that Charles Goodyear, inventor of vulcanized rubber, which established the world-wide rubber industry of today, was born in Pennsylvania. John Fitch, the first inventor of the steam boat, and Robert Fulton who made the steam boat practical and began the whole history of steam navigation, were both Pennsylvanians. David Alter, the discoverer of spectrum analysis, which gave to mankind its most precise method for the exploration of the stars and the discovery of new chemical elements, was a native of Westmoreland County and spent his life in the western part of our State. And long ago, back in the colonial period, on the banks of the Schuylkill, the first experiments in the hybridizing of plants, which have led to such astonishing changes in modern agriculture, were made by the first American botanist, a Pennsylvanian, John Bartram.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #315)

PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The Capitol buildings of Pennsylvania record the history of the Commonwealth. Not only do these buildings provide the necessary office space for the enlarging sphere of State services but they also provide a wealth of historical interest to those who visit the Capitol.

In paintings, in sculpture, in stained glass, and even in pavement tiles are recorded and symbolized many of the outstanding events and activities in the life of the citizens of the Commonwealth, from the time of its founding to the present.

For the convenience of the visitors to the Capitol buildings, a folder has been published by the Commonwealth, at the request of the Department of Property and Supplies, which briefly describes the many points of interest. Included in this folder, assembled by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, with the active assistance of other Departments and The Historical and Art Commissions, is an outline of the history of the Capitol of Pennsylvania as it moved from one location to another - Tinicum Island in the Delaware river, Chester, Philadelphia, and Lancaster, before it finally was established in Harrisburg in 1812.

- more -

A map of the Capitol grounds showing the location of the various buildings and departments contained in each, has been included to aid visitors, both in finding the points of interest mentioned in the folder as well as any government office they may wish to visit in the course of their business.

In this folder are described numerous paintings and murals in the Capitol buildings which portray the rich heritage and traditions of the Commonwealth, beginning with its founding by William Penn.

In the Governor's reception room are a series of paintings which illustrate the founding of the "Friends", the early life of William Penn, and his arrival in America. Pictures portraying Penn's treaty with the Indians are found in both the chamber of the House of Representatives and the South Office Building.

As the historical record continues, Pennsylvania's part in the creation of the Union is portrayed in the pictures of "Washington and His Troops in Philadelphia" and "Washington Presiding over the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia". The part played by Pennsylvania in the great struggle to preserve the Union is suggested by pictures dealing with the Civil War, such as, General Meade and his troops in camp before Gettysburg, and President Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. These paintings are in the Senate Chamber. In the State Museum is a huge painting of the Battle at Gettysburg.

The early activities as well as present activities of the people of the State are depicted and symbolized in many mediums, and form a part of the Capitol buildings. In the tile pavements of the Capitol are over 400 inserts, each of which portrays some early activity or some phase of the State's life or products as also do the stained glass windows of both the Senate and House of Representatives.

This new folder, in addition, describes the many ways in which the various functions of the government are represented in the decoration of their respective buildings.

On the doors of the building principally used by the Highway Department are portrayed the modes of travel on highways and the labors involved in their construction. On the doors to the Education Building are portrayed the many activities which require training and education. Within this building the various subjects taught in the schools of the Commonwealth are represented by carvings and paintings. On the walls of the "Forum" in the Education building is a huge decorative map which outlines the History of Civilization and symbolizes the part played by History in Education. On the ceiling of the Forum, Astronomy is represented by decorations symbolizing the several theories of the movement of the planets.

In the Finance Building various paintings and decorations symbolize the collection and distribution of revenues to provide the many services demanded of a State Government, - even the elevator doors are appropriately decorated with enlarged replica of ancient coins.

The new descriptive folder furnishes a much needed guide for the people of the Commonwealth to their Capitol buildings and to the many points of interest in them.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #316)

THE STATE'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

What is the most important industry in Pennsylvania? Hundreds of inquiries are received every year by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce as to this question. A recent analysis of the productive industries of our Commonwealth, made by the State Planning Board of the Department, in dealing with war-time production problems has provided an answer to this question. More than 300 different types of industry are listed by the United States Census and by the State's Department of Internal Affairs as operating in Pennsylvania in normal times. These 300 and more individual industries have been grouped into forty-six classes, each of which manufactures similar products. On the basis of this classification it is found through analysis of data from reports filed with the Department of Internal Affairs that Pennsylvania steel mills produced in the last normal pre-war year, 1940, more than one and one-half billion dollars worth of products, placing the State's iron and steel works and rolling mills at the head of all our industries in regard to the value of their output. The second most important industry in value of product was that of the manufacture of various types of machinery and machine parts, which in 1940 produced an output valued at more than six hundred seventy-eight million dollars. The third most important Pennsylvania industry by

- more -

this standard was wearing apparel. The output of this industry in 1940 was valued at more than four hundred twenty million dollars and exceeded in market value the output of the State's coal mines, which is the fourth in order of importance. The coal production of the State in 1940 was worth more than four hundred twelve million dollars. Although not a manufacturing industry, our tourist or vacation business should qualify as our fifth most important "industry" since in 1940 it amounted to three hundred seventy-seven million dollars. The fifth most important manufacturing industry is our production of metal and of metal products in the form of consumers goods. The sixth is agriculture with a gross farm income of nearly two hundred seventy-nine million dollars. The seventh is the production of oil and gasoline, the eighth, the various branches of the printing trade including newspapers and periodicals, the ninth, the output of the State's flour and feed mills and its various manufactures of grain products, and the tenth the manufacture of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

It will be seen from this list of industries arranged in order of the value of their production that the State's output of metals and metal products stands very high and together with the output of the coal mines dominates our industrial picture in spite of the great value of our agricultural and textile products and the output of our oil wells and refineries.

Value of production is only one way of deciding as to what is the most important industry in the State. If one considers the capital investment made in the various types of productive enterprise in the Commonwealth, our iron and steel works and rolling mills would still stand first, but the second industry from the point of investment of capital is agriculture and the third is coal. Pennsylvania's steel was a billion dollar industry even in pre-war days and so was Pennsylvania agriculture. Each of these directions of activity represented a capital investment of more than one billion one hundred million dollars, while our coal mines had in 1940 an investment value of five hundred eighty-eight million dollars and our

machinery industry represented an outlay of more than four hundred million.

The number of workers employed in the various types of industry in another standard by which their importance may be gauged. In 1940 the State's steel and iron works employed more than 240,000 Pennsylvanians. 192,546 of our State's people were employed in agriculture and 191,537 in our coal mines. 167,497 workers were engaged in the production of wearing apparel and nearly 144,000 in the manufacture of machinery.

It will be seen by the above comparisons that Pennsylvania's dominant position in the production of steel and iron products makes that branch of manufacture the most important to the people of the State in employment, in value of production, and in capital invested. By two of these standards of comparison agriculture stands next providing the second most important source of employment and representing the second largest investment of capital. The mining of coal is unquestionably the third most important source of the State's wealth and employment, and the fourth most important industry can be considered either to be our production of machinery or our production of wearing apparel.

The needs of a war-time world emphasizing metals and metal products has greatly increased the importance of the State's coal, steel, and other heavy industries, but even in the years of war Pennsylvania farmers and textile factories produce an output almost as essential to the welfare of our Army and Navy and our civilian population as do our great steel mills and our coal mines. In the post-war years the diversification of our State's products, revealed by the data given above, will be an important source of strength for the Commonwealth in dealing with the problems of post-war employment.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #317)

WAR AND PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The end of the first year of war found Pennsylvania industry turning more and more to the production of military goods. At the same time the production of many types of consumer's goods has drastically declined. Startling differences appear in such employment indexes as those compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank as to the changes in employment in various types of Pennsylvania manufacturing. Important deficiencies are already being built up which will undoubtedly create a large demand at the close of the war and may be counted on as a favorable factor in our post-war picture.

For instance, employment has declined 27% between December 1941 and December 1942 in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces and 30% in the manufacture of stamped, enameled, and plated kitchen and table ware. In both of those industries one may look for a large increase in activity immediately after the close of the war. This also is true in regard to the manufacture of furniture in which industry employment declined 25% between December 1941 and December 1942, following a decline of 6% between December 1940 and December 1941. It is safe to say, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, in a recent

- more -

statement, that Pennsylvania lumber and planing mills and furniture factories, which are today largely engaged in the construction of boxes and packing cases and military fittings, can anticipate a period of great activity at the close of the war. Carpets and rugs also should be in considerable demand when the war is over, since employee hours in that industry have also declined in the past year.

On the other hand, remarkable increases have occurred in the employment of Pennsylvania workers in many types of industry. We are all aware of the intense activity of our State's steel mills, war plants, and manufactures of uniforms and military equipment, yet one might safely offer a prize for the best guess as to the Pennsylvania industry which now stands highest in the Federal reserve indices of employment as compared to the base period 1923 to 1925. The highest ranking industry in that index of employment as of December 1942 was the manufacture of jewelry and novelties with an index of 210.1. The manufacture of pottery, with an employment index of 196, stands second in the list, structural iron and steel, third, the manufacture of asbestos and magnesium products fourth, and slaughtering and meat packing fifth. In percentage gains in employment the manufacture of transportation equipment stands first with an increase of approximately 83%, the preparation and manufacture of drugs second, with an increase of 65% in employment, structural iron and steel third, and pottery fourth. In these days of a general tire and rubber shortage it is indicative of the enterprise of our State's manufacturers that employment in the tire and rubber industry of Pennsylvania has increased 32% in the past two years. These percentage gains and losses in employment and the accompanying index figures do not, of course, tell the whole story. Total employment in the State's steel mills, our leading industry, is probably greater than in all Pennsylvania industrial history and the State's production of heavy metals is probably close to or perhaps even greater than that of all of Germany, while our output of jewelry, novelties, and rubber goods is comparatively small. It is, however, an interesting side-light on those minor

inconsistencies which occur in the midst of a great war, that the need for military insignia has greatly stimulated jewelry manufacture and that the ladies (God bless them) confronted by an unwonted male display of brass buttons and gold stars have answered the challenge with more brilliant decorations than ever before. This battle of the sexes has boomed Pennsylvania jewelry manufactures to an increase of 210% in employment as compared with the drab days of 1924.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #318)

EVOLUTION IN OUR HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Legislation establishing public roads in Pennsylvania was passed during the "horse and buggy days". Since then many changes have had to be made to provide for the automobile and its use, not only in the construction and design of the highways but also in the legislation which affects them. As pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, the early highway legislation passed in 1836 for the "horse and buggy" provides the basic highway law of today although it has been greatly modified and amended during the intervening years.

The changes that have taken place in this law from its early date to the last regular session of the State legislature in 1941 are evidence of a changing viewpoint towards highways and of their use and importance to the citizens of the Commonwealth. These changes also illustrate in a small way how adjustment to new conditions is gradually made in a democracy.

Of the many changes that have come about since 1836, the increase in the legal limit of the width needed for adequate highways, illustrates this gradual adjustment.

- more -

In 1836, traffic was slow moving and population was widely scattered. Fifty feet seemed wide enough for highway property under those conditions, so legislation limited the width to this 50 feet. However, in 1907, the population had so greatly increased and with it, traffic had so multiplied that it became necessary to raise the legal limit of highway width to 80 feet.

Later, the development and use of the automobile had brought about new problems, and in 1921, the law was further amended to provide a maximum width of 120 feet. Also at this time, and because of increasing traffic problems, it was recognized that a highway could be too narrow, and a minimum width of 33 feet was also provided for.

Advances in engineering technique, new equipment and new methods of construction made it possible to economically move large quantities of earth. This development in highway construction often created large side slopes along the highway which could not be included within the existing 120 foot limit to width. In 1927 the limitations to highway width were lifted where such slopes made it necessary.

In 1941, the limits to width were increased to 200 feet. Although this applies only to roads acquired by the Federal Government, it does show how the modern requirements of a highway and the need for additional land for the safe and free movement of traffic are being provided for through a gradual evolution in our highway legislation.

Aside from the changes in the highway law of 1836 which pertain only to increased width, there have been many other acts that provide for similar needs. In 1923 the increasing hazards at road intersections were considered in legislation which made it possible to acquire additional land at these intersections to permit greater visibility. Later, in 1939, provision was made to acquire additional land for clover leafs at intersections where that had become necessary to handle heavy traffic.

More dramatic than such gradual changes was the legislation passed in 1937 which established the Pennsylvania Turnpike. In this legislation new principles and new viewpoints toward highways were established to provide for a special highway need. A right-of-way of 200 feet, access to such a highway only from a few controlled locations, no road intersections as well as a new method for financing such a costly public project are some of the new principles recognized and provided for in this legislation which attempts to attack modern highway problems in a modern way.

Although the Pennsylvania Turnpike legislation was confined to a specific need, it is one of the many examples of how democratic government does incorporate new viewpoints and new techniques in its constant adjustment of legislation to provide for the needs and desires of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

NEWS RELEASE FROM

PENNSYLVANIA DEPT. OF COMMERCE
STATE PLANNING BOARD

Room 129 Capitol Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #319)

WHAT HAPPENS TO PENNSYLVANIA'S RAIN

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Few Pennsylvanians realize that the rainfall over our Commonwealth runs off to the sea through seven major waterways. No other state in the Union has so many distinct drainage basins as has Pennsylvania.

We are all aware that the Delaware river forms our eastern boundary, pouring the drainage of the great eastern area of Pennsylvania into the Atlantic ocean through Delaware Bay. Most of us remember that the Susquehanna, with its two main branches and its tributary the Juniata, drains a large part of the central area of the State into Chesapeake Bay and provides the tremendous reservoirs of power accumulated at Safe Harbor, Holtwood and Conowingo Dams. From a small area in Chester county there is another stream flow direct into the Chesapeake. A part of the surface water of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, and Somerset counties flows into the Potomac river. From part of Crawford and Erie county the rainfall drains into Lake Erie. From a small section in Potter county the drainage is north through the Genesee river into Lake Ontario, while in the great southwestern area of our State through the Allegheny, Youghiogheny, Monongahela, Beaver and Ohio rivers much of the surface water of Pennsylvania flows down the Mississippi to the

- more -

Gulf of Mexico.

Thus north, south, east, and west Pennsylvania rivers span the gap between the Great Lakes and the Gulf and between the Atlantic seaboard and the river systems of the central plains.

Pennsylvania's rivers justify the claims of our Commonwealth to be the crossroads of the east, the connecting link between southern and eastern tidewaters and the great tideless inland seas of the St. Lawrence Basin.

Few great nations in the world exhibit such a contrast of scenery and circumstance as exist along the waters which flow through our Commonwealth. From the white sands of Presque Isle peninsula in Lake Erie to the tide flats of the lower Susquehanna, from the brisk mountain streams and glacial lakes of our northeastern counties to the serpentine windings of our western rivers with their dikes, their high banks, and their stern wheelers, from the whalebacks of Erie to the squat tankers and deep water cargo ships of the Delaware, Pennsylvania provides along its waterways perhaps the greatest contrast seen in any American state. Whoever first named Pennsylvania the keystone of our Union was a profound student of geography.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #320)

COSTS OF GOVERNMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Per capita pay rolls of State and local government in Pennsylvania are lower than the national average and lower than found in any other chiefly industrial state or than any state in the northeast section of our country except Maine and Vermont. This fact is shown by the indexes of per capita state and local government pay rolls, compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

A Pennsylvania citizen pays less for his state and local government in proportion to the State's economic ability or available revenue than does a citizen of any other industrial state. One reason for this is that Pennsylvania has fewer state and local government employees for each thousand inhabitants than the average for the entire nation and that the cost to each citizen for the salaries of all non-federal government employees in Pennsylvania is well below the national average, both including the numbers engaged in public education and those in non-school state and local government activity.

There were 22.4 state and local government employees for every thousand inhabitants in Pennsylvania in January, 1942, as compared with 41.7 in South Dakota; 37.0 in New Hampshire; 32.0 in Kansas; 30.7 in Vermont; 28.9 in New York; 27.9 in California; 27.0 in Delaware, and also as compared with the national average of 24.6.

Pay roll of state and local governments in Pennsylvania in January, 1942, was $2.73 per capita in Pennsylvania as compared with a national average of $2.92 and with $5.08 in Nevada; $4.86 in New York; $4.45 in California; and $2.95 in Illinois. The non-school cost of state and local government in Pennsylvania in January, 1942, was $1.41 per capita as compared with the national average of $1.59; and with $3.02 per capita in New York State; $2.62 in California; and $2.19 in New Jersey.

It is safe to say that Pennsylvanian's receive more government services at a minimum cost than do the people of any other industrial state in the union.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #321)

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS AT WORK FOR THE WAR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's farm cash income in the first eleven months in 1942 reached a total of $365,000,000 according to data supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. Pennsylvania is usually regarded as America's greatest industrial state, but as a matter of fact the Commonwealth is also one of the great farming states in the Union.

Only one state in the South Atlantic group from Delaware to Florida, only one state in the South Central section of our country, and only one state in the far West exceeded Pennsylvania in value of farm production in the first eleven months of 1942.

In the value of live stock and live stock products produced in the first eleven months of 1942, Pennsylvania exceeded every state along the Atlantic coast from Delaware to Florida and produced products valued at 65% of the total output of all the South Atlantic States.

Of all the southern states from the Atlantic coast west to the Rio Grande, only Texas exceeded Pennsylvania in the value of its meat, poultry, and dairy products in this same period, and only California in the eleven states west of the Mississippi Valley.

In the struggle to provide adequate food for our military forces and our civilian population, Pennsylvania farmers are today making a notable contribution.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #322)

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOW TAX LOAD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Mounting costs of government have become a serious problem to the individual citizen but Pennsylvanians find some consolation in the fact that here local and State governments cost less per capita than do those of any of the great industrial states in our country.

In 1941 the total State and local revenue collected in Pennsylvania from all sources equaled $79.77 per capita. This compares with $126.25 in New York, $112.14 in New Jersey, $107.55 in California, $105.11 in Connecticut, $100.96 in Massachusetts, $85.44 in Illinois and $84.83 in Ohio. Pennsylvania's governmental cost per capita is therefore well below that of leading industrial states in the densely inhabited parts of our country.

This comparatively low operating cost for all State and local government in this Commonwealth is as important to industry as it is to our individual citizens.

That it has not been achieved by adding to the load of debt is shown by the fact that Pennsylvania's State and local government debt, less sinking fund assets, is only $123.27 per capita, of which the State debt represents $18.22. This total figure $123.27 compares with $294.32 per capita in New York, $278.75 in New Jersey, $133.10 in Massachusetts, $175.56 in Rhode Island, $146.57 in Illinois, and $225.47 in California.

An industrial state with large cities and heavy demands for highways and other public improvements must expect that its cost of government will be greater than that in rural states which need make no such heavy expenditures, but both in tax load and in debt per capita, Pennsylvania is lowest among great industrial states of the entire northeast section of our country.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #323)

PENNSYLVANIA THE STRONGHOLD OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvanians have always emphasized the importance of local government. In this State there are nearly 5200 units of local government, or an average of one unit for every 1,923 persons.

Nearly half or 2,549 of these units are school districts. The remainder include 67 counties, 49 cities, 934 boroughs, 61 first class townships, ~~2,488~~ 1,515 second class townships, one town, one Indian reservation and a few special districts.

These units vary greatly in population. In 1940 Philadelphia, the largest city, had 1,931,334 people; Corry, the smallest, had a population of 6,935. Norristown, the largest borough, had 38,131 persons; Mt. Gretna, the smallest, had 42. Upper Darby township in Delaware County had a population of 56,883; Barclay township in Bradford County had 26 inhabitants.

Only 255 of the State's 934 boroughs have populations of over 5000. 413 boroughs have populations of less than 1000.

Upon these many units of local government depends the whole character of our national life. They offer the one positive insurance which our American system provides against undue centralization of power.

In times of war when every resource of production and manpower has to be used for the national safety, a grave responsibility rests on the people and the government of each community, no matter how small, to develop every item of local resources as an addition to our national wealth. In the post-war years local government is as important as national and state government for a community's self protection.

A combined State and local program of community self appraisal and post-war planning is vital for each one of our units of government if the people of the Commonwealth are to contribute their utmost effort to the war and are to survive a post-war readjustment period without serious hardships and social dislocations.

-30-

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #324)

SUBSTITUTES FOR "RED MEAT"

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In view of the impending meat rationing program, it is interesting to realize that Pennsylvania had 10 counties among the 100 leading counties in the United States in the number of chickens raised on farms in 1939, the latest year for which figures are available.

These top 100 counties in the Nation are producing approximately 20% of all the "chickens raised" in the United States it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce as a result of an analysis of U.S. Bureau of Census releases. The 10 Pennsylvania counties included in order of their production are Lancaster, York, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Chester, Butler, Lebanon, Bradford and Franklin, and they produce 43.5% of Pennsylvania's total production of 28,018,758 chickens.

In the production of eggs, another important substitute for meat, 11 Pennsylvania counties were included among the 100 top ranking egg producing counties in the United States. With the exception of Lebanon, all the 10 Pennsylvania counties leading in chicken raising were also leading egg producers, in addition to Adams and Somerset counties. York, in this respect, outranked all other counties. These counties produced 47.6% of Pennsylvania's total production of 125,567,027 dozens of eggs.

For many years Pennsylvania has been one of the top ranking poultry states of the Nation. In 1939 the value of the chickens and eggs produced exceeded 57 million dollars - more than any other State. Thus, in addition to Pennsylvania's valuable contribution of manufactured material for the war program, the State is playing a very important part in the production of food.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943

P39.49
29

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #325)

RECREATION CLOSE AT HAND

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The coming of spring brings to us all a need for healthful outdoor recreation to enable us to meet the heavy responsibilities which war has brought for every Pennsylvania citizen. Fortunately, Pennsylvania has within its borders almost every type of facility needed for outdoor summer pleasure.

Merely to name some of Pennsylvania's outdoor attractions will give some hint of the possibilities for enjoyment close at hand amid the State's hills and woodlands or on the shores of its lakes and streams.

Philadelphia has in its midst the largest public municipal park in the world. Pittsburgh's North and South Parks comprise together an area of more than 4,000 acres. In the West of our State lies the Allegheny National Forest whose area encloses a considerable part of four Pennsylvania counties. State and National forest land within the Commonwealth comprises more than two million acres to which may be added 726,970 acres of State game lands.

The State Historical Commission has in its custody a number of important historical sites which are operated as public parks. These include, among others, the James Buchanan birthplace in Franklin County, the famous Cornwall Furnace in Lebanon County, the birthplace of Daniel Boone in Berks County, Drake's Well, the first oil well in the world, in Venango County, Old Economy at Ambridge north of Pittsburgh, Governor Printz's Park at Essington on the Delaware, and Pennsbury Manor, the restored manor house of William Penn, in Bucks County. Valley Forge and the battlefield of Gettysburg are historical sites in Pennsylvania known throughout the world.

For those seeking outdoor recreation, the State maintains nearly thirty recreational areas within the State Forests. Notable among these State Forest Parks

- more -

is that at Cook Forest in Clarion and Jefferson Counties, where an area of more than 6,000 acres contains an impressive tract of virgin pine and hemlock. Pymatuning Park in Crawford County borders on a lake 18 miles long with a 70 mile shore line; and the Caledonia State Park in Franklin County between Gettysburg and Chambersburg includes 5,000 acres of hills, woodland, and streams.

In all of these outdoor areas can be found scenic beauty and usually camping sites, swimming and boating, and facilities for outdoor recreation.

The Appalachian Trail cuts across the southeast of the State following the ridges of the mountains from the Delaware Water Gap down toward Blue Ridge Summit on the Maryland border. The Horseshoe Trail connects Valley Forge with Manada Gap. Along the shores of the Delaware the site of the old Delaware and Lehigh Canal is a favorite recreation spot for thousands in eastern Pennsylvania.

As a preparation for the hard year which lies ahead of us in the midst of a great war nothing could be more valuable than a week or two spent exploring Pennsylvania's own natural wonderland which has been maintained in the midst of the greatest industrial area in the world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1943

P35-49
27

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #326)

EVOLUTION OF OUR TOWNSHIPS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The comparatively large number of townships in the State today still reflects the difficulties with which our early attempts at local self-government had to contend before the age of modern roads and high-speed travel.

In 1682 when William Penn directed that his land should be divided into counties and these into "hundreds" as the population spread, the idea eventually leading to the development of the township in Pennsylvania had its birth. In addition to "hundreds", the counties were subdivided into districts for road-overseers, fence-viewers, constables and tax collectors. From this beginning Pennsylvania was subdivided and resubdivided until 260 years later there were nearly 1600 townships in the state.

The reasons for the increase in the number of Pennsylvania townships are many. In early days, as the tide of settlement spread over this Commonwealth and land boundaries first became important, great confusion existed in localities in which there was no local government. The danger of Indians and the obstructions to survey lines caused by the thick underbrush or the fallen trees of Pennsylvania's great forest made exact surveying difficult. The boundaries of the early large townships were uncertain. People residing from ten to fifteen miles from the seat of local government were practically isolated when the roads bogged down with the spring rains. Sections of road often fell into a dangerous state of neglect because of uncertain jurisdiction by township authorities and travel was made extremely difficult.

In such cases the inhabitants would petition the court for the erection of a separate township for their section and the request was usually granted. These difficulties played a major role in the formation of the present existing townships in Pennsylvania.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #327)

Pa. 49
2.7

RESTORING THE CAPITOL'S ART TREASURES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Visitors to the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, during the present session of the Legislature, have an opportunity to see for the first time in recent years some of the important art treasures of the Commonwealth restored to their original beauty.

Some thirty years ago the Pennsylvania artist Edwin Austin Abbey, who was probably the most distinguished mural painter of the last generation, executed for the Capitol of his native State some of his most brilliant and imaginative pictures. Among these, four lunettes placed just below the Capitol dome are outstanding examples of Abbey's symbolic art. Due to moisture, temperature changes, and various chemical reactions, the original beauty of the paintings was largely lost in the course of the years.

Since September 1942, Vincent Maragliotti has been engaged in the restoration of these pictures, and today three of the lunettes can be seen in their original brilliance and power.

So great are the dimensions of these pictures that in the case of one, where a patch of color had badly scaled and faded, seventy-two square feet of canvas had to be replaced and repainted, after a microscopic study of the original brush work.

Maragliotti, now employing his long study of Abbey's technique in the restoration of these pictures, has himself contributed several notable murals to the buildings of the Capitol group, as well as a series of panels in the Municipal Court Building in Philadelphia.

The completion of the restoration of the Abbey pictures and of the decorations in the interior of the dome in the State Capitol will maintain the position of that great rotunda as one of the most notable interiors in the western world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #328)

FOOD AT OUR DOORS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania fields, roadsides and woods can supply many agreeable additions to our common diet. Food produced without agricultural labor and available to anyone for the mere pleasure of gathering it, which may well be a useful and pleasant form of outdoor recreation, is available everywhere in Pennsylvania.

During the early days of settlement in this country, when food was scarce and lacking in variety, practical experiments were made as to the food value of almost every American native plant and by this procedure of trial and error many interesting discoveries were made which have been lost sight of in our more or less standardized diet of pre-war years. Also many plants once imported and prized for their food value have fallen into neglect and have become mere wayside weeds.

Pennsylvania is particularly rich in its annual crop of wild food plants. Among such plants, chicory is an outstanding example. Its purplish blue flower is a wayside ornament but chicory is a highly important food plant throughout Europe. Its leaves are used as salad greens while the root is ground and roasted and used as a substitute for coffee, particularly in France.

Wild mustard with its sulphur-colored yellow flowers is a familiar feature of our spring and summer landscape. The young leaves of mustard are a popular source of greens in many parts of the world. Chickweed is also used as an agreeable substitute for spinach, while the dandelion, particularly among our foreign-born population, has always retained its popularity as a pot herb. The young shoots of milkweed, gathered in the early spring and cooked like asparagus ends, are equally delicious. So too are the young curled stems of our native ferns, gathered before they develop the downy web which later forms over them. The young shoots of the pokeberry, cooked like fern stems and milkweed shoots as a spring vegetable, have long been popular in the south and are coming into increasing use in Pennsylvania.

- more -

Among other very common Pennsylvania plants that are used as substitutes for kale and spinach are the spicy leaves of the shepherd's-purse; the young leaves of the nettle; the broad leaved plantain and the purslane, each of which has its distinctive flavor which may be new and agreeable in our search for foods to supplement a restricted war-time diet.

Watercress is an old standby and so are the seeds of the many varieties of the sunflower which were standard articles of diet among the American Indians. Wild garlic is an excellent substitute for the cultivated variety. The root of the sunflower-like plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, is still valued in many parts of Europe from which the plant was once imported as a food crop. Young sprigs of the evening primrose are used as a salad in the southern mountains but perhaps the most astonishing and unexpected food source among our common weeds is that very troublesome and repellent plant the great burdock. The spring shoots of the burdock are peeled and eaten raw or served in salads. In the spring and early summer the stalks, stripped of their skin, are boiled and eaten as a vegetable and the root of the plant, peeled, sliced and boiled is a standard vegetable in many parts of the Orient.

One of the most common of all American weeds is the plant known as lambs'-quarters. Its blue-green leaves can be seen in city yards, on dump piles, and along country roads everywhere in Pennsylvania. The leaves of lambs'-quarters make a delicious substitute for our standard greens though they must be boiled in two waters. The numerous seeds on the plant are an excellent substitute for buckwheat.

The list of Pennsylvania weeds that are not only suitable but desirable for human food is a very long one. Care should, however, be taken to use only well known plants for food purposes and the list given above has been selected as representing the most common and best known of our edible roadside weeds. In a time like this when farm labor needs to be concentrated on the most necessary crops, both city and country people can do something to relieve the drain on our farm production by looking around their own fields and dooryards for the food sources that have existed there unclaimed for many generations.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #329)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CLIMATE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Robins are rarely fooled. They have probably more patience with our recent spell of inclement weather than most human beings have for migrating birds and blossoming trees observe a law of averages which people often forget.

After a series of twenty years of observation, the United States Weather Bureau has recorded that even up to May 11, the chances of a killing frost are still one in ten in the average springtime in eastern Pennsylvania. In central Pennsylvania there is still a ten per cent chance of a killing frost up to May 21, and in northwest Pennsylvania up to June 1, so our recent spell of bad weather, while exceptional in its number of snow flurries and cold rains is not so unusual in regard to temperature.

Pennsylvania must share prevailing spells of bad weather with its other neighboring states, but in the matter of climatic variety the State is highly favored. So far as winter weather goes, all but the northeastern corner of our State falls in a belt which includes New York City, eastern Kansas, northern Oklahoma, southern New Mexico, central Arizona, southern Nevada, and northeastern California. Within this belt the number of days with a minimum temperature below freezing lies between the extremes of 90 and 120 days.

The State's summer temperature yields almost every variety of climate known along the eastern coast, including one small area in the north of the State which has the same summer temperature range as the Green Mountains of Vermont and the woods of northern Maine.

The highest types of civilization have developed only in areas of the world which experience such varieties of weather and temperature as occur in Pennsylvania, and there is no doubt that the climate of our State is one factor in the high position it now occupies in America's industrial and intellectual progress.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1943

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #329)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CLIMATE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Robins are rarely fooled. They have probably more patience with our recent spell of inclement weather than most human beings have for migrating birds and blossoming trees observe a law of averages which people often forget.

After a series of twenty years of observation, the United States Weather Bureau has recorded that even up to May 11, the chances of a killing frost are still one in ten in the average springtime in eastern Pennsylvania. In central Pennsylvania there is still a ten per cent chance of a killing frost up to May 21, and in northwest Pennsylvania up to June 1, so our recent spell of bad weather, while exceptional in its number of snow flurries and cold rains is not so unusual in regard to temperature.

Pennsylvania must share prevailing spells of bad weather with its other neighboring states, but in the matter of climatic variety the State is highly favored. So far as winter weather goes, all but the northeastern corner of our State falls in a belt which includes New York City, eastern Kansas, northern Oklahoma, southern New Mexico, central Arizona, southern Nevada, and northeastern California. Within this belt the number of days with a minimum temperature below freezing lies between the extremes of 90 and 120 days.

The State's summer temperature yields almost every variety of climate known along the eastern coast, including one small area in the north of the State which has the same summer temperature range as the Green Mountains of Vermont and the woods of northern Maine.

The highest types of civilization have developed only in areas of the world which experience such varieties of weather and temperature as occur in Pennsylvania, and there is no doubt that the climate of our State is one factor in the high position it now occupies in America's industrial and intellectual progress.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #328)

FOOD AT OUR DOORS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania fields, roadsides and woods can supply many agreeable additions to our common diet. Food produced without agricultural labor and available to anyone for the mere pleasure of gathering it, which may well be a useful and pleasant form of outdoor recreation, is available everywhere in Pennsylvania.

During the early days of settlement in this country, when food was scarce and lacking in variety, practical experiments were made as to the food value of almost every American native plant and by this procedure of trial and error many interesting discoveries were made which have been lost sight of in our more or less standardized diet of pre-war years. Also many plants once imported and prized for their food value have fallen into neglect and have become mere wayside weeds.

Pennsylvania is particularly rich in its annual crop of wild food plants. Among such plants, chicory is an outstanding example. Its purplish blue flower is a wayside ornament but chicory is a highly important food plant throughout Europe. Its leaves are used as salad greens while the root is ground and roasted and used as a substitute for coffee, particularly in France.

Wild mustard with its sulphur-colored yellow flowers is a familiar feature of our spring and summer landscape. The young leaves of mustard are a popular source of greens in many parts of the world. Chickweed is also used as an agreeable substitute for spinach, while the dandelion, particularly among our foreign-born population, has always retained its popularity as a pot herb. The young shoots of milkweed, gathered in the early spring and cooked like asparagus ends, are equally delicious. So too are the young curled stems of our native ferns, gathered before they develop the downy web which later forms over them. The young shoots of the pokeberry, cooked like fern stems and milkweed shoots as a spring vegetable, have long been popular in the south and are coming into increasing use in Pennsylvania.

- more -

Among other very common Pennsylvania plants that are used as substitutes for kale and spinach are the spicy leaves of the shepherd's-purse; the young leaves of the nettle; the broad leaved plantain and the purslane, each of which has its distinctive flavor which may be new and agreeable in our search for foods to supplement a restricted war-time diet.

Watercress is an old standby and so are the seeds of the many varieties of the sunflower which were standard articles of diet among the American Indians. Wild garlic is an excellent substitute for the cultivated variety. The root of the sunflower-like plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, is still valued in many parts of Europe from which the plant was once imported as a food crop. Young sprigs of the evening primrose are used as a salad in the southern mountains but perhaps the most astonishing and unexpected food source among our common weeds is that very troublesome and repellent plant the great burdock. The spring shoots of the burdock are peeled and eaten raw or served in salads. In the spring and early summer the stalks, stripped of their skin, are boiled and eaten as a vegetable and the root of the plant, peeled, sliced and boiled is a standard vegetable in many parts of the Orient.

One of the most common of all American weeds is the plant known as lambs'-quarters. Its blue-green leaves can be seen in city yards, on dump piles, and along country roads everywhere in Pennsylvania. The leaves of lambs'-quarters make a delicious substitute for our standard greens though they must be boiled in two waters. The numerous seeds on the plant are an excellent substitute for buckwheat.

The list of Pennsylvania weeds that are not only suitable but desirable for human food is a very long one. Care should, however, be taken to use only well known plants for food purposes and the list given above has been selected as representing the most common and best known of our edible roadside weeds. In a time like this when farm labor needs to be concentrated on the most necessary crops, both city and country people can do something to relieve the drain on our farm production by looking around their own fields and dooryards for the food sources that have existed there unclaimed for many generations.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

(Weekly Series Release #330)

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRANSPORTATION SERVES NATION IN WAR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's leading part in providing the sinews of war to America's armed forces is made possible by the State's remarkable facilities for transportation of every modern kind.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike is the finest stretch of protected highway in the western world. More than 40,000 miles of State highway and rural roads and more than 45,000 miles of township roads provide motor access to every part of this Commonwealth, with a total mileage that would extend three times around the equator of the earth or stretch one-third of the distance between our planet and the moon.

In the total mileage of its State highways and their urban extensions, Pennsylvania exceeds all of the New England states and also exceeds all of the Pacific states or all of the East South Central states. In the length of its surfaced roads Pennsylvania again exceeds all New England and also exceeds the combined mileage of the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. In total mileage of all roads, including both township and state controlled highways, Pennsylvania exceeds all other states in our Union.

Pennsylvania's railroads have a total length of more than 10,000 miles. This is greater than that of the railroads of either Italy or Sweden and is about equal to the total mileage of Japan. It is also greater than the mileage of all New England and than the combined mileages of New York and New Jersey.

In addition to the State's steam railroads there are also 2,300 miles of electric railroads and also a system of motor bus lines which covers more than 5,000 miles of highway. This is the largest highway mileage for motor bus transportation of any state in our Union.

These combined transportation facilities for both labor and the materials of war have enabled the State's great resources of raw materials and its immense productive facilities to be utilized to full efficiency at the hour of our Nation's need.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #331)

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW RECREATION AREAS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

After the close of the present war or as soon as unrestricted travel is again possible in the East, Pennsylvania will have two remarkable scenic areas to attract hundreds of thousands of visitors to our Commonwealth.

The entire length of the Delaware and Lehigh Canal from Easton to just above Trenton became part of the State's park system only two years ago, and the full development of that beautiful inland waterway as a camping and recreational area will make the whole eastern border of Bucks County a mecca for canoeists and hikers and possibly a center for winter sports.

A more recent acquisition, the wild and romantic area surrounding Ricketts' Glenn in Wyoming County has been little known to the general public. This densely wooded glen along the falls of Kitchen Creek includes seven miles of cascades and more than thirty waterfalls in its thousand feet of descent and has frequently been acclaimed as one of the most beautiful areas of woodland scenery in the eastern section of our country. Paths along the streams give the visitor beautiful views of this wild and unspoiled area of Pennsylvania's ancient forest.

The post-war world will doubtlessly hold many wonders achieved by man but none is likely to provide more pleasure or profit to the people of the Commonwealth than these scenes of natural beauty whose care and preservation will be one of the State's important duties in the post-war years.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #332)

PENNSYLVANIA FAMILIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania contains more families and more family dwelling units than all of New England. The State's families have been steadily increasing in number at a rate much greater than the increase in population which, of course, means that our average family is becoming smaller. By 1940, at the time of the last census, the average size of a family in the Commonwealth was 3.9 as compared with 4.3 in 1930 and 4.5 in 1920.

The average Pennsylvania family, despite this decline in size, remains larger than is true for any of the New England, Middle Atlantic, or East North Central states.

Pennsylvania's larger family size as compared to any of its neighboring states does not imply any lack of modern facilities. In 1940 these 2,517,840 families of Pennsylvania owned 1,859,294 passenger automobiles - one car for every one and one-third families in the Commonwealth. New York State in the last census had one motor car for every 1.5 families and Massachusetts one for every 2.9 families.

That Pennsylvania's family size, like that of the United States as a whole, is steadily growing smaller does, however, emphasize that one of the larger tasks confronting us in the post-war world will be the creation of an increasingly large number of dwellings to meet the needs of our growing number of families, and also perhaps of an increasingly large number of motor cars to provide our people with adequate transportation.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #333)

THE DANGEROUS AGE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The most dangerous age for a man so far as accidental death is concerned, is the period from age 50 to 54. This is true in Pennsylvania and in the United States as a whole. A prize might safely be offered however, for the best guess as to the most dangerous age in a woman's life. An analysis of census data in regard to both Pennsylvania and the United States, made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, reveals that it is in the ages between 80 and 84 that the largest number of accidents occur to women.

An investigation of all types of accidental death discloses the fact that except for automobile accidents, the largest number of fatal injuries are due to falling, and that this fact accounts for the very high fatalities among women of from 75 to 90. In these ages women are more than twice as prone to fatal falls than are men, although in earlier ages the mortality from falls is very much higher for men than for women. It is only after age 65 that the proportion changes and the number of fatal falls that occur to women is greater than that of those occurring to men.

Interesting facts in regard to the relative frequency of accidents from various causes may prove how baseless are some of our well established superstitions. In the whole United States in 1940, only 100 persons were killed by snake bite or by other poisonous animals. The chances of death from such a cause in any given year are less than one in one million. Lightning is between three and four times as dangerous but even there, the chances are approximately half that of death by electric currents or by excessive heat. The danger of being killed in a motor vehicle accident is about ninety times as great as the danger of being struck by lightning, and about five hundred times as great as that of being killed by a

- more -

poisonous snake. Generally speaking there is three times as high a danger of being poisoned by the exhaust of your motor car as of being struck by lightning and ten times as great a danger from the exhaust gas as of succumbing to the attack of a rattlesnake, water moccasin or copperhead.

While it is proper and necessary to take precautions against every type of danger, one should not permit a dread of venomous reptiles to prevent him from enjoying the pleasures of outdoor life and perhaps the best assurance against such a feeling is to recall, as one enters the woods, that the danger of a fatal snake bite is far less than the danger of being hung or executed in the electric chair.

Danger of drowning is far greater than that from most other outdoor hazards, but far less than that of household accidents and approximately one-sixth that of accidents in a motor car.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #334)

PLASTICS FROM COAL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's coal is going to war. Coal is furnishing the fuel to run our factories, our railroads and to smelt our steel. It is also being transformed into a key war material, "Plastics".

Modern alchemists are rearranging the carbon and hydrogen locked in Pennsylvania's coal millions of years ago and are creating new substances that make possible both the quality and quantity of our war production.

Shatterproof substances clearer than glass are made from coal. Lenses, dials, gun turrets, and noses for bombers are all being rolled or shaped from this new material.

Other substances derived from coal have special electrical properties which make possible the radios, submarine and airplane detectors, the electrical equipment in trucks, tanks, airplanes and ships. New efficiencies and abilities to withstand front line abuse are gained in addition to new speeds in production.

Gears and bearings for the machines of war, as well as machinery for their production, are being made from these products that come from coal.

Conduits and pipes, airplanes of wood bonded with coal tar resins, bomb fins, submarine battery holders, machine gun carriers and even cartridge shells are only a few of the countless objects and materials for war that are being made from plastics created from coal and its by-products.

In Pennsylvania, the country's leading coal producing State, it is logical that the plastics industry should be rapidly expanding. Already 68 firms in the Keystone State are engaged in the manufacture or fabrication of plastics and plastic products for use in war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #335)

PENNSYLVANIA'S SUNSHINE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's hundreds of thousands of victory gardens this year have made the people of the Commonwealth more conscious of the weather than at any time in the last generation. This is particularly true since the shortage of gasoline compels us to make so many of our journeyings on foot.

Strange theories are abroad to account for the wet spring of 1943. Some believe that the thunder of big guns and the smoke of battle has brought on this unseasonable weather. There is little ground for these speculations, although it is true that in modern times great volcanic eruptions like that of Krakatoa have produced dust clouds high in the upper air which resulted in brilliant sunsets for many months after over the whole area of the world.

It is not likely, however, that any man-made phenomenon has ever greatly affected Pennsylvania's weather. In the past fifteen years the rainfall of the Commonwealth has varied between the extremes of 28.8 inches in 1930 and 46.6 inches in 1937. Such yearly variations may well be said to be normal for that most changeable of all natural phenomena -- the weather.

Today we are far more interested in sunshine than in rain, since we have had so little of it in the past three months. It may, however, console us to know that over a forty-year period Pennsylvania has had a daily average from eight to ten hours of sunshine throughout the summer months of June, July, and August and on the average enjoys more hours of summer sunshine than does the State of Florida and as much as the coast of California.

Even though our dividends of growing weather are somewhat in arrears so far this spring, the probabilities are that before the year closes things will have evened up and the crop of sunburns will be as heavy as at any time in the past ten years.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE ~~10~~, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release # 336)

HOW WE SPEND OUR MONEY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

A comparison of the sales in Pennsylvania retail stores during the past eight months reveals interesting changes in Pennsylvania's buying habits.

In September 1942 the sales in all Pennsylvania independent retail stores was four percent lower than it had been in September 1941. Even as late as January of this year sales were off six percent as compared with the year before. In February the dollar volume of Pennsylvania sales began to rise quite sharply and has continued to rise through the spring of 1943. By April the dollar sales reported totaled $44,410,000 as compared with $32,463,000 in January. In April the largest increases in dollar sales were in clothing stores, particularly in stores supplying the family trade or women's wear. The next largest percentage increase over the year before is, strangely enough, in the sale of motor car accessories where the dollar sales had increased 27% over last April. Confectionery stores and restaurants each increased their dollar volume by 25%; shoe stores by 24%; florist and jewelry stores by between 21% and 22%; while drinking places and dry goods stores had an increase of 20%. At no time in 1943 did the sale of men's clothing increase as much as the sale of women's clothing as compared with the previous year. The percentage increase in the expenditure for jewelry and candy was always far greater than that for hardware, sporting goods, or men's clothing.

Many of these changes are obviously a result of rationing and the increased employment of women, but the fact that sales of lumber, building materials, furniture, sporting goods, hardware, radios, and household appliances have shown a consistent decline for the past eight months is strong evidence that a large consumer demand is being accumulated for such materials or supplies. These developing shortages in durable goods provide an important back log for post-war industry and employment.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #337)

PENNSYLVANIA'S SHOEMAKERS INCREASE OUTPUT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The recent public eagerness to make use of ration coupon 17 has emphasized the importance of one of those necessities of modern life which we generally take for granted.

Pennsylvania has in recent years greatly increased its output of men's and women's footwear. Between 1940 and 1941 the increased production amounted to nearly 10,000,000 pairs. The 1941 production, the largest ever recorded until that date, was valued at more than $56,000,000. In that year more than 14,000 Pennsylvanians were employed in shoe manufacture in the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania's recent growth in this industry is a good example of the modern trend toward making the fullest use of local raw materials, since the Commonwealth has for many years been one of the two great leather producing states in the Union. More than 16% of all American leather is tanned and finished in Pennsylvania. Our important position in this industry was due originally to the great forests of hemlock trees which covered so many million acres of the State's area. Hemlock bark was of such great importance in the tanning of leather that a great industry developed at points accessible to the products of this great forest.

In the course of time, methods of tanning and finishing leather were changed by modern technology but the traditions remained and Pennsylvania has maintained its place in the production of this material, now so vital for both civilian and military needs. That the Commonwealth has increased, and is still increasing its production of shoes, and that the industry is now active in sixteen counties of the State, promises to be one important item in the Post-War prosperity of the Commonwealth. For however greatly fashions may change, the contact of the human feet with Mother Earth is one of the few things that we can reasonably predict will continue on indefinitely into the future.

Some forms of Post-War Planning show symptoms of needing to be brought down to solid earth, but Pennsylvania's continued growth in the boot and shoe industries is certainly an encouraging sign that the manufactures of the Commonwealth will be starting off on solid ground. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #338)

INTERSTATE COOPERATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The recent convention of State Governors at Columbus, Ohio, has headlined the rising importance of Interstate Cooperation in dealing with the problems of war and post-war living in the United States.

Pennsylvania has been among the first of the American States in its interest in such efforts. Pennsylvania's Commission on Interstate Cooperation of which Floyd Chalfant, Secretary of Commerce, is Chairman has been particularly active in dealing with problems of interstate trade barriers, and interstate truck regulations. Other problems which are dealt with by the Commission include aviation, flood control, water pollution, highway safety, conflicting taxation, liquor control, social security, and public relief.

Because of the fact that Pennsylvania's leading rivers either flow into or out of other states or follow the State's boundary line, our Commonwealth has been particularly active on three regional commissions which deal with the problems of the Delaware, the Ohio, and the Potomac rivers. Typical of these commissions is the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, frequently referred to as Incodel, which is composed of representatives of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and New Jersey.

Conditions threatening the purity and flow of the water of interstate rivers naturally affect the interest of all the states concerned, and the type of cooperation being developed in solving such problems is an excellent example of this new instrument of Government which has been developing to deal with problems concerning neighboring States.

Looking back over the long course of American history it is interesting to recall that the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia which has given us our present form of Government grew out of a conference at Mount Vernon in 1785 between representatives of the States of Maryland and Virginia in regard to interstate problems involving the Potomac river. - 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #339)

PENNSYLVANIA'S OIL OUTPUT DOUBLES SINCE WORLD WAR I

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania's oil field, the first ever developed in the world, produces America's highest grade of lubricating oil. The speed at which the American war machine is now operating as well as the requirements of airplanes, tanks, and vessels makes the unique properties of Pennsylvania crude oil an important asset in maintaining American production and efficiency.

In the first year of World War I Pennsylvania wells produced 7,733,000 barrels of the very high grade crude for which the State has become famous. At that time, after a life of 58 years, it appeared that Pennsylvania's oil field, the oldest in the world, was rapidly declining in its production. In the succeeding 26 years an intensive program of research by the Pennsylvania crude oil producers has led to developments in water flooding and pressure pumping in the Pennsylvania field which have greatly increased production. As a result of this research, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, Pennsylvania's production in 1942 was more than twice that of a quarter of a century before.

While Pennsylvania's present output of about 17,000,000 barrels a year is but a small part of the National total, its importance is far greater than the figures suggest, for this very high viscosity oil produced in the Keystone State is recognized the world over as the most valuable type of mineral oil ever discovered. Even on a quantity basis, however, it is interesting to note that in Europe only Roumania and Russia have an oil production greater than Pennsylvania, and that the State's annual output is today equal to 1/3 of all that available to the Axis powers in Europe.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #340)

PENNSYLVANIA HOMESPUN

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

One program of war time activity which is gaining in popularity throughout the State is the home spinning of Pennsylvania native wool. Because of the heavy demands made by the army and navy on our domestic wool supply, and the shortage of shipping from such great wool producing countries as Australia, a large part of the wool for making America's clothing for next winter will have to come from reclaimed material.

While Pennsylvania is not one of the great wool producing states in the Union, it is famous as a center for the breeding of Merino sheep which produce a fine, long staple wool particularly well adapted to hand spinning.

The revival of the art of the spinning wheel permits the use of even small quantities of native wool for the making of yarns for knitting and weaving into garments. A new and very simple hand spinning wheel has been introduced by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, and also a spinning device which may be used as an attachment to a sewing machine.

Many who are not able otherwise to participate in the war effort may be able in this way to do useful work that supplements the production of our war-burdened industries. Such spinning also provides a possibility for useful and profitable post-war employment for older people.

Recent demonstrations in Philadelphia have proved that yarns spun from dog or angora cat combings can be made into handsome and practical garments, thus supplementing our supply of wool at a time of great scarcity.

The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce is promoting a program of home spinning and weaving of cloth from native materials. Wherever there is a sizable group interested in this project the Department has announced that it will send a representative to give a talk and demonstration of the practicability of these home crafts.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #341)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLACE IN PLASTICS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Many writers on post-war conditions in America believe that the coming age in American industry will go down into history as the age of plastics. The necessities of war have lead to very rapid developments in the plastic industry, but the full effect of those developments has not yet been seen in our peace time life and habits. What plastics may do to change the patterns of industry is still for the future to determine.

Meanwhile, as it is pointed out in a forthcoming issue of "Pennsylvania Planning", a publication of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, this Commonwealth is in a particularly fortunate position in regard to this new and important industry. Coal, oil, coke by-products, natural gas, and limestone are important sources for most of the materials which go into the manufacture of plastics. Pennsylvania has all of these resources and products in quantity. It is also one of the leaders in oil refining. From these various sources are obtained the organic products which are vital to the plastic industry. Wood and wood waste products from the 13,000,000 acres of Pennsylvania forests can supply many of the materials that are needed in the manufacture of plastics. So also can the waste liquors from sulphite process wood pulp manufacture, a cause of much present day stream pollution.

Agricultural products, such as soy beans and farm by-products, such as grain hulls and straw, as well as casein precipitated from skimmed milk, offer another source for plastic materials. This fact is important to the farmers of the Commonwealth since Pennsylvania is one of the Nation's foremost agricultural and dairy states.

The United States leads all other nations in the development and use of plastics and is certain to become the leading Nation in the application of plastics to all sorts of industrial uses. In this development the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should certainly assume a leading part.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #342)

CASUALTIES ON THE HOME FRONT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The dangers of war are not all confined to the zones of military operation even here in Pennsylvania where we have been spared the horrors of bombing and invasion. The speed and pressure of war industry and the employment of inexperienced workers on high-speed machines result in a great increase in industrial accidents during every period of war. Worker accidents in the United States now are more than 2,000,000 a year and have greatly exceeded the casualty rates on the battlefront.

As Pennsylvania is contributing more of its productive resources to the war effort than any other American State, injuries in Pennsylvania industry are bound to be high, and the 11,051 industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during the month of May 1943 are one measure of the heavy price which workers on the home front are paying that our soldiers and sailors will be amply supplied with the materials of war.

In recent months the highest number of injuries have been occurring in the iron and steel plants, in the coal mines, in the manufacture of transportation equipment, and in building construction. The total in non-manufacturing industries for the month of May is greater than in manufacturing, and more injuries occurred among employes of retail stores than among all the workers of the State's 12,000 miles of railways. Electricity, which is generally thought to be one of the most dangerous instruments of modern progress, accounts for a surprising small number of accidents in the Commonwealth, only three-tenths of one percent of all the State's accidents occurring as a result of the use of electrical apparatus.

- more -

Despite the heavy toll which accidents of all types are taking in the National war effort, it is a remarkable tribute to the efficiency of the various safety patrols and inspection services operated by the State Government that the number of fatal injuries is showing a gratifying decline.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, a considerable reduction in motor vehicle accidents of all types has been reported for the first four months of 1943 by the State's Bureau of Vital Statistics. Slower driving and the declining use of automobiles have led to a drop of more than 15% in the State's fatal motor vehicle accidents between January and April, 1943, as compared with the preceding year. Fatal automobile accidents show an even more drastic decline over the first four months of 1942, the number dropping from 539 in 1942 to 329 in 1943 a decline of 37%.

While we have not been allowed to use our cars freely during this year, it should be gratifying to realize that some three or four hundred Pennsylvania men, women, and children are today alive who would probably have been killed on our highways had our cars been operating at former speeds and without war-time restrictions.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #343)

ANTHRACITE COAL'S NEW OPPORTUNITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

In 1942 a large section of the American public rediscovered Pennsylvania anthracite. For the first time in many years the demand was greater than the supply. The production of more than 60,000,000 tons in 1942 was the largest in twelve years, despite the fact that a large number of anthracite miners are now in the armed forces and that employment in the industry had fallen to a total of only 82,000 men, a loss of nearly 6,000 miners since 1941.

For twenty-five years following the first World War the output of Pennsylvania anthracite declined, not because of an exhaustion of the supply of that fuel, but because of a rise in the use of fuel oil for the heating of eastern homes. The development of automatic anthracite stokers was a more difficult problem than that of devising pressure burners for fuel oil. Before the mechanical stoker had been perfected domestic oil burners were in general use and a trend away from anthracite was established which continued until last year.

The anthracite industry is taking advantage of its present opportunity in an extensive program of research in the improvement of automatic firing equipment and in the use of anthracite for many industrial purposes including the manufacture of activated carbon and the production of water gas. Other possibilities for anthracite in the manufacture of plastics and synthetic products are still in their infancy.

The present demand for hard coal and the interest being shown in the industry in the development and improvement of anthracite burning devices for all types of homes and industrial plants will, it is hoped, herald a rebirth of the industry in the fires of war. If that proves true, it is not only the people in the anthracite region itself who will be benefited but all of the citizens of the one State in the Union which possesses the largest known supply of one of the world's important sources of fuel energy.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #344)

MARRIED OR SINGLE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The recent increase in the number of marriages in Pennsylvania and in the United States as a whole lends special interest to data released this month by the United States Census in regard to the marital status of the citizens of Pennsylvania. A review of this data by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce has revealed the fact that while Pennsylvania's population, between 1930 and 1940 increased only 2.8% the total number of married men in the Commonwealth increased 9.3% and the number of married women 9.9%. While the whole number of people in Pennsylvania was about 269,000 more in 1940 than in 1930, there were 391,000 more married people in this Commonwealth in 1940 than there had been ten years before. This fact shows that the recent increase in marriages is not wholly a war time phenomenon and that the state of single blessedness has become less and less popular with Pennsylvanians in the course of the last twelve years.

Strangely enough Pennsylvania contains some 6,000 more married men than married women and also some 5,000 more married women living alone than married men existing in that same status.

The distribution of the married and single between the ages fourteen and thirty-four reveals the astonishing fact that eighty-seven "men" of fourteen years of age and ninety-five "women" of fourteen are listed as among the married, and that there are twelve widows of fourteen years of age and four widowers of those same tender years.

- more -

An examination of the Census data also confirms a fact, which is fairly well known, that members of the sterner sex, whether from economic causes or otherwise, enter into matrimony much more slowly. At age sixteen there are 184 married males and 1,243 married females in the Commonwealth. At age eighteen the proportion is roughly one to ten. By the twentieth year not quite 7% of the young men of the Commonwealth are married, while some 27% of the girls have become brides, but despite the reluctance just alluded to on the part of our younger men, these struggles are quite hopeless, for at age 35 some 79% of the State's male population have led their brides to the altar. However, it still remains true that at no time up to age 35 are there more married men than women in Pennsylvania.

In the period between 40 and 44 years of age, however, the number of married men is greater than the number of married women by about 10,000, and each age group from then onward to the close of life contains far more married men than married women.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #345)

POWER FOR VICTORY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

In June, 1943, power plants in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania used more than 900,000 tons of coal for the production of electrical energy - the largest coal consumption for this purpose by any American State. In that same month Pennsylvania's output of electrical energy totaled 1,450,439,000 kilowatt hours, which is the second largest production of electrical energy by any State in the Nation and nearly 54% greater than the electrical output of all six of the New England States combined.

These facts emphasize the overwhelming importance which electric power is now playing in the production of materials for America's part in this global war. In June, 1943 nearly 18,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy were produced by the power plants of the United States, the equivalent of approximately 24,000,000,000 horsepower hours of mechanical energy. This represents an increase of 31% in the Nation's power production since 1941, which is a fair measure of the extent to which American industry has been speeded up to meet the demands of war. This tremendous national output consumes more than 6,000,000 tons of coal a month, more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil, and more than 26,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas.

To form some conception of the output of electrical energy represented by the National total production, one must reduce these figures to familiar terms. America's daily output in June of 635,000,000 kilowatt hours is sufficient to burn 1,600,000,000 forty watt lamps for ten hours a day, or to operate one average size radio receiving set twelve hours a day for every inhabitant of the earth, or to operate nearly 1,000,000,000 electric fans during working hours.

- more -

In the twelve months ending June 30, 1943, the American output of electrical energy, a total of 200,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, represents the largest production of electrical power ever attained by any Nation in human history. This tremendous capacity of the power plants of United States makes certain the ultimate victory of the forces of Democracy in this great World War.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release, 346)

WHERE IS PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Within the past five years the dimensions of the earth have very greatly changed and the geography of the world becomes suddenly subject to new and startling interpretations. Everyone knows where Pennsylvania is on the map of the United States. Pennsylvania is due south of the east shore of the Hudson Bay and north of the western border of Venezuela. Pennsylvania is due west from Portugal and Spain. Philadelphia is very close to the latitude of Madrid, of the island of Sardinia, of southern Italy and of Constantinople. Due west of us lie Japan, Korea, and the city of Peiping. Straight down through the center of the earth the antipodes of Pennsylvania lies some 500 miles southwest of Australia in the great empty reaches of the Indian Ocean.

From the point of view of the new global geography, however, Pennsylvania is just half way between the basin of the Amazon and the North Pole and in fact is as close to the North Pole as it is to southern Ireland and closer by several hundred miles to the North Pole than it is to the coast of Alaska. Our boys fighting in Sicily are only fourteen hours away by fast airplane travel steering the great circle course. The war in North Africa was only twelve hours away and the blitz that once rained down over Great Britain was separated from the heart of Pennsylvania only by the short length of an eight-hour working day's travel in a modern plane.

The fastest Japanese plane might take off from Kiska Island at noon and by midnight be over the city of Erie, Pennsylvania. In the same short interval it would be possible to fly from a Pennsylvania airport across the North Pole

- more -

and land on the Northern Steppes of Russia or to fly southeast and land on the banks of the Parana River in the southernmost Province of Brazil.

Pennsylvania has always been at the crossroads of the great industrial area of our Nation but now, separated only twenty-four hours of fast plane flight from the South Pole, from Bombay in India from Madagascar, from the Malay States, or the Philippine Islands, from New Zealand or New Guinea she stands almost at the crossroads of the world.

No scene of present activity in this world-wide war is more than one day's journey by fast plane from Penns lvania. These facts should remind us that war is closer to our doors today than at any time since 1863 when the Confederate armies reached their most northern point at Camp Hill across the Susquehanna River from Harrisburg.

While air travel at three hundred miles an hour is well below the maximum of present performance by the fastest planes of every warring nation, sustained flight at such rates is still probably impractical. But there is every reason to believe that before the present war is over the speed of sustained flight by heavy planes will be pushed to a point where the time of travel between Pennsylvania cities and the scenes of war will be even less than that indicated above.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #347)

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE AUTOMOBILE?

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

The decrease in the number of passenger cars is apparent to every one. In comparison with pre-war days we are apt to think that most of America's cars have been sold for scrap or are put away under dust proof covers for the duration and that maybe the horse and buggy might come back to stay.

But the fact is that in spite of our visibly limited use of automobiles we are still holding on to them, waiting for the day when we can again become a motoring public. As pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, the actual decrease in passenger car registrations from the pre-war days until now is far less than might be expected considering the many conditions unfavorable to operating a car.

From the monthly comparative statement compiled by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Revenue, 1,893,573 passenger cars were registered up to August 1st during the pre-war year of 1941, while to the same date this year, 1,613,517 have been registered. Although this indicates 280,056 fewer passenger cars, the actual decrease in the two years is only slightly over 14%. The rate of decrease however has been mounting each year. Between 1941 and 1942 the rate of drop in passenger car registrations was only 4.7%. Between 1942 and 1943 that rate increased to 10.6%. Part of this decrease is due to the scrapping of old cars but some concern has been expressed because some of the loss is due to purchase of comparatively new Pennsylvania cars for use in states where there is lack of transportation for war workers and perhaps where gasoline restrictions are less severe.

This loss may be serious for Pennsylvania if the war is prolonged and private cars and buses now in use require replacement.

Registrations for general commercial vehicles have decreased only 6% during the same two years while light commercial trucks of the pick-up variety have increased in number by 27%.

For those who have to stand in crowded buses there is some solace in the fact that there are approximately 2000 more buses in the State than two years ago. This represents an increase of 25% but as we well know, it still doesn't guarantee a seat for everyone.

Despite the fact that thousands of Pennsylvania men and women, now in the Service, are driving Uncle Sam's motor vehicles instead of their own, there has been only a 3% decrease in the number of operators' licenses during these past two years.

We have restricted our driving for the duration but we are not giving up our drivers' permits in Pennsylvania because we do not ever expect or intend to go back to the old horse and buggy days.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #348)

TEN MILLION PENNSYLVANIANS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania has become the second state in the Nation to exceed 10 million population, according to an estimate made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. This point was reached sometime during 1942. The only other state in the Nation reaching the 10 million mark is New York which attained and passed this point sometime during the decade 1910-1920.

To appreciate the significance of 10 million population, one has only to make comparisons with other groups of states and countries. Pennsylvania's population exceeds that for all the New England states. It is more than the Mountain or Pacific states and nearly equals those in the East South Central group. The population of our state is much larger than that of many of the countries whose names are appearing quite frequently in the news of the day - namely, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Netherlands or Sweden. It is nearly three times as large as Denmark, almost equals the population of Canada and is approximately two-thirds the size of Turkey or Yugoslavia.

The estimate shows that our Commonwealth's population increased during the period from April 1, 1940 to August 1, 1942 more than half the total increase for the state during the decade 1930-1940. During the two and one-third year period the State gained 144,217 in population or more than the total population of Iceland or the state of Nevada.

War-time population shifts have not similarly affected all our counties. While some counties have had population shifts of less than 100 persons, others ranged from a loss of over 28,000 to a gain of nearly 95,000. The communities are presented with the problem of determining whether or not these shifts are going to be temporary or permanent because the planning of their future development depends largely upon the nature of the present changes.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #349)

PENNSYLVANIA'S SOUTHERN BOUNDARY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Imagine Pennsylvania without its large and important cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It could not claim to have ten million population or rank second in size in the Nation. This condition was threatened before the final boundaries of our State were established. If it had become a reality, most of our State's present industry and four-tenths of its population located in the two large cities and surrounding areas would now be parts of other states.

Large areas of land which are now part of Pennsylvania were claimed by Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia. These disputes lasted for many years and sometimes resulted in bloodshed. They were caused mainly by ambiguous or faulty land grant descriptions and were only settled by arbitration involving groups of prominent settlers and in some instances, the councils and rulers of England.

The eastern boundary of our State, as defined by the Delaware River, and most of the western boundary, a straight line extending south from Lake Erie, were established without much difficulty. The southern boundary, however, was the cause of many disputes with Virginia and Maryland. Maryland, represented by the successive Lords Baltimore, claimed that this boundary of Pennsylvania was meant to be at the 40th degree of north latitude which crosses the State just north of Philadelphia and at one time sent an expedition to take possession of the city of Chester. An agreement was reached finally and a line called the Mason-Dixon, beginning at a point twelve miles from New Castle and extending westward, was deemed to be the southern boundary.

In the west, Virginia claimed territory which is now roughly the counties of Allegheny, Washington and Greene. At that time both Pennsylvania and Virginia attempted to govern and this conflict of jurisdiction caused fierce disputes among the frontiersmen. In the end an agreement was reached establishing the southern boundary of the State by extending the Mason-Dixon line westward to a point directly south of where the western boundary touched Lake Erie.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #350)

PENNSYLVANIA'S NORTHERN BOUNDARY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Had the claim made several hundred years ago by the three states, Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia been upheld, Pennsylvania today would have been merely a narrow strip approximately 70 miles wide and 240 miles long, containing neither Philadelphia nor Pittsburgh. However, after many years of controversy which sometimes involved bloodshed, Pennsylvania toward the end of the 18th century finally became a state almost rectangular in shape, and roughly 158 miles wide and 302 miles long.

When our Nation was being colonized many of the charters or grants of land were vague and indefinite with respect to boundaries. The charter under which the Connecticut settlers operated, while reasonably definite as to their northern, eastern and southern boundaries, was not clear concerning the limits of their western boundary. At the western limit of their colony was New York, or New Netherlands as it was then called, which was well established by the Dutch. However, westward from New York was an expansive, unsettled territory and Connecticut lost no time in claiming an area in line with her northern and southern boundaries, extending across Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and on through the continent to the Pacific Coast.

By consulting a map it will be noted that Pennsylvania's present northern boundary closely approximates the latitude of that of Connecticut. Connecticut's southern boundary claim extended south to a point just north of the junction of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna River at Sunbury. The New England State had always protected this territory by force and it was the scene, especially in the Wyoming Valley, of much strife. It was not until 1782 that a final decision favoring Pennsylvania was made by a committee of Congress.

- more -

After the northern boundary of Pennsylvania was established as a straight line extending from the Delaware River on the east to Lake Erie on the west, it was discovered that Pennsylvania had but a few miles of lake coast and no port. Negotiations were begun to acquire what was then known to be the Presqu'ile Triangle which was not claimed by any state. The U. S. Government purchased this area from the Indians and in fulfillment of a contract, resold the land to Pennsylvania in 1792.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #351)

POST-WAR PLANNING THAT STARTS IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One Pennsylvania community has taken post-war planning out of the global dimension and brought it down to the grass roots in a way that deserves to be headline news.

Faced with the problem of finding post-war employment for its citizens, the Upper Perkiomen Board of Trade is making a canvass of all the skills represented by the entire labor forces of the community. This in itself is a forward looking step in dealing with the post-war labor problems of any Pennsylvania community, large or small. But what this Board of Trade has done is to remember the real forgotten man on the post-war labor market.

That small community has undertaken to write a letter to every soldier, sailor, and marine enlisted from their neighborhood to tell him what the folks at home are trying to do to solve the problems of peace while he is facing the hazards and privations of war.

Pennsburg, Pennsylvania
August 17, 1943

Dear Friend:

The Upper Perkiomen Board of Trade representing Palm, East Greenville, Pennsburg, Red Hill, Green Lane and Sumneytown is in the midst of its post-war planning period.

Our primary aim is to ensure the physical and economic welfare of all men and women in the armed forces of the present war, upon their return home.

While you are carrying our load in your present whereabouts, we here at home are doing our utmost to be of some help to you when you again become an active citizen of our community.

Our plans? We want to be able to offer you an opportunity to work in an industry of your preference. To guide us in

- more -

contacting industries, we would like to have you answer a few questions about yourself.

Please write to us as soon as you can. Your reply will speed us to our goal and may God speed you back to us.

Your servants,

UPPER PERKIOMEN BOARD OF TRADE

The questions included with the letter were:

1. What kind of work did you do before you left home?

2. Without disclosing classified military information, and in general terms, what trade training did you receive or are receiving in the armed forces?

3. Would you prefer to continue in such trade upon your return?

4. Would you prefer to go back to your old job?

5. Have you any comment or suggestion to make with reference to the above?

No greater morale builder was ever devised than this brief letter which the people of Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, are sending out to their service men, and no better example of intelligent post-war planning has yet been given by any agency anywhere in the United States.

The Military Intelligence Division of the War Department has approved the submission of these questions under the condition that any list containing names and addresses of members of a community who are in the armed forces shall be treated on a confidential basis and not disseminated to other concerns or persons.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #352)

POST-WAR PLANNING FOR CLEAN WATER
A Vital Pennsylvania Project

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The recent organization of the Governor's Committee on Stream Pollution Abatement is the first step toward the realization of a project of vital importance for the post-war years.

Pennsylvania's future prosperity depends upon the success of the Commonwealth in supplying superior conditions of living and superior opportunities for industry. The foremost position of the State in coal mining, in textiles, in steel and in many other lines of production is well known to the Nation, but an important element in the expansion of industry in the State and in the attraction of new manufacturers, is an abundant supply of good water, suited for industrial use and free from contamination.

The growth of the State's population, as well as the enormous demands of our steel mills and of the newer chemical industries for an abundant water supply, have made that factor one of increasing importance. More than one hundred and ten billion tons of water fall on Pennsylvania in a single year but to maintain this enormous store of the vital fluid in a proper condition for domestic and industrial use, will require the cooperation of all our State's industries and of all of our towns, boroughs and cities.

It is no longer good economy for an industrial plant to make useless for other industries the water supply down stream from its own operation. Many forms of industrial waste discharged into our rivers have a definite commercial value as a basis for chemical by-products. The economies made necessary by higher tax burdens will compel our industries to conserve these wastes for their own use and profit.

- more -

The problem of municipal sewage treatment is that of preventing the discharge into the State's waters of waste matter which may spread disease or may render the down stream water unfit for industrial or domestic use, or for recreation. Sewage treatment plants cost money and it has not always been possible for us, in the past, to realize that the health and welfare of our neighbors down stream directly affect our own well being and our own incomes. Communication and the growth of population, especially along our water courses, has however, forced it upon our attention again and again that the interest of all Pennsylvanians is united in maintaining the purity of the State's water supply.

Programs of public works are now being developed everywhere in the United States to provide interim employment for our people immediately after the close of the war. There is no item in such a program of more importance to a Pennsylvania community than the preparation of plans and the provision of funds for providing itself with an adequate supply of clean water for preventing the discharge back into the rivers of the Commonwealth of waste or harmful products. The success of this program will be an outstanding test of the power of local enterprise and local government to solve their part of those post-war problems which confront us all.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #353)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADERS IN THE WAR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

In this Second World War Pennsylvania is maintaining and strengthening the tradition of military leadership which has distinguished the Commonwealth in every great conflict fought by our Nation. In World War I General Tasker H. Bliss of Lewisburg, and General Peyton C. March of Easton, Pennsylvania, were the two Chiefs of Staff to the United States Army and Admiral William S. Simms who entered Annapolis from Pennsylvania was the Commander of American Naval operations and afterwards Director of the Naval College.

A list of Pennsylvanians serving in positions of leadership in World War II, compiled by the State's Historical Commission, reveals that Pennsylvania has once more supplied outstanding leadership in the service of our country. General George Marshall of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, is Chief of Staff of the United States Army. The Deputy Chief of Staff is Lieutenant General Joseph McNarney of Emporium in Cameron County.

Lieutenant General Henry Arnold of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is Commander in Chief of the United States Army Air Force. Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers of York, Pennsylvania is Commander in Chief of the Armored Forces of the United States. Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz of Boyertown, Pennsylvania,is now serving as Commander in Chief of the United States Army Air Forces in the European Theater of War. Major General Dawson Olmstead of Corry, Pennsylvania, is in command of the United States Army Signal Corps, and Admiral Harold Stark of Wilkes-Barre is now serving as Commander in Chief of American Naval Forces in European waters.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #354)

THE FRUITS OF ENTERPRISE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania's 1943 apple harvest is playing an important part in supplying the Nation's need for fresh fruit during this fall and winter of rationed food supply. Despite a labor shortage natural enough in a State making such vital contribution to the National defense, Pennsylvania's apple crop which averages ten and one-half million bushels is again likely to be the fourth largest in the United States.

One county in Pennsylvania produces more apples than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, or Connecticut and more than either Delaware or Maryland. This fact is all the more remarkable when one considers that Adams County, now Pennsylvania's greatest apple producer, with a crop valued at more than one and a half million dollars a year was at one time one of the lowest of our counties in fruit production.

It was the realization of the suitability of the County's soil and climate for fruit growing and of its advantages of transportation which led to the planting of the great orchards which now lie along the slopes of South Mountain. This discovery and development of local resources has now brought increased prosperity to the people of these southern Pennsylvania counties and has led to the establishment of thriving industries in the canning of fruit and fruit juices.

In the years following the war such a full use of every advantage of soil, raw material, and transportation will become more and more important both for industry and agriculture in every county in Pennsylvania. The State's future prosperity will depend very largely on the success with which such appraisals of local resources are made now, in these years of war, and acted upon immediately at the close of hostilities.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #355)

PENNSYLVANIA INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania inventions and discoveries have reshaped the modern world. The Commonwealth's contribution to industrial progress began in the 18th Century with Benjamin Franklin's discovery of the Gulf Stream, and his invention of the lightning rod, bifocal spectacles, a hot air heating system, and practicable street lamps. To the persistent though little rewarded genius of John Fitch and Robert Fulton is due the whole Age of Stream Navigation. Toward the close of the 18th Century Oliver Evans of Philadelphia designed a steam automobile and in 1804 he produced a vehicle which traveled equally well (though slowly) on land and water and was the precursor of today's latest military wonder,the amphibian tank.

In the second half of the 19th Century in a small section of western Pennsylvania a series of discoveries were made which have fundamentally changed the direction of modern civilization and added tremendous powers to human industry throughout the entire world.

These discoveries began in Oil City in 1859 with the digging of the world's first oil well by Colonel Drake at which spot the world's great petroleum industry had its beginning. A perhaps equally important contribution to modern science and industry was made by Dr. David Alter of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Alter was the discoverer of the method of spectrum analysis through which the composition of the remotest stars in the universe can be determined by our astronomers. Spectrum analysis is one of the most useful tools of modern science and has led in its turn to hundreds of important discoveries. Perhaps the most striking of all these consequences of Alter's genius was the discovery of a new gas in the atmosphere of the sun. This gas hitherto unknown was named helium. Later researches disclosed that it was also present in the atmosphere of the earth and finally a large source of supply was located in Colorado and Texas. Helium is now invaluable to American

- more -

coast defense as a non-inflammable gas for use in dirigible balloons. But its discovery was also of great importance to the theory of chemistry and led in turn to researches which have located many rare and valuable chemical elements hitherto unknown to man.

It is appropriate that in Pittsburgh, now the greatest steel center in the world, a native inventor, William Kelly, developed a process for the purification of steel which is now known by the name of its co-inventor, Sir Henry Bessemer. This process of injecting air into the molten steel made possible the immense expansion of the steel industry during the latter half of the 19th Century.

In Pittsburgh was located the first plant in America or in the world for the commercial extraction of aluminum from bauxite by the use of electric power. This pioneer plant of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company was the beginning of an industry which in the United States alone is producing many hundred thousand tons of a metal which was at one time rarer than gold. In 1894 Edward Goodrich Atchison of Washington, Pennsylvania, discovered carborundum which has given to modern industry an abrasive material almost as hard as the diamond, yet capable of being produced in immense quantities in the electric furnace. Edward Atchison also discovered a means for the production of synthetic graphite.

In Butler County, Pennsylvania, John Augustus Roebling made the first wire rope ever produced by machinery. Wire rope is now an essential in all marine fittings and has been made use of in almost every country in the world as the support for great suspension bridges. The first bridge ever suspended from wire rope was erected at Pittsburgh in 1846 but the most outstanding triumph of this great invention, during the 19th Century, was the erection of the Brooklyn bridge by W. A. Roebling of Saxonberg, Pennsylvania, the son of the inventor of the rope. After 65 years of continuous service bearing what is perhaps the heaviest traffic in the world the Brooklyn bridge still stands as a monument to Pennsylvania inventive genius and Pennsylvania engineering skill.

The first moving picture ever projected was exhibited to a Philadelphia audience by a Philadelphia inventor. The half-tone process, the first successful system of color photography, and the perfection of the long distance transmission of photographs are also important contributions of Pennsylvania inventive genius.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #356)

THE MASON AND DIXON LINE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

One of the most famous state boundaries in the nation is the southern boundary of Pennsylvania called the Mason and Dixon Line. The name originated from two English mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon who were hired by the Penn family to mark physically the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland for the purpose of ending misunderstandings and controversy involving the inhabitants of the area.

The work done by the two men made their names immortal and it is understood that an arc of the meridian measured by them at that time is cited in works of astronomy, having been one of the measurements by which the shape of the earth was ascertained. The eastern portion of the survey was marked by stones at the end of every fifth mile on which appeared the arms of the Penns on one side and of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were marked with smaller stones having "P" on one side and "M" on the other. This method continued to Sideling Hill, where the mountains made it impossible to transport these stones which were sent from England. The marking of the survey west from this point was achieved with piles of stones approximately eight feet high on the crests of all the mountain ranges and was continued as far as the summit of the Alleghenies. Beyond the Alleghenies the line was marked by posts around which stones and earth were thrown to better preserve them.

Contrary to the popular belief the entire southern boundary of Pennsylvania was not surveyed by Mason and Dixon. Their line ended at the bottom of a valley on Dunkard's Creek, a branch of the Monongahela where an Indian path crossed the route. At that point they were informed that it was "the will of the Sioux Nation

- more -

that the survey cease". Not wishing to encounter trouble, the survey was terminated leaving slightly more than thirty-six miles of the boundary to be completed before reaching the western end.

The accuracy of the survey was substantiated when years later the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia appointed a joint commission for a new survey, headed by Colonel Graham of the U.S. Topographical Engineers, to review the line to the extent deemed necessary. Although having access to better instruments and a more accurate knowledge of the art, the net change of land ownership through the few errors discovered amounted to only approximately two acres gained by Maryland. An amusing incident, however, developed from the re-survey when it was found that a gentleman who had served as a member of the Delaware legislature had been residing a half mile within the state of Pennsylvania.

While the line was established as a state boundary, a hundred years later it became nationally famous as a line which split the nation in two. During the Civil War it was popularily considered the boundary between the North and the South. Little did the two English mathemathicians realize, when they were performing their work for the Penn family, that they were building a monument perpetuating the memory of their names, Mason and Dixon.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #357)

SHIPBUILDING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Despite the fact that Pennsylvania has no sea coast, the state is and always has been one of the leading shipbuilding states in the Union. At present, scarcely a day passes that fails to see numerous craft launched from the shipyards of our state, ranging in size from ship tenders and sub-chasers to the largest battleships the world has known. Although the number of vessels constructed during other wars appear few when compared with the production of today, the contribution made by the shipbuilders of those days was just as important to the successful prosecution of a war as it is now.

An outstanding example of a major contribution by Pennsylvania in the production of sea power occurred in the year 1812. At that time the British captured the Adams, the only armed vessel owned by the United States on the Great Lakes which placed them in full possession of Lake Erie and in position to strike a fatal blow at any time. To offset this advantage gained by the enemy, the construction of a fleet was begun in the fall of 1812 near Erie under the protection of the ice barrier. The building progressed during the winter under difficulties because of the lack of workers and material. The white and black oak for the frames and the pine for the decks were readily available but it was necessary to bring the iron over bad roads from Pittsburgh.

By spring two large vessels, the Niagara and the Lawrence, were completed as well as several smaller ones. These, in addition to a few smaller vessels procured at Buffalo, formed a fleet under Captain Perry which successfully engaged the British later in the year and ended the danger to the Nation at that point. Today, as over a hundred years ago, Pennsylvania is again launching fighting craft on the Great Lakes and elsewhere, but now in cooperation with the British, to protect and preserve our Nation and carry the war to the enemy wherever they may be found.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #358)

CHANGES IN OUR FIGHTING CRAFT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

During the construction of our two-ocean navy in which Pennsylvania is playing such a major part, it is interesting to compare the sizes and armament of present fighting craft with those our shipbuilders produced for other wars. When studying the remarkable creations now being launched almost daily, it could be assumed safely that a modern battleship, cruiser or even a destroyer, provided facilities for its operation were available, could have won singlehanded any of our earlier wars.

The tonnage of a modern battleship is approximately forty times that of the entire fleet of nine vessels which Captain Perry sailed from Erie to battle the British over a hundred years ago. In fact, even the tonnage of one of the small destroyer escort vessels, which have proved so successful in combating the U-boat, exceeds the total tonnage of Captain Perry's fleet. A single shell for only one 16-inch gun, of which the main battery of a modern battleship is composed, weighs several times more than a round fired by all the guns of Perry's fleet. Sub-chasers are now being constructed which are 63 feet longer than the 110-foot Niagara, Captain Perry's flagship.

The entire fleet on Lake Erie was manned by less than 500 men or only about one-twelfth the number needed to staff one modern battleship. The 260-ton Niagara was "pierced for 20 guns" and had a complement of 132 men. The small number of men and the size of armament involved in the battles of the older wars, however, do not diminish their importance in the making of our Nation. While great material changes have been made in our fighting force, it is worthy to note that one quality remains unchanged and that is, the courage of the men.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #359)

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One of the chief items in post-war planning will be that of making use of the State's great productive capacity for the manufacture of the various metallic alloys and its plastics which were never in the past so freely available. In the creation of many new types of plastic materials for construction and for fabrication, Pennsylvania has assumed an important place during these years of war. Transparent plastics, now used almost exclusively in the construction of giant bombers, and laminated plastics of great hardness and strength are both outstanding Pennsylvania raw materials. The Commonwealth in 1940 was the leading state in our Union in the fabrication of plastics, as well as in the fabrication of the light metals, particularly aluminum, in the production of alloy steels and of beryllium copper.

The properties of some of these new plastics and alloys extend the range of manufacturing possibilities and will enable our designers to attain an almost perfect adaptation of materials to use.

More new substances include powdered metals, steels that retain their cutting edge at white heat, and beryllium alloys more than twice as hard as carbon steel and with a compression strength four times as great. The problem of adapting these new war-born materials to civilian uses will not always be easy, but in their task of building the pattern of the post-war world, Pennsylvania manufacturers, using Pennsylvania materials, will have ready at hand an immense variety of new possibilities. The chemical and metal industries of the State are ready to provide them with products ranging from synthetics clearer than glass to metallic alloys of a strength, elasticity and hardness never known before.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #360)

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOW COST OF GOVERNMENT

Prepared for the(Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's local taxes are lower per capita than those of any predominantly industrial state in the Union.

In 1941, the last year for which nation-wide data are available, only Vermont, of all the New England and Middle Atlantic states, had lower per capita local taxes than this Commonwealth.

Local taxes in New York and New Jersey were more than twice as high per capita as Pennsylvania. Per capita local taxes in Massachusetts were 80% higher than in Pennsylvania, the figures being $70.30 for New York, $65.10 for New Jersey, $57.21 for Massachusetts and $31.62 for Pennsylvania.

In the North Central states, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas all had a higher per capita local tax than Pennsylvania, and so too did both Oregon and California on the Pacific Coast.

Considering the fact that Pennsylvania is the only state containing two of the nation's ten largest cities and that it has a larger number of incorporated communities than any other state in the Union, this is a remarkable record of economy in local government. This low community tax burden is particularly important in view of the fact that State taxes in Pennsylvania are also lower per capita than in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin or any of the Pacific states, and lower than those in any of the New England states except Rhode Island.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #361)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

In the post-war years there will be large opportunities for Pennsylvania manufacturers to expand their South and Central American trade. Our Commonwealth has always been a large user of the products of the nations to the south of us. In 1940, 70% of Philadelphia's imports were derived from Latin America. The industries of our State are heavy consumers of manganese, sugar, cocoa, vanilla and linseed, and our general public is a large consumer of coffee and tropical fruits. To balance these imports, post-war Pennsylvania will be able to supply to its Latin American neighbors many of the manufactured products most necessary to their industrial development and many of the goods most eagerly sought for in their markets.

As America's largest producer of electrical generators and steam boilers, Pennsylvania is in a position to participate in the large electrical development in prospect for many South American countries. As America's largest producer of railway equipment and of steel rails, the Commonwealth should have a large part in the development of systems of rail transportation necessary for establishing closer communication among the Latin American Republics.

As the leading State in the fabrication of many types of light metal and plastic products, and of alloy steels and glass, Pennsylvania can supply Latin America with the latest types of products developed under the stimulus of war.

The large prewar market for silk hosiery in Latin America provides a new opportunity to Pennsylvania's great textile industries, many of which have adapted their machinery to the use of those new synthetic fibers which may in time largely replace natural silk. The full development of the mutual advantages of Pennsylvania's immense post-war productive capacity and of the rich stores of raw materials and tropical products available from Latin America should insure closer relations between this Commonwealth and all the Southern Republics.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #362)

CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Certain qualifications are required by the constitutions of the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for many of the more important public offices. Since the several political parties make certain their candidates qualify for these offices before nomination, relatively few persons are familiar with the mandatory requirements.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of our State must be at least thirty years of age. They must have been inhabitants of the State for at least seven years immediately preceding their election, unless they had been absent during that time on public business of the Federal or State Governments, and they must be citizens of the United States. Their term of office is four years and they are not eligible to the office for the next succeeding term. Including Pennsylvania, twenty-four states have four-year terms for their Governors. Twenty-three have two-year terms and one a three-year term.

In comparison to the Governor, the President of the United States must be at least thirty-five years of age, a natural born citizen of the United States and a resident therein for fourteen years. He may not be an inhabitant of the same state as the Vice President.

The Senators elected to Congress must be at least thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States and inhabitants of the state in which they were chosen. Their term of office is six years. U. S. Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, have been citizens of the United States for seven years and also inhabitants of the states in which they were chosen. Their term of office is two years.

Senators elected to the State Legislature are required to be at least twenty-five years of age. Representatives must be at least twenty-one. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years and inhabitants of their respective districts one year immediately preceding their election unless absent on public business of the United States or the Commonwealth. The term of office for a State Senator is four years and for a State Representative, two years.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #363)

THIS YEAR'S CHRISTMAS TREE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

This year's Christmas trees may not be so numerous as those of the first or the second Christmas after our entrance into the great World War, but they will be very largely Pennsylvania's own products, grown in our own native woods. The ships, trains and trucks that three years ago brought their great loads of balsam fir and spruce trees to Pennsylvania's cities from the forests of Newfoundland, Canada and Maine are today carrying less peaceful commodities. Pennsylvania's 13,000,000 acres of forest land will this year supply most of the pines, spruces, cedars and hemlocks which symbolize for the children of our land the joy and good-will of Christmas.

These trees come from various sources. The jack pine and the scrub pine spring up in abandoned fields and in cut-over woodlands. Cedars are common around our fence rows and are found scattered among the berry bushes of abandoned fields. Other types of pine trees as well as the hemlocks and spruces are largely supplied by farm and nursery plantings on land unprofitable for crops.

According to information received by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, there is a strong demand this year at favorable prices for all the farm and nursery grown trees which can be supplied. This increased demand for locally grown Christmas trees is likely to continue until the war is over.

Because of labor shortages, other Christmas decorations made of evergreens are scarce and expensive. Holly and mistletoe will be very rare and the rope laurel so extensively used for outdoor and indoor decoration has almost disappeared this year. These shortages have created a market for branches of evergreen trees to be used for Christmas decoration.

With the exception of the larger cities where transportation shortages have greatly curtailed the supply, there are enough home grown trees for several years ahead to provide the traditional background for a Pennsylvania Christmas.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1943

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #364)

PASSING OF 1943

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In a State as large and important as Pennsylvania many impressive and significant events take place each year and it is interesting to review some of them at the year's end. While there probably have been other years equally important in the State's history, 1943 will long be remembered because of the critical period through which the world is passing.

The year was marked by the inauguration of a new governor, Major General Edward Martin, who succeeded Arthur H. James, on January 19. The inaugural ceremonies were scheduled to take place in Harrisburg on the steps leading to the plaza in front of the main capitol building but because of inclement weather, they were moved to the Forum in the Education Building.

The 135th regular session of the General Assembly convened January 5 and adjourned May 8. It was the first time since the war of 1812 that the State's General Assembly began its regular session while the nation was at war with a foreign power. In the session of 1943, a total of 1,747 bills were introduced, 635 by the Senate and 1,112 by the House. A total of 500 bills were passed and of these, 460 were approved by the Governor.

Pennsylvania's industries kept turning out a record production of manufactured articles throughout the year. In addition to the large volume of major war supply contracts which were awarded prior to 1943, several billion dollars worth of war contracts were assigned to Pennsylvania manufacturers during the first nine months of the year. If the awards continue at the same rate during the last three months of the year, the total amount of these contracts assigned to Pennsylvania since June 1940 will amount to well over ten billions of dollars. While Pennsylvania is proud of her contribution for the winning of the war, she is ever looking forward to the time when her great industrial might can be turned to the making of peacetime goods.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1944

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #365)

A FAMOUS DOCUMENT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

"When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." The preceding words, the forepart of the Declaration of Independence, marked the beginning of a nation which less than a century and a half later became a leader among the nations of the world.

This year will mark the 168th anniversary of the Declaration which had its birthplace in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the seat of government at that time. It was adopted by the Congress representing the thirteen original states on July 4, 1776 and is generally regarded as one of the most famous documents in the history of the world. The Declaration was signed by John Hancock as President and James Thompson as Secretary but was not signed by the members of Congress until on or after August 2, 1776 when a copy engrossed on parchment was available. Pennsylvania was represented by nine of the fifty-six signers of the document which was more than any other state.

As in the past, Pennsylvania, the birthplace of democracy, is maintaining her leading position among the states of our nation during the world crisis of today by the many important contributions of human and material resources which are defending the principles originated by the world famous document.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #366)

FUEL SHORTAGE BRINGS DEMAND FOR FIREWOOD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Shortages of coal and oil in our eastern cities have greatly increased the use of the living room fireplace which was once merely an ornamental addition to the modern home. This fact has brought the Pennsylvania farm wood lot into a prominence it has not enjoyed for many a year. As a fuel, wood contains about forty percent. as many heat units as coal, and in many rural neighborhoods where wood is plentiful, it still provides a satisfactory means of domestic heating for those who have mastered the art of keeping a wood fire burning through the night. In northern New England and in all our State's districts remote from the railroads, no other fuel has ever been used to any extent for both heating and cooking.

Pennsylvania has 13,000,000 acres of forest land, most of which is in private ownership, and while this important natural resource is most valuable for the future production of lumber, every forest area and every wood lot contains a number of trees which have no timber value and can profitably be disposed of in the form of firewood. With the price range of from twelve to twenty dollars a cord delivered, the returns are unusually good this year for the farmer who can produce cordwood and deliver it to the market.

Trees for cordwood cutting from the wood lot should be those of irregular growth or trees growing too close to others in sections needing thinning. The demand is for 12 inch wood for range and cook stoves and fireplace lengths of from 24 to 30 inches. Firewoods vary greatly in their qualities. Some types of tree crackle and scatter sparks to such an extent that they are undesirable for use in fireplaces, particularly when green. The most desirable woods for domestic use are such hard woods as oak, locust, hickory, elm or beech.

The cutting of firewood, properly conducted, is beneficial to a forest

- more -

area if it eliminates crooked and undesirable trees and provides space for growth for those left standing. Home use for firewood, wherever that is possible, diminishes the demand for coal, at a time when transportation facilities are sorely taxed and enables coal to be shipped to areas where no wood supply is available. It also provides a good financial return for the time spent. The old country motto "make hay while the sun shines, saw wood when the snow flies" was never more applicable than in this year of war.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #367)

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, through the State Planning Board, has recently compiled a list of industrial products in which Pennsylvania's consumption exceeds its production by nearly one billion dollars. Many of these products are manufactured from Pennsylvania raw materials. Many of them represent types of commodities which the labor of the State seem particularly adapted to produce. Many consist of classes of consumer goods which Pennsylvania's proximity to the great markets of the east should make profitable for the State's manufactures.

While no one state in our Union can hope to supply all the needs of its people and many products come naturally from areas where their raw materials are abundant, there is every reason for Pennsylvania manufacturers to study with great care such a list of deficiency products. The production of machinery is, for instance, one of the important types of Pennsylvania industry, yet there are several essential lines of machinery including agricultural, laundry, construction and food production equipment in which the peace-time output of Pennsylvania would need to be considerably increased to supply even our own State markets.

A sound peace-time program to provide full employment must certainly include the fullest use of all our State's resources of materials, transportation and skills to supply every possible deficiency in our manufacturing pattern.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #368)

MIRACLES IN GLASS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The advances in science in the Twentieth Century have brought a new meaning to glass. Undreamed of properties have been developed to complement its original and unsurpassed properties of transparency, hardness, resistance to chemical action, to say nothing of its adaptability to objects of beauty.

Glass now can be made bullet proof and shock proof. It can have the additional properties of heat resistance which will make a heated piece of glass withstand the sudden shock of cold water.

Glass can be made to be so flexible that it can be twisted and bent almost like rubber. Methods of fabricating glass are adding insulating properties which are so essential in building construction.

Glass cloth, glass insulation, glass blocks, glass cooking utensils and glass for industrial equipment are only a few of the many developments which are changing the 5000 year old concept of glass as a material of relatively limited uses.

These new developments, many of which were started in Pennsylvania, are of great importance to the future of the glass industry and to the employment of workers in the State. As pointed out by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, Pennsylvania outranks all other states in the value of its glass products.

The great volume of glass manufacture in the State also provides employment for thousands in supplying the basic materials such as coal, natural gas, sand, lime and soda.

Although there have been parallel and startling advances in metals and in plastics, the age old material--glass--now has a combination of old and new properties which are adaptable to new uses and are still, for many purposes, unsurpassed by any other material.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #369)

PENNSYLVANIA LIFE EXPECTANCY SHOWS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Prepared for the Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

A new life table for Pennsylvania computed by the staff of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce from death rates for the years 1939 to 1941 shows an even greater improvement in Pennsylvania life expectancy than had been revealed by preliminary tables calculated one year ago.

At birth, a Pennsylvania child now has the expectation of living for 63 and 1/5 years. If that same child survives the first year of life, its further expectancy rises to 65.45 years which represents an increase of more than six years since 1920 and an increase of nearly three years since 1930.

This remarkable improvement, which now gives Pennsylvanians a life expectancy higher than was ever enjoyed in this State before, is largely due to improved conditions of public health and to the great progress which has been made in the prevention and cure of the diseases of infancy and childhood. The improvement, however, extends to every age and it is likely that the number of Pennsylvanians in the older age brackets will greatly increase before 1950. At age 20, for instance, there has been a rise in life expectancy of more than five years since 1920.

A population estimate made by the Planning Board reveals that the number over age 60 in the Commonwealth is likely to increase by 265,718 between 1940 and 1950, and that the number of those over 25 will increase by 659,909.

ABRIDGED LIFE TABLE FOR PENNSYLVANIA

1939-40-41

Prepared by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Age interval	Number surviving out of 100,000 born alive	Average years of life remaining to survivors
At birth	100,000	63.22
0-1	95,115	65.45
2-4	94,714	64.73
5-9	94,224	62.06
10-14	93,731	57.37
15-19	93,296	52.63
20-24	92,643	47.98
25-29	91,746	43.42
30-34	90,651	38.92
35-39	89,305	34.46
40-44	87,457	30.14
45-49	84,814	25.99
50-54	81,083	22.07
55-59	75,720	18.44
60-64	68,339	15.15
65-69	58,916	12.16
70-74	47,286	9.52
75-79	34,055	7.24
80-~~44~~ 84	20,420	5.42
85-89	9,381	4.01
90-94	2,927	2.97
95-99	556	2.22
100-104	77	1.73

For release: Feb. 3, 1944

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #370)

PENNSYLVANIA'S AGE CHANGES AFFECT SCHOOLS AND MARKETS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The new life expectancy table recently computed by the staff of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce reveals the fact that between 1940 and 1950, changes in the age pattern of the State's population will be particularly noticeable. This will also be true as to the United States as a whole.

While estimates of the future population of any state in the Union are now unusually difficult because of the effects of war and war industry on population movement, certain changes in the age grouping of the people of the State are fairly certain to occur. The number, for instance, of those that will be between ten and nineteen in the United States in 1950 will not be affected by changes in the birth-rate nor even by any possible military casualties since these children are now only three to thirteen years of age. The number under ten years of age as recorded by the 1940 Census was smaller than that in the group ten years older -- smaller for the United States by more than three million. By 1950 it is, therefore, certain that the number aged ten to nineteen in the Nation will be fewer by considerably more than three million than it was in 1940.

In Pennsylvania, though the factor of migration must be considered, there are likely to be some 400,000 fewer children aged ten to nineteen in 1950 than there were in 1940. The number aged twenty to twenty-five is also likely to be fewer by some 70,000. These facts are important to our educational authorities since the age group concerned is the one which chiefly fills our schools and colleges. The group from fifteen to twenty-four is also the one which experienced severe employment difficulties between 1930 and 1940 at which time the number of Pennsylvania boys and girls in that age range was unusually high.

To offset this loss it is likely that the number of births in the next ten years will be somewhat higher than in the recent past, since there are today a much larger number of Pennsylvanians of marriageable age than has ever been true before in the history of the Commonwealth. In the later age groups very considerable increases in numbers are likely to be recorded by 1950 because of the increased expectancy of life. This fact may well have an important effect on consumer goods markets in Pennsylvania and in the Nation as a whole.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1944

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #371)

OUR LEGISLATURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The General Assembly, which is the legislative branch of the government of the Commonwealth, consists of two bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members are elected by the citizens, Senators for a term of four years and Representatives for a term of two years. The number of lawmakers in each body is controlled by a formula set forth in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The House of Representatives is the larger of the two bodies, having approximately four times as many members as the Senate.

For the purpose of choosing State Senators, the State is divided into fifty Senatorial Districts and each district is entitled to elect one Senator. These districts are determined by the General Assembly and represent areas of compact and contiguous territory as nearly equal in population as possible. As a guide for the establishment of the districts, a population unit, or as the State Constitution phrases it--"a senatorial ratio"--is ascertained by dividing the population of the State by fifty. Each county containing one or more units of population may elect a Senator for each unit and an additional Senator if the surplus of population exceeds three-fifths of a unit.

The General Assembly, in accordance with the Constitution, establishes Representative Districts from each of which a Representative is elected. The rule for apportioning the State into Representative Districts is similar in principle to that used for ascertaining Senatorial Districts but differs as to number since it is done on a county basis and by using a smaller unit of population. This unit is determined by dividing the State's population by two hundred, but irrespective of size, each county is permitted to elect at least one Representative. Other rules provide that counties shall have one Representative for each unit of population and an additional Representative if the surplus exceeds half a unit.

The time for the re-allocation of Senatorial and Representative Districts occurs at the first session of General Assembly immediately after each U.S. decennial census, and the basis for determining these districts tends to perpetuate the democratic principles upon which our government is founded.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #372)

TOWNSHIP NAMES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

When the names of the nearly 1600 townships of Pennsylvania are placed in alphabetical order some curious but interesting facts are revealed. Nearly half of them are duplicated one or more times in another county or counties. This does not cause confusion for the residents, however, since their post office addresses generally are those of a community within the township.

Twenty-two townships in Pennsylvania have the name of Washington. The second most popular name is Union which appears 19 times. In addition, Union appears four times preceded by North, East or South. Other names familiar in the history of our country are popular with Franklin and Jackson each appearing in 18 instances. There are also North, East, South and West Franklin Townships. The name of Penn is used 14 times, Jefferson 10, and Wayne, Springfield and Perry each by nine communities.

Points of the compass - North, East, South and West - are frequently used as part of a township name. This usually happened when a large township was divided but retained the same name for both sections, preceded by North, East, South or West, depending upon location. In these instances the word, West, is used 55 times, East 52, North 29 and South 26. For the same reason as the points of the compass, Upper and Lower are frequently used. Upper appears in 37 townships names and Lower in 32.

Letters of the alphabet used most frequently to begin township names are "S" and "W", each of which were used 156 times. These are followed by "C" which was used on 128 occasions. The only letter not used to begin a township name is "X". "Z" is used but once for Zerbe Township in Northumberland County, "Q" twice for the townships of Quemahoning and Quincy in Somerset and Franklin Counties respectively, and "Y" three times for York in York County and Young in the counties of Indiana and Jefferson.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #373)

PENNSYLVANIA'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Congress of the United States, like our State Legislature, is composed of two bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives. States are represented in both Houses of Congress by members chosen by the electors of each state, Senators for a term of six years and Representatives for two years. Ninety-six Senators, two from each state, constitute the Senate. The members of the House of Representatives number 435. Since each state has the same number of Senators regardless of size, no apportionment method is needed. The number of Representatives from each state, however, varies in accordance with population.

The Constitution arbitrarily set the number of Representatives for each state until the first census was taken in 1790. At that time, the apportionment was made on the basis of one Representative for each 30,000 population. Since then, various methods have been used for determining the number of Representatives from each state. Beginning with the Census of 1910, mathematical formulas have been used to hold the total number of Representatives in Congress at 435, regardless of the increase in population. This means that as the Nation's population increases, more persons will be represented by each Congressman.

Pennsylvania's Congressmen originally numbered eight of a total of 65 from the thirteen states then constituting the Union. This number was increased to thirteen after the Census of 1790 and the number varied after each succeeding census - the time for making a re-apportionment. The greatest number ever representing Pennsylvania was 36, allocated after the Census of 1910. After the Census of 1940, our number of Representatives was reduced from 34 to 33. It was, therefore, necessary to redistrict the State to accommodate this change and this was finally accomplished by Act No. 119 of the 1943 Session of the General Assembly.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #374)

AN IMPORTANT POST-WAR PROJECT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The topographic mapping of Pennsylvania was begun in 1884 and maps have been issued for 223 of the 237 quadrangles covering the State. Maps for 14 quadrangles covering more than 3000 square miles of Pennsylvania have not been issued. It is expected that the mapping of the remaining areas will be completed within the next few years.

Topographic maps are general maps showing relief, water and cultural features. Relief is indicated by contour lines which show elevations above sea level. Patterns formed by successive contour lines depict the mountains, hills and valleys. Water features consist of streams, ponds, lakes, marshes and canals. Cultural features consist of the works of man, such as highways, railroads, buildings and civil division boundary lines.

Many of the older topographic maps are so far out of date that they are inadequate for most purposes. Although the relief and stream pattern has changed but little since the maps were made, new houses, factories, roads and other cultural changes have made them obsolete.

Methods used in mapping have undergone considerable changes and refinements so that the maps of areas surveyed in recent years are much more accurate and useful than the older ones. Since most of Pennsylvania's densely populated areas were mapped many years ago, it will be necessary to remap much of the State in order to bring the maps up-to-date. In recent years the demand has increased greatly for more accurate topographic maps and in many cases for maps at larger scales. The remapping of these areas constitute a worth-while post-war project and the cost of this work will be small in comparison with the value of adequate up-to-date maps.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #375)

HIGHER COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania has two higher judicial bodies, the Supreme Court and Superior Court. The members of the Supreme Court are called Justices, with one of their number designated as the Chief Justice. The members of the Superior Court are called Judges, headed by a President Judge. The Supreme Court was organized more than a century and a half before the Superior Court and the laws governing this body are a part of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court was originally created by the Provincial Assembly on May 22, 1772 long before the adoption of our present State Constitution. At that time it was provided that the Court should consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. In the following years until 1876, the number of Justices, as provided by law, varied from three to five. Since the Constitution of 1876, however, the number has remained at seven. At first, the Justices were generally appointed by the President of the Provincial Council and their terms of office varied from a few years to life. In 1850, by Constitutional amendment, the judiciary were made elective and in 1876, their term of office was fixed at 21 years, with the provision that they are not eligible for re-election. This term of office and manner of selection has prevailed ever since.

The Superior Court, which is also composed of seven members, was not provided for by the Constitution. It was created in 1895 by the General Assembly because it was becoming difficult for the Supreme Court to handle the increasing volume of legal business. The Judges of this body are elected for a term of 10 years and may seek re-election.

The Supreme Court is the final tribunal to which an appeal may be made in civil cases when the amount in controversy exceeds $2500 and also in cases of felonious homicide. The Superior Court has final jurisdiction in civil cases in which the amount involved does not exceed $2500 and also in all criminal cases except felonious homicide. The Superior Court hears appeals involving the Public Utility Commission and workmen's compensation cases.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1944

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #376)

CONSTITUTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Constitution of 1873, under which we are governed today, was not hastily conceived. It incorporates the knowledge of the better points of former constitutions gained by experience and the best thoughts of our governmental leaders over a period of many years. The fact that it has endured for more than seventy years, longer than any other constitution of Pennsylvania, is evidence of its soundness.

After William Penn was granted a charter to Pennsylvania in 1681 by the King of England, he appointed William Markham - Deputy Governor, who after arriving in Pennsylvania summoned a council on August 3 of the same year. This marked the first government organization under the charter. After the arrival of William Penn, an assembly on December 4, 1682 enacted the "Great Law", the first body of laws ever passed in Pennsylvania and a constitution was adopted known as the "First Frame of Government". This was never put into operation and it was replaced in 1683 by the "Second Frame of Government". These laws were abolished ten years later after some trouble with the Crown and in 1696 another constitution, known as "Markham's Frame", was adopted. The last Colonial constitution was granted by Penn five years later and was called the "Charter of Privileges".

In 1776 a resolution was passed by the Continental Congress recommending that each of the colonies, where necessary, adopt a government which, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, would operate to their best interests. In accordance with this resolution, several meetings were held in 1776 with the result that a convention headed by Benjamin Franklin drew up the "Bill of Rights and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania", which was adopted. By 1789 dissatisfaction was expressed with this constitution and a recommendation was made by the General Assembly that a new one be drafted. This resulted in the adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

In 1835 an act was passed permitting the qualified electors to vote on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. The proposal was carried and a new constitution prepared. This was submitted to the electors on October 9, 1838 and was ratified by a very close vote of 113,971 for, and 112,759 against its adoption. This was the first time the citizens had the chance of approving constitutions directly, their prior franchise extending only to the selection of the men who framed them. The Constitution of 1838 remained in effect for 35 years. In 1871 it was decided by a vote to draft a new one which was adopted by the people at an election held December 16, 1873 by a vote of more than two to one. This constitution, our present one, went into effect January 1, 1874.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #377)

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Beginning with the Constitution of 1790, there have been thirty-two governors of Pennsylvania. This Constitution, which was preceded by the Colonial and Provincial governments and that in force during the Revolution, was the first that is comparable to the form of government under which we operate today.

Only three of the thirty-two governors were born outside of Pennsylvania and only one of these in a country other than the United States. Governor Tener (1911-1915) was born in Ireland and Governors Pattison (1883-1887) (1891-1895) and Pinchot (1923-1927) (1931-1935) were born in Maryland and Connecticut respectively.

Three governors were less than forty years of age when assuming office. The youngest was Pattison who was thirty-two and Bigler (1852-1855) and Johnston (1848-1852) who were aged thirty-eight and thirty-nine respectively. The governor oldest at the time of taking office was Hiester (1820-1823) who was sixty-eight. The average age of the thirty-two governors when assuming the office of chief executive is fifty.

Former Governor Hartranft (1873-1876) (1876-1879) was the only person to succeed himself in office. Although the present constitution forbids the serving of two consecutive terms, two governors, since its inception, served two terms each. They were Pattison and Pinchot. Four former governors are still living. They are Tener, Pinchot, Earle (1935-1939) and James (1939-1943). Former Governor Tener who will be eighty-one this year is our oldest living ex-governor. Ex-Governor Pinchot will be seventy-nine this year.

The former governor who was oldest at death was Ritner (1835-1839), age eighty-nine. Two others exceeded eighty years at death, Stuart (1907-1911) and McKean. The average age at death of former governors is sixty-eight years. There appears to be a certain element of safety while being the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, since none have died in office.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #378)

PROGRAMMING PUBLIC WORKS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

For some time there has been a large amount of conjecture about the importance of public work programs. Estimates have varied as to the amount of contemplated expenditures and the extent to which public improvement programs will go in furnishing employment immediately following the war. To analyze their possibilities, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, as directed by law, is compiling an inventory of proposed public works.

Several thousand questionnaires have been mailed to the minor civil divisions of the state and the larger communities are being visited by representatives of the Board. In response to this stimulus many communities are creating special committees and are making intensive studies of civic needs. A further indication of the thought provoked by the inventory is the numerous letters received from public officials requesting advice and asking questions regarding procedures recommended for formulating a sound program.

The initial returns are reflecting the different attitudes of officials and the varied financial conditions of the communities of our state. In some instances, the causes for this variance are of long standing, while in others they have been brought about by the war. Numerous cities and boroughs that feel reasonably sure of their future have advanced to the point of establishing public works reserve funds, as authorized by Act 73 of the 1943 Session of General Assembly. In other communities, the future seems rather uncertain because of a declining tax base and loss of population and officials are not quite sure to what extent they should go in planning their public works even though some projects are very necessary.

The survey is disclosing that we at home have a large amount of work to do. There does not seem to be a dearth of ideas, but unless thought is given now to the preparation of adequate plans and specifications and to a sound policy for financing the proposed projects, their usefulness will be impaired as a means of alleviating the possibility of unemployment immediately following the war. We certainly do not wish to make it possible for anyone to apply the well-known phrase "too little and too late" to our planning of future public works.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #379)

PENNSYLVANIA'S WELL-DISTRIBUTED POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has two of the ten largest cities in the Nation. No other state has two cities among the first ten. This does not mean, however, that Pennsylvania's population is unduly concentrated.

Pennsylvania has also more small cities and towns than any other state. It has five cities of 100,000 or more, eleven with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000, twelve between 25,000 and 50,000, seventy-five between 10,000 and 25,000, 112 between 5,000 and 10,000, 140 between 2,500 and 5,000, and in addition contains 640 towns and villages of less than 2,500 population. The Keystone State has also a larger number of people residing in small towns than is true anywhere else in our Nation.

We commonly think of New England as a section of our country notable for the number of its towns and villages, but in the number of places under 10,000 Pennsylvania has five and one-half times as many -- the exact numbers being 892 such communities in Pennsylvania and 162 in all New England.

It might be concluded from these figures that Pennsylvania's population dwelt entirely in cities, towns and villages, but this would be far from true. Only Texas has as great a rural population as the industrial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where 2,728,085 were living in unincorporated territory at the time of the taking of the 1940 Census.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #380)

PENNSYLVANIA CRAFTS PROVIDE POST-WAR OPPORTUNITIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One of the most interesting consequences of present world conditions is the increased interest shown throughout the United States, particularly in Pennsylvania and New England, in such hand crafts as weaving and spinning. This interest has been stimulated by the scarcity of imported hand woven cloth and by the fact that so much of our domestic production of textiles is required for military purposes. The fact that in many Veterans Hospitals hand crafts have been introduced as a means of restoring the mentally and physically disabled to usefulness is another factor in this growing interest.

Despite all the progress made in the high-speed quantity production of machine woven cloth of cotton, linen, wool and the synthetic fabrics, hand weaving promises to have an increasingly important place in American life. It provides means by which women who cannot engage in occupations outside of the home can add much to the beautification of their houses at little cost by the production of draperies, table linen, rugs and other articles, including even dress goods of linen, wool, or cotton, all of which have an added value from being individually produced.

When the war is over, there will be a larger number of older people in our population than ever before. Hand weaving provides a means by which they can continue to be productive in a pleasant and stimulating occupation. It also can provide employment for many part-time rural workers and offers opportunity to disabled men and women who cannot easily fit themselves into active industrial life. For this reason the State Planning Board and the State Department of Commerce, with the cooperation of the State Museum of the Department of Public Instruction, are now holding a series of exhibits of Pennsylvania hand crafts in the Museum at Harrisburg to stimulate interest in these useful and practical crafts which seem certain to assume an important place in providing post-war employment.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #381)

HANDCRAFTS ARE FOR EVERYONE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, in a program to encourage and develop the handcrafts of Pennsylvania, hopes to broaden the opportunities that handcrafts offer to everyone.

In the overenthusiasm for handcrafts as a means of rehabilitating returned servicemen, the most significant aspects of craftwork are being overlooked! Rehabilitation is not something in the indefinite future. It has always been with us. The need for it may strike in your own home at any time. Casualties in industry, and accidents in the home, far exceed the number of war casualties. Because of the nature of handcrafts, the work can be brought to the worker instead of the worker having to go to wherever the job may be. This makes it especially adaptable as a means of employment for those who need to work at home.

However, this is only one small phase of the advantages. The danger is that the value of handcrafts as a means of rehabilitation will be lost if looked upon as employment for those who are unfit for anything else.

The fact is that handcrafts require a high degree of skill and ingenuity and have something of value to give to every man, woman and child. In education, no other subject has wider appeal or greater value. In recreation, no other activity gives greater or more lasting satisfaction. Hobbies such as woodworking, weaving, pottery and leatherwork, not only create delightful occupation but bring to us the richness and individuality of handmade products.

The State Planning Board believes that the best way in which handcrafts can serve as a means of rehabilitation for servicemen after the war is for us, here and now, to develop these hobbies along practical lines, so that disabled men can take their place with us in this new form of employment. They must not be made to feel that they are being relegated to a lesser kind of work because they are no longer fit for heavy work in industry. There is nothing "lesser" about handcrafts.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #382)

PENNSYLVANIA'S OWNER OPERATED FARMS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Despite the fact that it is the only state in the Union containing two of the first ten American cities, Pennsylvania is one of the Nation's great agricultural states.

It also leads all other states in the number of its small towns and cities, but it is also the second state in the total number of its rural inhabitants.

To these facts can be added another of even greater importance to the welfare of our people. Seventy-eight percent of Pennsylvania's 169,000 farms are operated by their owners. This is a greater percentage of ownership operation than in any other important agricultural state in the Nation, and only six states exceed Pennsylvania in the total number of owner-operated farms.

The stability and continued prosperity of the State's farm population has been for 250 years a backlog for the steady progress of the Commonwealth in industry and commerce. It is a matter of satisfaction to all Pennsylvanians that so large a proportion of our farms are still being run by the men and women who own the soil they till. Their interest in the continued productivity of their fields and pastures is one of our best assurances for Pennsylvania's prosperous future.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #383)

PENNSYLVANIA'S OUTPUT OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Recently released figures of power production reveal that, in the month of March, Pennsylvania produced 1,570,700,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy, an increase of 8½ per cent. over the previous month. Pennsylvania is the second state in the Union in total production of electrical energy and the largest consumer of coal for this purpose in the United States.

The Commonwealth is also a large producer of electricity through the use of water power. Its March production of 242 million kilowatt hours through its hydro-electric generators was more than twice its production in the preceding month.

It is somewhat difficult to appreciate what such an enormous output of electrical energy really means in terms of ordinary experience. Pennsylvania's output for the month of March is equivalent to the electricity required to maintain 54 million 50-watt lamps burning 24 hours a day, but even this enormous output of energy is far from measuring the full contribution which Pennsylvania is now making to the energy resources of the United States. A large portion of the fuel energy used in electrical production in New York and other neighboring states is released by the burning of Pennsylvania coal.

It is, therefore, not surprising that Pennsylvania was listed by the National Resources Planning Board as leading the entire United States in its output of energy to turn the wheels of the vast machinery of peace and war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #384)

PENNSYLVANIA'S NATURAL GAS A VITAL POST-WAR RAW MATERIAL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania was one of the first states in the Union in the development of its natural gas resources. The first iron pipe line for natural gas was built in Pennsylvania in 1872 at Titusville and in 1883 natural gas was piped into Pittsburgh and Washington, Pennsylvania, as a domestic and industrial fuel.

Despite the later discovery of large reserves in California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia, Pennsylvania still ranks high in the commercial value of its natural gas production. Both the glass and the steel industry in the west of the State still make large use of this fuel which is available from wells in almost all of Pennsylvania's counties west of the Alleghenies. In 1930 discoveries made in Tioga County led to the development of a new gas field and today Pennsylvania leads all other states in the number of producing wells, though its total output is below that of the great gas fields of the West.

Discoveries made in the field of organic chemistry within the past ten years have largely increased the importance of natural gas as a source for synthetic products and promise important commercial developments at the close of the war. Through various chemical and physical processes it is possible to produce from our natural gas supplies such products as: methanol or wood alcohol, which is an important source of other chemical compounds; carbon-tetrachloride used as a dry cleaning agent or as a fire extinguisher; butadiene, the base of synthetic rubber; glycerine; and also ammonia which is a vital source of nitric acid for the preparation of explosives and of various types of fertilizer. Combinations of these and other chemicals which may be derived from natural gas offer large possibilities in the field of medicine and the plastics. The importance of these many derivatives makes it likely that the State's resources of natural gas will be used in the future more and more as an industrial raw material.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #385)

PENNSYLVANIA'S RAILROADS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania was a pioneer in the development of the American railroad. The first train ever drawn by a steam locomotive in the western hemisphere ran between Carbondale and Honesdale on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad in 1829. Though this historic trip was never repeated, since the imported locomotive which drew that train proved too heavy for the light rails which had been laid along the route, it was, in fact, the beginning of the American railroad industry.

Only a few years before this historical trip John Stevens was granted, in 1823, a charter for the construction of a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, Pennsylvania. So great was the public ignorance as to this method of transportation that a reader of a Pennsylvania newspaper wrote a letter to the editor inquiring, "What is a railroad?", and the editor, at a loss himself, could only reply, "Perhaps some other correspondent can tell".

In the 120 years since the publication of this historic inquiry, the steam and electric railroads of this Commonwealth have developed to a main track length of over 12,000 miles and transport annually in normal times more than 45,000,000 people and 150,000,000 tons of freight. Only two states in the Union exceed the Keystone State in the railroad density as measured by the miles of line per hundred square miles of territory, and only two exceed her in total mileage of track.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #386)

PLASTICS MADE FROM COAL GAS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One post-war industry in which Pennsylvania has every opportunity to assume a leading place is the manufacture of the various types of formaldehyde plastics from the State's own raw materials. These plastics have hundreds of decorative and practical uses and will, undoubtedly, assume a much larger place in the post-war world than they have ever enjoyed in the past.

The chief raw material for the manufacture of these plastics is wood alcohol. This is derived from two sources -- the distillation of hard wood in which Pennsylvania has more plants than any other state in the Union, and the use of gases that can be derived from either hard or soft coal. In this latter process, carbon monoxide and hydrogen are subjected to high temperature and high pressure which results directly in the production of methanol or wood alcohol.

Since either anthracite or bituminous coal can be used as a source for these two gases and Pennsylvania is the largest coal producing state in our Union, the opportunity is evident for a thriving formaldehyde plastics industry in the Commonwealth. Every stage of the manufacture of these valuable materials could be conducted in the hard or soft coal regions of our State with the greatest possible economy of labor and transportation.

It is through the development of such opportunities as these, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, that Pennsylvania can make certain that its great industrial resources are made full use of in supplying the necessities and luxuries of the world of tomorrow.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #387)

A GREAT PENNSYLVANIA INVENTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Today's amphibian tanks, which are playing so large a part in the landing operations of the American armies, had their origin in the fertile brain of a Pennsylvania inventor 140 years ago and Philadelphia's Market Street was the scene, not only of the first automotive journey ever made in the western world, but also of the first operation in history of a power-driven amphibian vehicle.

Oliver Evans, one of Pennsylvania's greatest inventors, was the first man ever to burn anthracite coal in a fireplace grate. He was also the first man to introduce power-driven machinery into the region west of the Alleghenies where in 1809 he installed a steam engine in a grist mill near Pittsburgh. He invented the continuous belt bucket conveyor which has been used in dredging operations throughout the world and has found hundreds of industrial uses.

Evans' chief title to fame, however, lies in the fact that in 1804 he devised a steam-driven dredge to be used in deepening the Delaware River. He constructed this dredge at his workshop at 9th and Market Streets in the City of Philadelphia. It was a vessel thirty feet long and twelve feet broad in which was mounted a five horsepower steam engine constructed by the inventor. The weight of the contrivance was approximately twenty tons. The rest of the story of the epoch-making journey of this strange vehicle can best be told in Oliver Evans' own words:

> "To show that both steam carriages and steam boats were practicable, I first put wheels to it and propelled it by the engine a mile and a half up Market Street and around Center Square to the river Schuylkill. I then fixed a paddle wheel at the stern and propelled it by the engine down the Schuylkill and up the Delaware sixteen miles, leaving all the vessels that were under full sail halfway behind me."

In this historic journey, the first of its kind ever made by man, Evans demonstrated the complete practicability of automotive transportation on land and the superior efficiency of the stern-wheel steamboat upon our inland waters. In addition, in that same vehicle, he demonstrated the possibility of steam dredging for deepening the channels of our streams and rivers. Few achievements of technology are comparable in their originality to this amazing invention by a man who was little honored in his own time and has almost been forgotten in our own.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #388)

MILESTONES OF OUR HISTORY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Two collections of early printed books, now on exhibition, one in the Free Library on the Parkway in Philadelphia and the other in the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg, present a remarkable record of the great events in the history of America and of this Commonwealth.

The Philadelphia collection begins with the letter of Columbus to Ferdinand and Isabella printed in 1493, less than three months after his return from his memorable voyage to the West Indies. That collection contains the first book ever to use the name America for the Western World and the earliest printed records of the great voyages of discovery which revealed to the astonished peoples of Europe the existence of another hemisphere. It contains the first book ever printed in Pennsylvania and many of the most priceless records of the growth of this Commonwealth.

The Harrisburg exhibition is largely concerned with the outstanding events in the history of this Commonwealth and of its founder, though it too contains many ancient volumes including the famous Nurnberg Chronicle printed in 1493 which contains the first map ever shown in a printed book. Its special interest for Pennsylvanians, however, begins with the famous defense of William Penn entitled "The Peoples Ancient and Just Liberties Asserted in the Trial of William Penn and William Mead" printed in 1670. The collection includes Penn's "Short Account of the Province Named Pennsylvania" published in 1681 and translated into German and Dutch in the effort of the Proprietor to induce settlers to move into his Province. It contains "The Frame of Government of the Province of Pennsylvania in America" published by Penn in 1682, which embodies the first constitution and code of laws of the Commonwealth.

- more -

Among these laws was the enlightened regulation "that all children within the Province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live and the rich if they become poor may not want".

The first book of verse ever published in Pennsylvania, printed by William Bradford in Philadelphia in 1682, is also on display. This book entitled "A Short Relation of What Things are Known and Enjoyed and Like to be Discovered in the Province of Pennsylvania" was written by Richard Frame, by no means one of our Commonwealth's most distinguished poets, but the first to break into print. Richard Frame was completely sold on the charms of Pennsylvania and its virtues as a good place for living and a good place for work. He wrote in words which have become prophetic of 250 years of Pennsylvania life and history:

"A plentiful land, oh, plentiful land indeed
By day we work; at night we rest in peace
So that each day our substance doth increase"

Many specimens of the work of Benjamin Franklin as a master printer are on display in Harrisburg, including his own account of his famous invention, the Pennsylvania fireplace, afterwards known as the Franklin Grate which is the basis of many modern space heating devices used in the American home. From Franklin's press also came a detailed account of conferences held by the Provincial Government in 1757 and 1758 with the Indians at Harris' Ferry, at Lancaster and at Easton.

Perhaps the most remarkable and precious objects in the whole State collection are several books produced at the famous Ephrata Cloisters near Lebanon. Some of these books were printed and illuminated by hand and decorated with striking and original designs which have established the whole pattern of America's one great native art, that of the early Pennsylvania Germans. At the Cloisters also was translated from the Dutch and completely manufactured including the making of the paper, the engraving of the plates, the setting of the type, the printing and the binding, a famous religious book entitled "The Bloody Theater" or "Martyr's Mirror". This remarkable book printed at Ephrata 196 years ago is one of the greatest achievements of the art of printing in the western world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #389)

PENNSYLVANIA'S HONEY CROP

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

When we receive reports of the thousands of tons of bombs dropped by our great airplanes over the cities of Germany it is interesting to reflect that the frail wings of Pennsylvania's bees transport every summer thousands of tons of honey from the blossoms of our fields into the hives of Pennsylvania farms.

There are two kinds of honey particularly popular in the Commonwealth -- the golden blond or clover honey and the dark brunette or buckwheat honey. Each of these types of sweet has its own votaries. There is also that mellow tulip honey for which the bees reach high into the swaying branches of our soaring poplar trees. All varieties of honey, however, lend sweetness to the cakes of that same buckwheat from whose blossoms the bees extract much of this liquid gold.

Honey is the oldest of all the sweets known to man. In the many ancient cooking recipes preserved by the Greek Athenaeus in his "Banquet of Learning" honey is a constant ingredient of all the cheese cakes and sweet meats which formed the desserts for the table of Lucullus.

The honey of Hybla or Hymettus, was famed throughout the ancient world and extolled by Homer as the only human food comparable to the nectar of the Gods. It was not, however, more delicious than either the blond or brunette varieties produced to a total of 6,256,000 pounds last year by Pennsylvania's bees in Bradford, Crawford, Erie, Tioga, Berks, Butler, Northampton, and many of our other counties whose buckwheat production leads the United States and whose fruit and clover supply the nectar for nearly 200,000 Pennsylvania hives.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1944

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #390)

THE INDUSTRY OF THE PRINTED WORD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The printing and publishing industry of Pennsylvania has a long and honored history that extends back to the famous 18th Century Philadelphia printing shops of William Bradford and Benjamin Franklin.

In recent years the industry has maintained a remarkable growth and has provided employment for a continually increasing number of Pennsylvania workers. Even in the darkest days of the 1932 depression, employment in printing and publishing was far better maintained than in almost any other branch of Pennsylvania enterprise and stands today at the highest level it has ever attained.

In our Commonwealth are published more than 600 daily and weekly newspapers and nearly 500 magazines or journals. One Pennsylvania newspaper has the largest circulation of any evening newspaper in the United States. Two Pennsylvania magazines are among the most popular in the world. The best known musical magazine in America is published in Pennsylvania, as well as many outstanding legal, medical, scientific, educational, and agricultural periodicals.

Twenty-eight automobile journals are issued in the Commonwealth, ninety-nine college magazines and newspapers, thirty-three educational journals, including such publications as the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science", which is a National authority. Among the State's twenty legal journals and magazines and the twenty-nine devoted to medicine, surgery, dentistry, and anatomy are some of the leading publications in their field. The State's ninety-two religious magazines represent all the important sects of the Commonwealth and its eighty-six trade and commercial journals appeal to every type of technical and commercial interest.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #391)

KNOW YOUR STATE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

No one can foresee either the whole nature nor the full gravity of the problems which lie ahead of the people of our Commonwealth and of the children now attending our schools, but it is certain that the more knowledge they can acquire on the basic facts which will condition their lives the better for them and for our State and Country.

The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce suggests that every Pennsylvania child should know how the people of this State earn their livings, what our natural resources are, how they are being used, and what is necessary to be done to prevent waste of our common heritage. Our children should understand the conditions that affect the welfare of their towns or cities and of their countryside. They should learn, not merely in general terms but as usefully as their ages permit, what needs to be done to make the State a better place for living, what needs to be done to preserve our resources, to increase our productivity, and improve the general conditions of our common lives. They should learn the basic facts of the State's population, industrial character and transportation. They should be made to feel the opportunities which lie around them as a result of this Commonwealth's special characteristics and the need to take their places in its progress.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION TURRSDAY, JULY 13, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #392)

THE SCHOOL CENSUS AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Within the next week the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce will release an estimate of the total population of each county in the Commonwealth. Such estimates are of great importance because of the extensive shifts in population since the Federal census of 1940.

One of the important bases for the population estimate is the annual school census, since the movement of families from one community to another is reflected in changes in school enrollment. School directors in every district in the State are required by law to conduct a school census sometime between March 1 and September 1 of each year, enumerating the children between the ages of six and seventeen.

An accurate school census should be very valuable to local school officials, especially during present periods when population shifts are frequent, since it gives some idea of the probable school load for the coming term. The reports, which are assembled by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction by district and in the aggregate, furnish a complete picture of school activity on a State-wide basis. Considering that operating the State's school system involves the expenditure of several hundred millions of dollars annually, it can be understood why the school census is of importance when planning for the present and the future.

These surveys react to the citizen's benefit. The knowledge of population movements is of vital importance, not only to the State Planning Board, but to many other organizations to whom the Board furnishes this information. Our citizens are urged to continue to cooperate with the local school authorities during July and August when most of the districts take their census for 1944.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #393)

INTERPRETING POPULATION ESTIMATES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Since the official decennial census of population of April 1, 1940, estimates by several governmental agencies and private organizations have been made public. These estimates probably were more necessary in the past three years than at any time in our history because of the numerous population shifts which have occurred in many sections of our State and nation due to wartime industrial expansion. Many of these estimates differ in character and while most of them are useful for some purpose, care should be exercised in selecting the proper one and a thorough analysis made of its significance to the community before using it.

For the purpose of estimating population the U.S. Bureau of Census has used with success the War Ration registration figures. The results from this method have limited value, however, since they concern, for the most part, only civilian population. They are indicative of population shifts, temporary or otherwise, taking place throughout the State and nation and can be used by commercial agencies to determine the size of the current market, to compute per capita sales and for similar purposes. But to ascertain the trend of a community's permanent population since the prewar years and to estimate the number of future residents, the persons formerly inhabiting the area but now in the armed forces must be included.

A population estimate for Pennsylvania prepared by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce which is shortly to be released includes all types of persons, both civilian and military, but excludes those of the armed forces stationed in the Commonwealth who are residents of other states. This approximates the normal state of affairs. By recognizing our enlisted men as a part of our permanent population, we can form a more reliable estimate as to our future State and community problems than is possible by excluding them from our estimates.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #394)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROLIFIC NATIVE STOCK

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

From the beginning of its history, Pennsylvania has contributed more largely to the upbuilding of the American native stock than any other state in our Union. In the early days when Pittsburgh was the gateway to the West, it was from Pennsylvania that the larger portion of those early immigrants came to settle the northern banks of the Ohio River which was then our country's western frontier.

In the second great movement to the West, which occurred in the decade preceding the Civil War and in the twenty years after, Pennsylvania again supplied a large share of the stalwart and enterprising population of the Rocky Mountain area and the Pacific Coast.

Data lately released by the United States Census on interstate movements since 1910 show that during the past thirty years Pennsylvania has continued to supply a larger share of population to the less-developed states of the West than any other part of our Union.

Despite this generous contribution of its native stock to other states, Pennsylvania is among the leaders in our Nation in the proportion of its people who prefer their own native soil to any other. Of all the native Americans living in Pennsylvania in 1940, 89% were born in the Commonwealth. This compares with 85% for Massachusetts, 82% for all of New England, 83% for New York, 69% for New Jersey and 83% for Virginia. The high birth rate in Pennsylvania in the past thirty years, and indeed through all its history, has thus made it possible for the Commonwealth to be the leader in supplying native-born population to the rest of the Union and also to rank so high in the number of Pennsylvanians now living on their own native soil.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #395)

RECENT POPULATION SHIFTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Twenty-nine counties of Pennsylvania gained population during a three and one-third year period since the official U.S. Census in 1940, according to an August 1943 population estimate just released by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. The estimate is on a total population basis, including those temporarily away from home in the armed services. Almost two-thirds of these counties are located in the southeastern section of our State. Within this area, having as corners Franklin, Juniata, Northampton and Philadelphia Counties, there was an increase in population of nearly a quarter-million. This large increase is accounted for mainly by the accelerated industrial activity in and about the cities of Philadelphia, Chester, Lancaster, York and Harrisburg, in addition to the establishing of supply depots by the Army and Navy.

The counties along our western border extending north from Allegheny accounted for nearly 150,000 increase in population. Steel mills and related manufacturing in the Pittsburgh - Beaver Valley area, industrial activity in the smaller cities to the north and in Erie were mainly responsible.

Except for small gains in the Lycoming and Clinton County area, occasioned by industries in Williamsport and Lock Haven, other counties of our State showed losses ranging from 87 in Bucks County to 41,607 persons in Lackawanna. The counties in the anthracite field in the northeastern part of the State lost over 100,000 persons since 1940. Every northern tier county except Erie lost in population, as did those south of Warren and McKean including Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton and the southwestern counties of Washington and Greene. The sole exception in this group was Bedford which showed a slight gain.

Most of these population shifts were caused by the war and many communities like to think of them as being temporary, but the longer the war is prolonged, the more these migrants will become permanently attached to their new homes, so these shifts may have a far-reaching effect upon our post-war population pattern.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #396)

PENNSYLVANIA'S BRIGHT FUTURE IN THE AIR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Commercial and private aircraft are likely to prove of increasing importance at the close of the war. In this field, Pennsylvania occupies a unique place and offers an ideal location for manufacturers and sales agencies handling commercial and private planes.

Pennsylvania's 155 airports is the third largest number in the Nation and the largest in any state in the East. In the index of aircraft registration recently compiled by the magazine, "Aviation", Pennsylvania leads the entire Nation. Its 2,370 registered aircraft is the largest number in any state, California is second with 2,292 planes, and New York third with 1,676.

Situated as it is in the center of the great industrial area of the East, where purchasing power and standards of living are higher than in any other part of our Nation, Pennsylvania has every opportunity to become the aviation center of postwar America.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #397)

PENNSYLVANIA'S POSTWAR POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Population estimates recently released by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce show that Pennsylvania gained nearly a quarter of a million persons during the three years following the United States Census of 1940. These estimates, unlike those of the United States Census Bureau, include Pennsylvanians in the armed forces as part of our permanent population.

Pennsylvania has, throughout its history, contributed more people to the settlement and growth of the less-developed parts of the Nation than any other American state. This has been possible because its birth rate is comparatively high and health conditions in the State are exceptionally good. Whenever circumstances are such that all of our workers of employable age are needed in the State's own industries, as has been true in recent years, our growth is exceptionally rapid because of this large annual increase in population.

There are three favorable factors in Pennsylvania's postwar population prospects. Our great war industries have been operated largely by our own people and not by migrants from other states. Many manufacturers of war materials, who have recently established themselves in the Commonwealth, are now making plans to continue their industries in Pennsylvania for the production of peacetime products. These two factors, supplemented by the progress made by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in stimulating the expansion of our native industries, should assure us that if there is any migration from the Commonwealth during the 1940's, it is likely to be small.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #398)

ANOTHER POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT SOURCE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is fortunate in having within its boundaries some of the largest Army and Navy supply depots in the country. The sites for these installations were selected primarily because of the excellent rail facilities available in the Commonwealth and their proximity to ports. All kinds of material amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons - the equivalent of more than 100 solid train loads - are loaded and unloaded each month. Not only are thousands of persons kept busy handling the material at the depots, but also numerous railroad employees are engaged in manning the trains and shifting cars.

These depots are necessary for the storage of manufactured and preserved products so that they will be sure to be available when needed. Manufacturers' storage facilities are usually limited and because of the enormous amount of supplies that are purchased by the armed services, prompt shipment of the goods from their establishments are essential to prevent congestion. Depots also repack and crate certain kinds of materials and reship, from their stocks, quantities of each type to conform to the needs of our forces.

Millions of dollars have been spent to erect the buildings comprising these depots and it is probable that a number will have to be permanent installations. In any event, the depots will furnish a continuing source of employment for some time after the war, during a period when jobs will probably not be too numerous. While there will be a curtailment of personnel, a large number of persons will be needed to handle the surplus and to continue shipping subsistence and clothing overseas. This employment, in addition to that required for State and community public works programs already on record with the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce will keep many of the State's workers busy until our manufacturers can swing into the production of peacetime goods.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #399)

NEW MATERIALS FOR MANUFACTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, in a current issue of Pennsylvania Planning on Light Metals and Stainless Steels, calls attention to the fact that Pennsylvania manufacturers will soon be in a particularly advantageous position in the use of a large number of new metallic alloys, whose production has been stimulated by war.

Pennsylvania is the leading American State in steel production and is also outstanding in its development of that great range of alloys of iron, nickel, and chromium which have come to be known as stainless steels. It is the home of the American Aluminum Industry and also has an important place in the fabrication of many types of magnesium alloys. One of the two American producers of beryllium and beryllium coppers is also located in Pennsylvania.

The necessities of war have greatly increased the output of all these metals and made them available for types of consumer goods for which they were never used before. The possibilities through the use of these various metals are literally unlimited. The magnesium alloys are valuable for all purposes where extreme lightness needs to be combined with the strength of a metal. Though the aluminum alloys weigh one-half more than the compounds of magnesium, they are still lighter than any other common metals and possess great strength and valuable electrical properties as well as strong resistance to corrosion. The stainless steels, heavier than the aluminum or magnesium alloys, are capable of enduring high temperatures and severe corrosive influences without losing their brightness and luster. The beryllium coppers are types of bronze in which a small percent of the precious light metal, beryllium, imparts an elasticity and hardness to copper which makes it a rival of hardened steel for the manufacture of tools, springs, and many types of equipment where high elasticity or hardness must be combined with non-magnetic properties.

As compared to the world of yesterday in the field of metals, the world of tomorrow will present the difference between a black and white photograph and one which shows all the colors of the rainbow.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1944

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #400)

POPULATION PATTERNS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

As the third year of our participation in the war draws to a close, Pennsylvania's population pattern has assumed a form which it, undoubtedly, will retain until the conflict's end. The shaping of this form began during the two-year period before the war when we called our war effort the National Defense Program. At that time industry was preparing itself for the momentous job of production with which it was faced and the labor demand acted as a magnet to attract population to its locations.

This new population shift was, in many instances, a complete reversal of that which took place during the previous decade and our industrial centers, instead of losing inhabitants to the rural sections, now were beginning to gain.

Population dot maps showing the distribution of inhabitants at 30-year intervals during the 19th and 20th centuries, which were prepared by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, reflect quite vividly this ever-changing pattern. These maps, on which a dot was placed for each 200 persons, portray the rise and fall of the tide of population in our northern counties during the lumber boom, in our northwestern counties caused by the oil industry, in the anthracite coal fields and then in our bituminous coal-producing areas. When looking at the maps in sequence beginning with the oldest, there also appears an ever-increasing concentration of dots in and about our urban centers.

The appearance of the future pattern will depend largely upon the success of our industries after the war. Expansion of one type and the contraction of another will cause the flow of population to begin again. Whether or not a community prospers in the future will depend upon how well these changes are anticipated and planned for.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #401)

TRAINING OUR FIRE FIGHTERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania recognizes that fire fighting is a technical job and through the Public Service Institute of the State Board for Vocational Education, a training program is offered to the more than 125,000 volunteer and approximately 5,000 paid firemen of the State's communities. Many persons think that a fireman's job consists only of getting to a fire as quickly as possible and endeavoring to extinguish the flames. However, even a brief examination of the basic firemen's training course, "Fundamentals in Fire Fighting", will show that there are many other important phases to consider such as administration, care of equipment, first aid and rescue, fire prevention, investigations and reports, and the proper manual operation of apparatus and equipment.

The firemen's training program was inaugurated in January 1939 and the enrollment increased each year until the 1941-42 period when it reached 4,056. Since then, because of the war, the enrollment has decreased, but it is expected that it will materially increase following the war. The classes are held at convenient points throughout the State in order to enable firemen to attend the sessions with a minimum of traveling. The instructors are required to meet State standards and to participate in the teacher training courses specified by the State Board. This staff of instructors is supplemented by special lecturers who are experts in their fields. In addition, the school has the benefit of technical advisors who usually are chiefs of paid or volunteer fire departments. Upon successful completion of the course, students are awarded a "Certificate of Attainment".

Each year beginning 1939 a Firemen's Training Conference has been held. The 6th Annual Firemen's Training Conference was held in Lewistown August 7-12 of this year. The conference was addressed by technical experts and several State officials and a series of appropriate demonstrations were given. The firemen's training school and annual conferences are of especial importance at this time since many of our trained firemen are in the armed forces and if the quality of fire protection, which we have had in the past, is to be maintained, suitable instruction must be given the temporary volunteers.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #402)

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG SPRINGS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is known throughout the entire world for its great resources of coal, the high quality of its oil and its enormous production of iron and steel, cement and limestone. One natural resource in which the State is particularly well-endowed has made possible the development of all the rest. That is the abundant supply of its surface and sub-surface waters.

Along the courses of the Delaware, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Allegheny, the Monongahela and Ohio have grown up most of those great industries of the Commonwealth which have made its name familiar to the people of every land. Below the surface of the hills and valleys of our limestone area in the southeast of the State also lie hidden tremendous resources of subterranean water which finally break out to the surface in those enormous springs which attract visitors from many parts of our country.

Deep under the limestone rocks of Pennsylvania flow rivers which are today carving out the caves which will astonish the men of the future. The water of these subterranean streams is cold and clear with a year-round temperature that varies little above or below 50 degrees. When such streams finally escape to the surface, there results such an astonishing and seemingly miraculous flow of water as that familiar to us all at Boiling Springs in Cumberland County not far from Carlisle.

The flow of this spring, as measured by the Bureau of Hydrography of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, averages 22½ million gallons a day. This cold clear water, with an average temperature of 53 degrees, bursts up from the surface of the ground at a rate of 15,600 gallons a minute and becomes at once the source of a considerable stream. The flow of this single spring would be adequate to supply the entire needs of a city of 200,000 people.

Three miles south of Boiling Springs, also in Cumberland County, is the Big Spring at Newville whose colder waters, with an average temperature of 50 degrees, are discharged at the rate of 18½ million gallons every day.

All in all, in Cumberland, Centre, Blair, Clinton, Franklin, Bucks, Lehigh and Lancaster Counties there are thirty of these enormous springs, no one of which has a flow of less than one million gallons of clear water every day.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #403)

NEW USES FOR STAINLESS STEEL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Increasing use of the light metals, magnesium and aluminum, in airplane construction and other war industries is paralleled by a remarkable growth in the application of stainless steel to many new types of industrial and domestic equipment. This fact is peculiarly important in the industries of this Commonwealth, since Pennsylvania is the home of many important producers of the steel alloys and of the largest stainless steel company in America.

A rust resisting metal which would combine great hardness and toughness with a permanently bright surface was a goal long sought by the chemists of the 19th Century. When this problem was finally solved by the addition of chromium and other metals to iron, the world was presented with a new industrial material whose use is still in its infancy. Present day stainless alloys combine the strength and surface hardness which has made steel the most valuable metal known to man with brightness and beauty of surface and a resistance to the attacks of oxygen, even at high temperatures.

The war has greatly increased Pennsylvania's capacity for the production of this valuable metal. It has been vital in the airplane industry, in the construction of apparatus for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and in the construction of corrosion-resisting oil-refining equipment and of railroad cars and trucks for the transportation of chemicals and other industrial products.

It is likely that in the years to come in the home, office, and factory, this hard, bright, highly-polished material will add to the conveniences and comforts of American life as never before. A recent publication by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce on "Light Metals and Stainless Steels" dwells on a number of new possibilities for the use of this typical Pennsylvania metal in supplying the needs of the postwar world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #406)

PENNSYLVANIA'S COKE PRODUCTION LEADS THE NATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The vast importance of Pennsylvania's contribution to the American war effort is made clear by figures recently released by the Bureau of Mines as to the total production and consumption of all types of coke in the Commonwealth.

Coke is a vital material in the manufacture of steel and iron and its use is an index of the production of the ferrous metals. Steel furnaces and iron foundries are the chief consumers, though coke ovens yield by-products of vital importance in the manufacture of high explosives and chemical fertilizers.

In 1939, Pennsylvania produced 12,120,000 tons of by-product and beehive coke, which was roughly one-fourth of the total production of the Nation. In 1943, the coke output of the Commonwealth had risen to 23,397,000 tons, an increase of more than 94 per cent. Pennsylvania consumed in 1943, 32 per cent. of all American coke and exported its surpluses to twenty-five other states and to the District of Columbia. The furnaces, foundries, gas plants, and domestic heaters of the Commonwealth consumed 19,130,000 tons of its own coke and 1,300,000 tons of the finely powdered coke known as coke breeze. In addition, Pennsylvania shipped coke for use in the iron foundries of California, Washington and Oregon, of Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, as well as Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia and Maryland.

Pennsylvania's vital position as the keystone of American industry both in war and peace is shown clearly by the fact that it is the greatest consumer, the greatest producer, and the greatest exporter of this essential product.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #407)

HOW OUR WOODS ARE PROTECTED

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Constant policing of the millions of acres of forest land in Pennsylvania is necessary to safeguard this valuable resource from fire. For this purpose the Commonwealth has approximately 4,000 forest fire wardens including State foresters, forest rangers and game protectors. In addition, every State policeman is a forest fire warden. This organization not only endeavors to extinguish fires promptly, but also eliminates many of the causes of fires by removing hazards and provides public instruction in forest fire prevention.

Steel fire towers and natural lookouts dot our forests and are connected by telephone with the nearest forest fire warden. From these elevations a view of large areas of forest land can be obtained. Locations of fires are found by a triangulation method somewhat similar to that used by navigators.

Forest fires are not consistent in behavior and are influenced by topography, wind and the amount of inflammable material. A fire burns up hill more rapidly than on level ground, because air currents draw flames upward and larger quantities of fuel are exposed to the heat of the fire. When burning down hill the opposite is true. On level ground the burning is more uniform and in greater volume than in areas where the topography is rugged, since abrupt walls, narrow ridges and ledges have a tendency to check a blaze.

In broken country and varied growth the speed is seldom more than five to eight miles in twenty-four hours, but fires may travel up a slope at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Even the slowest burning fire may destroy timber which represents a generation of forest growth and the shelter for deer, bear, and small game over a large area. It is our duty to give our fire wardens every cooperation possible, because everybody loses when timber burns.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #408)

PUBLIC INTEREST IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

With the 1944 presidential campaign approaching its climax, there is much conjecture concerning the size of the vote. At the last presidential election, that of 1940, more than 4,000,000 votes were cast in the Commonwealth. This represented 81% of all persons registered in the State.

In that same election, 49,815,312 votes were cast in the United States. This represented 59.3% of the total population of twenty-one years and over. In Pennsylvania, in that same year, 64.2% of those over twenty-one voted for President. The percentages in the various counties differed widely. In Pike County the number voting was 86.3% of the total population of the county twenty-one years of age and over -- the highest in the State. Sullivan County was second with a percentage of 81.5, followed by Juniata, Forest and Wyoming Counties with percentages of 78.0, 77.7, and 76.0 respectively.

In Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, the largest voting centers in the State, over a million and one-half votes were cast. These votes represented a percentage of 67.2 and 68.5 respectively of the total number of persons twenty-one years of age and over. Mifflin County had the lowest percentage in the State -- 52.7, followed by Berks with 53.5, Lehigh 53.7, Northampton 54.1 and Blair 54.9. The county in which the capital is located, Dauphin, had a percentage of 67.4.

What will the percentage of your county be on November 7, 1944?

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #409)

A HUNTER'S PARADISE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The opening of the small game hunting season calls attention to the great progress made, in recent years, in the preservation and propagation of Pennsylvania wildlife.

Pennsylvania is the greatest industrial area in our Nation and has more towns and cities than any other state. In area it stands only thirty-second among its sister states, but it is today the second state in the Union in the number of hunting licenses issued and second in the population of wildlife that throng its more than 15,000,000 acres of forests.

At the beginning of this Century, deer were legendary animals in the State except in a few northern tier counties and even there they were rare. Today they abound in all our forest regions and are frequently seen in almost every county of the State. Ring-neck pheasants, grouse, wild turkey, quail, woodcock, and other small game are abundant. Black bear are frequently seen in all our more densely wooded areas.

This remarkable growth in the number of wild creatures in our woods is a tribute to the untiring efforts and the wisely planned program of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. This Commission has purchased hundreds of thousands of acres of game lands and game refuges at no expense to the taxpayer of the State. Out of the money paid for annual hunters' license fees over $4,000,000 has been invested, in recent years, in State game lands and game farms which are now permanent possessions of the people of the Commonwealth.

FREE LEVEL ITALY
(Family Series Release #929)

A MATTER'S RANGLING

Prepared for the Children's Hour at home of your report by the Whole Planning Board of the Department of Interior

The opening of the small game hunting season calls attention to a great property made, in several ways, in the preservation and protection of Pennsylvania wildlife.

Pennsylvania is the greatest industrial area in our nation and has more people and cities than any other state. Its area is about only thirty-seven among the eastern states, but it is today the second county in the union in the value of manufacturing industries turned out and second in the population of "blue-collar" workers (more than 5,000,000 wage earners).

At the beginning of this Century, deer were hunted by farmers in the state except in a few northern tier counties and even there they were rare. Today they abound in all our forest regions and are frequently seen in every county of the State. Ring-neck pheasants, grouse, wild turkey, wild ducks, rabbits, and other small game are abundant. Black bear are frequently seen in all our more densely wooded areas.

This remarkable growth in the number of wild creatures is due in a tribute to the untiring efforts and the ideally planned program of the Pennsylvania Game Commission. This Commission has produced numbers of wild creatures of kinds of game lands and game refuges as well as expense to the taxpayer of the State. Out of the money paid for annual hunters' licenses that amount to $4,000,000 has been invested, in recent years, in game lands and game refuges and are now permanent possessions of the people of the Commonwealth.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1944

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #410)

PENNSYLVANIA'S INLAND WATER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

More than a thousand square miles of lakes and rivers are under the control of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This includes 735 square miles of Lake Erie, an area larger than either Puget or Long Island Sound. In addition, the inland waters, the streams, lakes, and canals within the State's borders total 288 square miles.

While some Pennsylvania counties have no inland water except small creeks and ponds, others enclose very considerable water areas. The largest inland water area is that in Lancaster County comprising 29 square miles of the broad reaches of the Susquehanna. Dauphin County is second with 28 square miles. Crawford stands third with 21 square miles which is largely accounted for by Pymatuning and Conneaut Lakes, both noted pleasure resorts and the former a great storage reservoir in that County.

Allegheny County's 15 square miles of inland water on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers are among the busiest waterways in the world and have been an important factor in developing, in the area around Pittsburgh, the immense steel industries so vital to our National safety and prosperity.

Northumberland County has 16 miles of Susquehanna water within its borders, Wayne County 16 square miles of water including its many lakes and its portion of the widening upper Delaware, and Pike County, also bordering the Delaware, has many lakes and streams and shares with Wayne the great artificial lake -- Wallenpaupack.

In the summer vacation season the lakes and streams of Pennsylvania provide outdoor recreation for millions of people of our own and other neighboring states. However, throughout the year those rivers provide an important share of the power for our mills and factories and both in the East and the West are freighted with commerce which adds so much to the income and prosperity of our people.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #411)

POSTWAR PUBLIC WORKS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's local public works programs so far reported to the State Planning Board total nearly $619,000,000. Many counties, cities, and boroughs have not yet submitted reports upon their programs and the total does not include expenditures of the local school boards.

While these figures which may well reach a final total of $1,000,000,000 represent the urgent needs of our communities for postwar public improvements, only a small percentage of the projects analyzed thus far could be put into immediate execution to provide employment if the war should suddenly come to an end. A considerable period of time is always necessary for the development of detailed plans and specifications for any proposed improvement and in many cases such plans cannot be drawn up until the improvement is authorized and funds made available for its execution.

One of the most important needs of many Pennsylvania municipalities is the improvement of their water supply or the construction of sewage treatment works to abate stream pollution. Fortunately, projects of this type may pay for themselves through the collection of sewer rentals or through charges for water service. As self-liquidating projects they may be financed through bond issues, even though a municipality has exhausted its legal borrowing capacity.

If Pennsylvania is to be prepared to meet any employment needs which may develop within the next two years, it is urgent that steps be taken by every local government to have plans for its most vitally needed public works ready for immediate execution at the close of the war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #412)

FINANCE OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Municipal and Local Finance Officers of Pennsylvania will be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel in Harrisburg on December 1 and 2. Representatives from communities in every section of Pennsylvania will attend.

The Conference is of especial importance at this time, since the war presents unusual problems to governmental finance officers. An exchange of information, together with advice from persons of wide experience who will appear on the program, cannot fail to aid the officials of our communities in reaching sounder decisions regarding their local problems. In addition to the notable speakers scheduled, there will be special group meetings. Some of the topics for discussion include "The Purchase of Federal War Commodity Surpluses by Local Governments", "Postwar Finances: Where are we?" and "New Legislation for 1945".

Problems facing the communities of our State are varied. In some instances, local governments are accumulating surpluses in their treasuries because of the impossibility of making needed improvements in years of war. This raises questions concerning the proper investment of surplus funds, the refunding of existing debt, and the postwar scheduling of deferred maintenance and construction. Other cities and boroughs, where war industries have caused abnormal population growth, have financial problems created by the need for expanding facilities.

No one knows when the postwar era will begin but when it does, the problems of our finance officers will again be changed. Progressive officials are making plans for this period now and should be greatly helped by the Conference.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #413)

THE COMING AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Shortly after January 1, 1945 the farms of Pennsylvania will be visited by enumerators seeking information for the new Census of Agriculture. More than one hundred years ago, in 1840, the Federal Government first provided for an agricultural census to be taken in connection with the Sixth Decennial Census of Population. This arrangement continued every ten years thereafter. In later years, a more frequent need was felt for a knowledge of farm statistics and Congress provided for a mid-decennial census in 1915, but owing to the first World War, this census was not taken. However, in 1925 and 1935 a census was taken which, in addition to the Decennial Census, has made available agricultural statistics every five years since 1920.

The information collected during the coming census will be of especial interest and importance. Taken at the height of the war, it will disclose the conflict's effect on our farms. Undoubtedly, it will show that the number of persons living on farms has declined since 1940, because of the attraction of the war industries and the recruiting of military personnel. This shifting of farm population can be considered abnormal and it is altogether possible that when the census is again taken in 1950, the farm population of Pennsylvania will show an increase.

There were four million less acres of land utilized for farming purposes in in the Commonwealth in 1940 than there were in 1910. After the results of the coming census have been compiled, it will be known if the war's effect has continued this trend. Many acres of land formerly farmed have been used as locations for war plants in various sections of the State, but it is possible that this may be offset by additional acreage being cultivated because of the increased need for farm products.

Regardless of any loss of farm population or acreage it is safe to say that our State's farm production figures will not show a shrinkage, because of the redoubled efforts on the part of Pennsylvania's farmers to produce the most important material necessary to wage war - food.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #414)

CHESTNUTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Chestnuts are a nostalgic memory to the person over forty and a legend to the younger generation. After the first heavy frost, the chestnut season began. Then was the time to find a basket or a bag and start for the woods -- throw sticks and stones, or shake and bump the smaller trees, and hear the chestnuts rattle down. If they stuck in the burr, chestnut needles stuck in the fingers. What a memory of frosty mornings, bracing air, beautiful colored foliage, falling leaves, nuts rattling down, scratching in the fallen leaves for chestnuts, and sometimes the nice fat worms in the nuts!

The loss of chestnut trees by blight has greatly curtailed the forest products industry in the State. Data assembled by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce shows that before the blight struck the State's trees, chestnut wood had largely replaced oak and hemlock bark as the source of tanning material for leather. Chestnut fence posts and fence rails were used by all farmers. The chestnut was one of the most valuable timber trees of the State, being one of the few hardwood species that are fast growing.

Natural restoration of the chestnut tree, either through eventual immunization to the blight or the dying out of the blight, will take another century at least.

Increasing interest is being shown in the possibilities of the blight-resistant Chinese chestnut that is being planted in rapidly increasing numbers in the State. The nut is larger than was the native chestnut but the taste is the same. These are rapid growing trees that begin to bear nuts in four to five years after planting.

Their timber value has not yet been demonstrated, but many farmers and home owners are planting them as a commerical investment and some orchards are already beginning to show profitable crops.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #415)

COAL PRODUCTION RISES TO NEW PEAK

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

At present rates of production, 1944 will be an all-time record year in the Nation's output of bituminous coal. To the end of September, bituminous production had totaled more than 471,000,000 tons and the production of Pennsylvania anthracite had passed 49,000,000 tons.

Pennsylvania's output so far in 1944 represents one-fourth of the bituminous production and 31% of the total coal production of the United States. These figures do not fully reveal the great efforts that have been made by the coal miners and producers of Pennsylvania to increase their output at this hour of the Nation's greatest need for fuel energy.

In the first three-quarters of 1944, Pennsylvania mined nearly 9,000,000 more tons of bituminous coal and 3,000,000 more tons of anthracite than in the same period in 1943. This is the largest rise in tonnage recorded by any state and accounts for 34% of the increase of the Nation's coal production during the past nine months. It has been accomplished despite a decline of some 36,000 in the number of coal miners in the State, since the outbreak of the European war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1944

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #416)

1944 IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In the year 1944 more of the sons and daughters of Pennsylvania are in the armed forces of the United States than ever before in our history. More than 800,000 Pennsylvanians are now serving their country in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guards and their Women's Auxiliaries.

Here at home, 1944 has marked the all-time peak of Pennsylvania's production. At no time in the past twenty-three years did the Commonwealth have available so few male civilian workers. Yet in the past year, with the help of hundreds of thousands of women, many of whom were never before gainfully employed, the State has produced 31% of the coal output of the United States, more steel than ever before in its history, more than 30% of all the coke produced in America and is generating electrical energy at more than 1½ billion kilowatt hours every month. Pennsylvania is launching more ships of war and merchant vessels every month than the total production of the Nation a few short years ago. Pennsylvania's farmers have produced their most valuable crop of any recorded year.

In the midst of this great productive effort which entitles our Commonwealth to a first place in the National war effort, our communities, looking forward to the years of peace, have prepared plans for a total expenditure of $624,000,000 on needed public works to provide employment whenever necessary, at the close of the war.

Sad as we must all be that 1945 begins with our Nation still engaged in its greatest war effort, the achievements of the past year on the fields of battle and in the mines and factories of Pennsylvania have marked a new high point in the history of the Commonwealth.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #417)

THE MOUNTAINS, RIVERS AND LAKES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

More than 10,150,000 people now inhabit the 45,000 square miles of land in Pennsylvania. Endowed by nature with a wealth and variety of resources unsurpassed in the Nation, Pennsylvania is a good place to call your home.

Two mountain ridges stretch from northeast to southwest across the Commonwealth dividing the State into three great drainage areas watered by four rivers. From the Allegheny Mountains, the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers flow west to combine into the Ohio at Pittsburgh. In the northwest, these same mountains form the rim of the drainage basin of Lake Erie and from their eastern slopes and the western slopes of the Blue Ridge range spring the head waters of the Susquehanna. Streams from the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge drain into the Delaware forming our eastern border.

The total water area in the Commonwealth is 1,023 square miles which includes 288 square miles of inland water and 735 square miles of Lake Erie. While there are no very large inland lakes in the Commonwealth, a generous number of smaller lakes are scattered over the northeastern and northwestern counties. Among the best known are Pymatuning and Conneaut in the northwest and Wallenpaupack, Harvey's Lake and Eagles Mere in the northeast.

Of the 45,000 square miles of land in Pennsylvania, more than 32 per cent. is in productive farms and more than 53 per cent. in forests. This great forest area and our extensive farm acreage accounts for the wide variation in density of population by counties which varies from a high of 14,306 persons per square mile in Philadelphia County to 14 per square mile in Pike.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #418)

PENNSYLVANIA FOREST LAND

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Over half of the land area of Pennsylvania is in forests. According to a recent survey made from aerial photographs by the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters and the State Planning Board there are over 15 million acres of forests in Pennsylvania, or slightly over 52 per cent. of the total land area in the State. This represents an increase of two million acres over previous estimates.

The amount of forest land in the separate counties in the State is significant as to future economic development. In Cameron County almost 93 per cent. of the area is forested. Forest County has slightly over 90 per cent. Pike, Elk, McKean, Clinton, Sullivan, and Potter counties have over 80 per cent. of their land in forests. One-half of the counties in the State have more than 50 per cent. of their area in forest land. Only seven counties have less than 20 per cent.

Although once the leading lumber-producing state and despite this vast area of forest, Pennsylvania now imports two-thirds of its lumber and half of the pulpwood for its paper industries.

Under proper management Pennsylvania forest land can balance our consumption needs and provide a surplus for export. One of our important postwar long-term jobs will be to bring this 52 per cent. of the Commonwealth's area into its maximum production on a sustained yield basis.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #419)

POSTWAR PLANS FOR PUBLIC RECREATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania communities preparing postwar plans for public works will find it profitable to consult "A Digest of Pennsylvania Laws Pertaining to Public Recreation" which has recently been revised and reissued by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

For local authorities and the citizens of the State's communities interested in better recreation facilities for both adults and children, this little folder provides important information. At every level of government it makes clear the various means by which recreational facilities can be acquired and operated under State law. It answers such vital questions as these:

Can my city build and conduct swimming pools, or parks? Can it provide music programs, or art exhibits, or festivals? What are its legal powers? What of my county, my township, my school district? What legal power have they for carrying on recreation programs? Are we exceeding our authority? Are there powers which we want to use, but don't know exist? Can we spend tax money for general recreation? What about using school buildings and grounds after school hours?

These questions are being asked by citizens throughout our Commonwealth in the realization that when the war is over, the need for adequate recreational facilities will be more urgent than ever before. Every community will need to meet problems of social unrest and juvenile delinquency which are the inevitable heritage of war-time excitement. There will also be a need for providing immediate employment in public works during the period of transition from defense activities to those of our local civilian life. For both these aims the development of plans for adequate local recreational facilities is a matter of immediate importance.

38 49
3.7

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #420)

PENNSYLVANIA'S POTATO CROP

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's $34,000,000 potato crop in 1944 emphasizes the importance of the State's agriculture to our busy war industries. Nowhere else in the Union has so great a volume of war material been produced as in Pennsylvania's steel mills and factories in 1944. To feed these busy workers and to supply provisions to our armies overseas has required redoubled efforts by the nation's farmers. With fewer laborers in the field than for many years in the past, Pennsylvania agriculture has made outstanding additions to its production of foodstuffs.

More than 110,000 farmers in Pennsylvania grow potatoes. A larger acreage is planted in this State than in either Maine or Idaho. Pennsylvania grown potatoes command top prices in the eastern markets. Lehigh, Lancaster, Somerset, York, and Northampton Counties are usually the five leaders in potato production. However, there are areas in the anthracite coal regions, in the northwest of the State and in the northern tier counties, notably Potter, where potato growing has, of recent years, become an extremely profitable and important branch of agriculture.

In 1944 the average value of the potato crop of Pennsylvania was $208.00 an acre. Much of the progress made in the growing of this crop, in recent years, has been due to the efforts of Pennsylvania farmers in forming an association for the marketing of quality potatoes in standard labeled packages. Five million such packages of selected potatoes were sold this year through farmers' cooperatives in the potato counties.

The oldest agriculture production group in America is Pennsylvania's 400 Bushel Potato Club, whose membership of more than 2,000 is limited to farmers who have produced 400 or more bushels on a measured acre. The gold keystone worn by the members of this group is one of the most highly prized trophies in American agriculture.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared for the Extension Farmers' Home [illegible]
by the Farm Economics Branch of the Department of Agriculture

Pennsylvania's 640,000 [illegible] in 1944 emphasizes the importance of the State's agriculture to our busy war industries. Farmers also in the United [illegible] so grown a volume of war material been produced as in Pennsylvania's steel [illegible] and factories in 1944. To feed these busy workers and to supply provisions [illegible] greater overseas has required production efforts by the region's farmers. [illegible] labores in the field than for many years in the past, farm [illegible] made substantial additions to its production of foodstuffs.

More than 110,000 farmers in Pennsylvania grow potatoes. [illegible] is planted in this State than in either Maine or Idaho. Pennsylvania [illegible] command top prices in the eastern markets. Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, [illegible] Northampton Counties are usually the first [illegible] in potato production. [illegible] where are areas in the anthracite coal regions, in the northern [illegible] the northern tier counties, notably Potter, where potato growing has, of recent years, grown to extremely profitable and important [illegible] of agriculture.

In 1944 the average value of the potato crop of Pennsylvania was $[illegible] an acre. Much of the improvement [illegible] in the [illegible] of this crop, in recent years, has been due to the efforts of Pennsylvania's [illegible] in leading an association for the marketing of quality potatoes in [illegible] labeled packages. Five million sack [illegible] of selected potatoes were sold [illegible] year through farmers' cooperatives in the potato counties.

The chief agricultural production group in America is Pennsylvania's [illegible] Potato Club, which membership, [illegible] than 1,000 in 1944, [illegible] produced 600 carloads, [illegible] a [illegible] crop. The club [illegible] members of this group to one of the most highly prized trophies in [illegible] agriculture.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #421)

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN POSTWAR HOUSING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The most vital postwar need in Pennsylvania will be adequate houses. This is particularly true in view of the fact that though Pennsylvania's growth has not been so rapid in the past ten years, as it was at the beginning of the century, the present decade has witnessed an unusual increase in the number of young men and women of marriageable age. Following the war there will be a greatly increased demand for dwellings and a considerable increase in the number of families in the State as compared with only a few years ago.

In 1940 Pennsylvania contained 2,515,524 occupied dwelling units with an average of 3.94 per cent. persons per dwelling. Nearly 46 per cent. of Pennsylvania's homes were occupied by their owners and even in that year less than 4 per cent. of these dwellings were vacant. Since more than 1,200,000 of all Pennsylvania houses were built more than thirty years ago, this percentage of occupancy was extremely high and indicates the very great need which will soon develop for new houses or apartments in our suburbs and cities.

Though more than $131,000,000 in Federal funds has been expended on emergency housing in Pennsylvania, a large part of this construction was of an impermanent type and much of it is located near war plants or in communities which cannot hope to maintain their wartime population. House construction should, therefore, afford a very considerable postwar employment, and the repair of existing structures will also require much additional labor as soon as peacetime conditions are re-established.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #422)

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF WAR-TIME SPENDING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The pattern of Pennsylvania's war-time spending reveals facts that may be of considerable importance in determining the deferred demand for civilian goods.

The total value of retail sales in Pennsylvania has steadily mounted during the years of the war, but there is some evidence that the pattern of buying is slowly changing due, in part, to the effects of rationing and to the satisfaction of certain types of demand for luxury goods. Shifts toward a more normal pattern of purchasing seem to be evidenced in recent sales records.

In November 1942, when a considerable stock of pre-war goods was still on the market, it was the jewelry stores, confectionery stores and radio and musical instrument stores that led in a percentage increase of sales value. By November 1943, jewelry stores had fallen to fourth place and family clothing stores and women's ready-to-wear stores led all other types of business in the increase of their percentage of sales.

In November 1944, it was in the food, apparel, and furniture lines that the largest advance was shown over 1943, shoe stores leading with an increase of 26 per cent.

The steadily growing number of men enlisted in the armed forces has also affected sales patterns, but to a lesser degree than might have been anticipated. Thus the value of sales in men's clothing and furnishing stores rose 15 per cent in the first eleven months of 1942, three per cent in 1943 and five per cent in 1944, while the sales in women's ready-to-wear stores increased 13 per cent in 1942, 24 per cent in 1943, and 12 per cent in 1944.

The heaviest volume of deferred demand indicated by declines in sales over a three-year period lies in the field of household appliances, hardware, building materials, motor vehicles, and radios and in civilian clothing for men now in military service.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #423)

THE WORK OF OUR STATE LEGISLATORS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The 1945 Session of the General Assembly, which convened January 2, now enters into the period of its greatest activity. It is one of the oldest legislative bodies in the world, dating back to December, 1682, when the first General Assembly elected by the people of Pennsylvania met at Chester and enacted the Great Law for the government of the Commonwealth.

The Constitution has undergone many changes through the years but the Legislative branch of State Government remains as the representative law-making body entrusted to carry out the will of the people within the framework of the State Constitution.

The meetings of the Senate and the House of Representatives represent only a portion of the many duties which members are called upon to perform. The Legislator's day is taken up in many activities which enter into preparation for the sessions. Research in connection with the drafting of bills, committee meetings, party caucuses, correspondence with constituents, contact with departments of State Government in the development of long-range legislative planning, and numerous other details claim the time and attention of the Legislators.

In a state as large as Pennsylvania with its great diversification of commerce and industry, mining and agriculture, the problems of government are varied and complex.

The State benefits when its people interest themselves in the processes of law making and make known to their Senators and Representatives their views on proposed legislation.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #424)

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

When a member of the House of Representatives in the Pennsylvania General Assembly rises during a legislative session to claim the attention of the chair he uses a form of address which has come down through centuries of struggle for the right of people to govern themselves.

The title of "Mr. Speaker", which is conferred upon the presiding officer of the House, is ancient and honorable. In the British Parliament it was held by the member of the House of Commons chosen as the spokesman for the people in addressing petitions or remonstrances to the King. History records many instances when it became his duty to resist royal encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the people of England.

In the General Assembly of this Commonwealth the Speaker is chosen by the Representatives from their membership, and he retains the right to vote on all measures. In the present session the Speaker is the Honorable Ira Fiss, of Snyder County, who is serving his second term in that office.

In addition to his Speakership duties and responsibilities, Mr. Fiss holds membership on numerous commissions and governmental bodies whose functions have a bearing on legislation. He is chairman of the Joint State Government Commission created in 1937 to make continuing studies of the State's needs and to recommend legislation for the benefit of the Commonwealth. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, serving on the subcommittees on taxation, uniform laws and liquor problems. He is a member of the General State Authority and of the State Council of Defense.

Mr. Fiss has several times expressed his appreciation of the business-like order which has characterized the present sessions of the House. This is in marked contrast to some previous sessions which at times were accompanied by so much confusion that it was difficult for interested members to follow the course of the proceedings. Members of the House, on the other hand, give praise to Speaker Fiss for his kindly, but emphatic, insistence on dignity and attention to the business at hand.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #425)

LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Two busy and important members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania are charged by their respective political parties with great responsibilities. They are the Majority and the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives to whom is entrusted the task of guiding legislation for the welfare of the Commonwealth according to the theories, beliefs and philosophies of their parties.

The Majority Leader in the present Session is Representative Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, of Lehigh County. He served in a similar capacity in the 1943 Session and has been a member of the House since 1938. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation, serving on the subcommittees on taxation and postwar reconstruction and development. He also is Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint State Government Commission, a member of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, and a member of the General State Authority.

The Minority Leader is Representative Hiram G. Andrews of Johnstown, Cambria County, whose long career as newspaper editor provides him with a splendid background for his legislative duties. He was first elected to the House in 1933 and was reelected in 1935. In 1939 he returned as a member serving also in the Special Session of 1940. On his election to serve in the 1945 Session he was chosen Democratic floor leader.

The floor leaders are ex-officio members of all standing committees of the House without the right to vote. Study of proposed legislation and conferences with Legislators and others interested in the preparation of bills occupy much of their time beyond the actual sittings of the House. Both men are excellent parliamentarians, insisting at all times on strict adherence to proper procedure.

Under their direction and with the Speaker as moderator, the House in session is a practical demonstration of representative government at work under the two-party system which is typical of the American form of law making.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1945

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #426)

THE WORK OF OUR GAME COMMISSION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

This year the Pennsylvania Game Commission is marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of its land purchasing program. In these twenty-five years the activities of the Commission have restored the Commonwealth to a foremost place in our Nation in the number and variety of its wild life population. This has not been an easy task, but that it has been achieved has been amply proved by the fact that in 1944, in spite of the small leisure the war has permitted and the restrictions on travel, Pennsylvania hunters bagged more than 15,000 antlered deer, 264 bear, 1,287,000 rabbits, 244,000 ring neck pheasants, 2,242 wild turkeys and millions of other varieties of small game without in any way diminishing the steady growth of the wild creatures in Pennsylvania's forests.

This restoration of Pennsylvania's wild life is an example for conservation efforts in every field. It has been accomplished almost wholly through the sale of licenses to sportsmen from our own and many other states, for of late years the fame of Pennsylvania's hunting has spread throughout the East attracting thousands of nimrods to the fields and forests of the Keystone State.

At the end of this twenty-five year program of land purchase which has provided the people of the State not only with an abundance of wild life but also with the watershed protection and recreational opportunities of growing tracts of timber, the Game Commission had acquired for the people of the Commonwealth 778,738 acres of game land. It also owns and operates five game propagation farms comprising 2,768 acres on which are bred ring neck pheasants, quail and wild turkeys and also maintains 56,878 acres of primary game refuges on State and other public forest land.

The total lands owned or controlled by the Game Commission by purchase or by lease as of January 1, 1945, amount to 1,063,708 acres.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1945

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #427)

MAKING OUR STATE LAWS
The Introduction of a Bill

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In a paper entitled "The Biography of a Bill in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania", S. Edward Moore, parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, describes the procedure by which a measure introduced in the Legislature becomes a State law.

Mr. Moore has guided the Legislature through the intricacies of parliamentary law for nearly twenty years. His expert and impartial services have been called upon by Democratic as well as Republican administrations.

For the information of readers who are unfamiliar with legislative methods, Mr. Moore's paper will be published in a series of four articles. The first, covering the preparation and introduction of bills, follows:

The General Assembly of Pennsylvania consists of a House of Representatives with two hundred and eight members elected for a term of two years and a Senate with a membership of fifty elected for a term of four years.

The presiding officer of the House is one of its members chosen at the beginning of the session. His official title is Speaker of the House.

The Lieutenant-Governor by virtue of his office is the presiding officer of the Senate and while serving in this capacity is known as the President of the Senate. He does not have the right to vote (except in the case of a tie) for the reason that he is not a member of the Senate. The Speaker of the House who, as stated before, is a member of that body, votes on all questions.

Proposed new laws or amendments to laws already on the statute books are introduced by individual members into the House and Senate in the form of a bill as required by the Constitution.

The Legislative Reference Bureau which is the legal agency of the General Assembly has a staff of experts whose duty it is to assist members of the House and Senate in preparation of their bills. Therefore the first step in lawmaking is for the member to submit his ideas in writing to the Bureau outlining in substance what he wants in the proposed law. A bill is then drafted and typewritten in proper legal form. The member signs it, thereby assuming its sponsorship, then he files it with the Chief Clerk of the House. A Senator always reads his bills in place (which means standing at his desk) by title then sends them to the President of the Senate who immediately refers the bills to appropriate standing committees.

Bills presented in the House of Representatives after having been filed with the Chief Clerk by the members are given to the Speaker of the House at the end of each day's session, at which time he refers the bills to appropriate standing committees.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #428)

MAKING OUR STATE LAWS
The Work of Legislative Committees

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

This is the second in a series of articles written by S. Edward Moore, parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, describing the procedure by which bills introduced into the General Assembly are made into law.

The first article described the method of preparation and introduction of bills. The second in the series takes up the work of the House and Senate Committees.

During the average regular Session of the General Assembly there are more than two thousand bills introduced in both houses, representing a very wide range of subjects.

A large number of the bills are highly controversial which requires many hours in debate and the consideration of numerous amendments. Some bills are hundreds of pages in length. Obviously, it would be impossible for the House and the Senate to consider such a tremendous volume of bills separately at their regular daily sessions.

An effective procedure is therefore necessary to sift the important from the unimportant. This is accomplished by means of standing committees in both the House and the Senate. There are forty-four committees in the House and thirty-one in the Senate. These standing committees are the workshops of the General Assembly, whose duty it is to carefully analyze the bills which are referred to them and report to their respective Houses. The popular opinion is that when the Legislature is not in session nothing is being done; the fact is the most important work of the Session is being carried forward by many of these committees after the General Assembly has adjourned.

Every bill when presented is printed in both the Senate and House immediately so that the members and the public may know what subjects are before the Assembly.

Once a bill is in committee, the committee has full power over it. Usually it is referred by the chairman to a subcommittee with instructions to study its provisions and report its recommendations to the main committee. Persons or organizations interested in a proposed bill may request a public hearing or a personal audience which is usually granted.

After consideration has been given to a bill by the committee, it directs one of its members to report the bill to the House either as committed (which means without change) or as amended, and in rare instances with a negative recommendation, or the committee may decide not to report the bill at all.

However, if the committee reports the bill it is then given a place on the first reading House Calendar, having been reprinted showing all changes made by the committee and under House rules it is read by the Clerk and no debate or amendments from the floor are permitted at this stage.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #429)

MAKING OUR STATE LAWS
How Bills Are Passed

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

This is the third article in a series written by S. Edward Moore, parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, describing the procedure by which a bill introduced into the General Assembly is enacted into law.

Previous articles described the preparation and introduction of bills and their consideration by committees. This article describes the voting on proposed measures.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania requires that each bill shall be read at length on three different days in both the Senate and the House.

Having been agreed to on first reading by the House, it is advanced to the calendar of bills on second reading. A bill on second reading is considered by sections. This is the time and the place for the members to propose amendments to the bill from the floor of the House, but they must be germane to the subject of the bill. When the bill is gone through with and agreed to by the House, it is ordered transcribed for third reading (which means re-printing, if it has been further amended).

The next step is agreeing to the bill on the third reading, after which its merits may be debated. At the conclusion of debate the roll is called and if a constitutional majority votes for it, the bill passes the House finally. One hundred and five votes is a constitutional majority in the House and twenty-six votes in the Senate

It is then sent to the Senate, referred to a standing committee and follows precisely the same course in the Senate as it went through in the House. The Senate may amend a House bill, in which case it is returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate Amendments, which requires a constitutional yea and nay vote. The House may amend Senate bills in the same manner. Either House may defeat the bill of the other House, in committee or on the floor.

Should the House refuse to agree to the amendments made by the Senate, the bill usually goes to a committee of conference composed of three members from each House where the differences between the two Houses are ironed out if possible.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #430)

MAKING OUR STATE LAWS
The Signing of a Bill

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

This is the concluding article in a series of four written by S. Edward Moore, parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, entitled "The Biography of a Bill in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania".

In the previous articles Mr. Moore described the methods of preparation and introduction of bills, the work of the standing committees, and the procedure by which bills are voted upon. Today's article discusses the course taken by bills after final passage by both Houses.

When a bill has passed finally in both Houses, it is signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate in the presence of each House and it is then transmitted to the Governor for his consideration. If he approves it, the bill becomes a law. If he vetoes it, it is returned to the House of origin, together with the Governor's reasons for the veto. The General Assembly has the power to pass a bill over the Governor's veto by a constitutional vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, which is very seldom attempted.

If the Governor does not act upon a bill within ten days after it has been received by him while the General Assembly is in session, it automatically becomes a law. After final adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor has thirty days to act upon the bills passed by both Houses.

The official copy of each bill approved by the Governor is placed in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the State Department, where it then loses its identity as a bill and becomes an "Act of the General Assembly." The Secretary of the Commonwealth punctuates and annotates the acts for publication in the Pamphlet Laws for distribution to the courts, attorneys and citizens of our State----this is the law.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #431)

THE DUTIES OF OUR GOVERNOR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Governor of Pennsylvania is one of the busiest men in the entire Commonwealth. He has on his shoulders extremely heavy responsibilities. At each regular meeting of the General Assembly the Governor must submit a State Budget recommending amounts to be appropriated for each of the State agencies and for all other special purposes. He must also submit estimates of receipts from all sources and the amount necessary to be raised by taxation. Once appropriations have been made, the Governor, through his Budget Bureau, exercises a close month by month control over expenditures. The Governor also must approve or disapprove all proposed investments of state custodial funds..

Apart from these financial powers which are of first importance to the financial stability of the State Government, the Governor, under the Constitution, has the power to appoint, with the approval of two-thirds of the Senate, all administrative officers of the Commonwealth; to fill vacancies in the judiciary or other offices; to grant reprieves and pardons, except for cases of impeachment; to convene the General Assembly for emergency action; to adjourn the General Assembly if the two Houses disagree as to the time of adjournment; to approve or veto legislation passed by the Assembly; to disapprove items of any appropriation bill; and to act as Commander-in-Chief of the State's armed forces.

The Governor grants licenses to Notaries Public and issues charters for credit unions, cooperative associations and insurance companies.

In addition to these many duties the Governor is also required, under the Constitution, to give to the General Assembly on its meeting a report as to the state of the Commonwealth and to recommend needed legislation. During the present session of the Legislature, Governor Edward Martin has been particularly active in the promotion of measures for the conservation of the State's resources, the elimination of stream pollution, the promotion of postwar industrial development in the Commonwealth and in all measures for the protection of the interests of Pennsylvania's war veterans.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #432)

PENNSYLVANIA PIONEERS THE MOVIES
The Birth of a Motion

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

1945 is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the first moving picture theatre in the world on Smithfield Street in Pittsburgh. But Pennsylvania's claim to being the birthplace of the moving picture does not rest on the establishment of that pioneer "nickelodeon".

A current exhibition of early motion pictures in the Atwater Kent Museum, Philadelphia, recalls the important place this Commonwealth has had in the creation of the modern movie.

In 1861 Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia patented a "kinematoscope" which exhibited pictures of objects in motion when viewed through slits in a revolving drum. This was the first motion picture machine in America and established the principle on which all later moving picture devices were to be based -- the illusion of motion produced by a series of separate pictures blended by the persistence of vision in the human eye.

Pennsylvania's second step leading toward the final development of the motion picture was taken in 1870 when Henry R. Heyl of Philadelphia projected with a magic lantern at a church entertainment in the Academy of Music the first motion pictures ever to be shown on a screen. These pictures were glass lantern slide transparencies mounted on a revolving disc. In 1870 the speed of photographic wet plates did not permit instantaneous exposures so the successive pictures in Henry Heyl's machine were posed time exposures.

The third and decisive step was a result of experiments conducted at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885 by Eadweard Muybridge. Muybridge succeeded in making instantaneous photographs of objects in rapid motion and developed an instrument for reproducing such pictures upon a screen. In 1893, at the World's Fair in Chicago, Muybridge projected these moving pictures in public exhibitions. In 1898 Sigmund Lubin opened the first moving picture studio in America on Arch Street in Philadelphia.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #433)

A FORWARD STEP IN CONSERVATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The ratification by the General Assembly of the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Compact marks an important forward step in the control of stream pollution by state authority.

This Compact represents the culmination of an effort extending over twenty years, beginning with a meeting in Pittsburgh in 1924 to obtain an agreement among all states in the Ohio River Basin to unite in a program of stream pollution control. Authority was obtained from Congress in 1936 to form the Compact which will become effective for all states in the Ohio Valley upon its ratification by the Legislature of Virginia.

The Ohio River Sanitation Compact provides a basis for interstate cooperation in the elimination of stream pollution through the development of practical and uniform standards. Administration of pollution abatement measures will be through existing state agencies thus avoiding duplication of effort and the weakening of state authority. The recognition of interstate responsibility in this as in other fields has as its only alternative the further extension of federal powers into fields which have thus far been a state responsibility.

To improve the waters of such a river as the Ohio was impossible by any single state authority since there was always the problem of pollution from sources further up stream. Under this agreement pollution in the entire Ohio River, from source to mouth, will be controlled by the united effort of all the states involved and the signing of the bill which ratified this Compact for Pennsylvania was an important part of the conservation program which has been pushed so vigorously by our State Government in the present Session of the Legislature.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #434)

THE PENNSYLVANIA CRAFTSMEN'S GUILD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Much of the most beautiful and original weaving, pottery and design ever produced in the Western World has been the work of Pennsylvania craftsmen and that fact is recognized in all books on America's native arts.

Despite this brilliant history and the fine work being done today throughout the State by weavers, potters, wrought iron workers, gold and silversmiths, and stained glass designers, Pennsylvania craftsmen had never formed any state-wide organization until April 1944. On that date a group of the State's leaders in this field and a representative of the State Planning Board secured a Charter to form a "Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen". The purpose of this Guild is to promote and protect the interest of Pennsylvania workers in the crafts; to encourage education and training of adults in craft work; and to join in a cooperative effort to provide sales outlets. In the past eleven months chapters of this organization have been formed in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Lancaster. Membership is open to all interested in or producing hand craft work.

Through the formation of this Guild, Pennsylvania takes its place with several of the New England and southern states in recognizing the growing importance of hand crafts as a relief for industrial strain and as a means of livelihood for those who, from age or other causes, cannot find employment in business and in industry.

Apart from its purely cultural aspects, which are highly important in years of great industrial strain like those we are now passing through, the problem of useful and profitable occupation for thousands of the State's older people, its part-time farm workers, and its disabled war veterans makes the program of this Guild one of great importance to the people of the State.

Information as to details of this program can be obtained by addressing the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Harrisburg.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #435)

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION'S BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The twenty-eighth Division, Pennsylvania's own, that made history during the First World War is still carrying on the glorious traditions of free men fighting in defense of their liberties. When the history of this war is written the part played by this seasoned, fighting force will add new luster to the reputation of the "Iron Division."

For security reasons much achieved by this Division, termed the "Bloody Patch Division", by the Germans, is yet undisclosed. We do know, however, that it was given the task of holding Von Rundstedt in Belgium until the necessary plans could be put into operation to stop him short of his objective.

As in World War One, the 28th Division has been among the best fighting troops in the American Army. In the first great conflict against German imperialism, the 28th was designated as one of the five best American divisions, not by our military men but by the Germans themselves. Ludendorf, in his memoirs, gave great credit to the 28th in the defeat of German arms.

In spite of the losses suffered by the 28th in this war, every Pennsylvanian can hold his head a little higher in the proud knowledge that the glorious traditions, firmly established in the First World War, have been so nobly kept by the men of Pennsylvania's own, the Iron Division with the "bloody patch", a red keystone, on their shoulders.

8.49

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #436)

RETAIL TRADE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the Editor: (Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania has more retail stores than all New England and more than any other state but New York. At the time of the last Census Pennsylvania's retail stores gave employment to nearly 348,000 workers and paid out $339,000,000 in wages. They also supported 125,532 active owners so that 473,000 were directly earning their livelihood by retail business. Retail trade is, therefore, one of our most important sources of employment.

A recent analysis of sales of Pennsylvania stores made by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has brought out several interesting facts in connection with retail business. There is great variation in average sales volume per store among Pennsylvania's communities. In towns of from five to ten thousand population there are several in which the sales per store average less than $10,000 a year and an equal or larger number in which the sales average from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. The size of a city or town has little influence on the average sales of its stores. In some very small towns average sales per store are higher than in the largest cities.

The number of people per store in a community has a far greater effect on total sales than the size of the community itself. In certain lines of trade, particularly food stores, sales are substantially higher in counties or communities which have comparatively few stores. With apparel stores, on the other hand, this tendency is reversed. Among the counties of the State, and among its towns and cities, sales in apparel stores tend to be lower in communities which have fewer stores of that type per thousand people. This seems to indicate that for apparel people tend to travel much farther either in person or by mail to make their purchases than they do to buy food, and since the demand is not so continuous stores of that type are fewer and the temptation to buy in larger cities helps to decrease local sales.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1945

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #437)

POSTWAR MARKETS

Prepared for the Editor: (Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The record of retail sales in Pennsylvania over the war years is an important indication of the type of shortages which have developed in the average household. Year by year since 1940 there has been a steady decline in the purchase of household appliances, hardware, radios, musical instruments, and building materials -- all of which items have been relatively unattainable under wartime restriction. On the other hand, clothes and other unrationed products have been purchased more freely than ever before. There has consequently been built up a large shortage of what is known as durable consumer goods, while money spent for the things we eat and wear and more or less rapidly use up has greatly increased. This fact points toward the very large potential markets now existing in Pennsylvania for all types of goods whose manufacture has been restricted. Houses, automobiles, cameras and domestic appliances of all sorts are on the badly wanted list.

It is likely that this market will develop without diminishing our purchases of shoes and clothes, since after the war is over there will be a large consumer demand by men and women in uniform for civilian wearing apparel. But, it is also probable that the volume of consumer purchases which will provide industrial employment after the war will very largely depend on the confidence of the people of the State that they can safely spend a part of their accumulated savings. Public confidence rather than the volume of accumulated public demand or of public savings is the vital factor in postwar prosperity. The growth of that confidence will depend on substantial proof that our National government will curb inflation and will refrain from any large-scale attempts at remaking the industrial pattern of the United States during the critical years ahead.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #438)

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD BETTER WATER

Prepared for the Editor: (Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Though all Pennsylvania water has its source in rain or snow, the chemical contents of no two streams in the State are the same. This is due, in part, to the nature of the soil through which the water of our streams must filter and to the types of industry which make use of the water supply on its way to the sea. Since water is essential to human life and is a vital raw material for many types of manufacture, a knowledge of the chemical composition of our water is as important for the welfare of the industries and the public health of the State as the character of soil is to a farmer.

Water has been called the "universal solvent" since it dissolves almost all minerals to a greater or less degree. Some waters are hard because of the calcium and magnesium in the rocks and soil over which they flow. Some waters contain sulphur, iron, aluminum and manganese and some a small percentage of fluorine. All these chemicals are commonly found in pure and uncontaminated waters. Some are beneficial and some are not. In a state like Pennsylvania, which is the center of many great industries, various types of foreign matter also find their way into the water system and must be dealt with if the taste and quality of the water are to be preserved.

For several years the State Planning Board has been promoting a program for the analysis of all the streams and rivers of the State. With the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters and the United States Geological Survey such a study is now under way and will be continued as a permanent part of the program for improving the character of the State's water. The first results of this State-wide analysis of Pennsylvania's water will shortly be released by the Planning Board. It contains the chemical analyses of the surface waters of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Ohio river basins during low flow periods between July and October 1944. Analyses of the river water during high flow periods in 1945 will be published later in the year.

These studies mark an important forward step in providing vitally needed information important both to industry and to the general public. It is the first step toward the great undertaking now being engaged in by the Commonwealth for the improvement of surface water in every part of the State.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #439)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert nate of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The printing and publishing of newspapers and magazines is an industry and profession in which the Keystone State has always occupied a very high place. During the many years when Philadelphia was the chief city and the literary capital of the western world, the influence of its printers and publishers did much to shape the development of American thought. The novels of the first American man of letters, Charles Brockden Brown, were printed in Philadelphia before the close of the 18th Century. Both Edgar Allen Poe and James Greenleaf Whittier were editors of Philadelphia magazines, and it was a Philadelphia publisher who printed Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass", generally recognized as the most outstanding work ever produced by an American poet. Pittsburgh was for many years the only publishing center west of the Alleghenies.

The growth of the publishing industry in the state has been continuous from the days of William Bradford. The remarkable series of religious books written and printed at the Ephrata Cloisters, before the middle of the 18th Century, are among the finest examples of the printer's art ever produced in the western world. Today, after more than 200 years, the publication of books and magazines in the Commonwealth is an industry showing a continuous growth in influence and importance. Every month nearly five million copies of four leading agricultural magazines are issued from the presses of the State. More than twenty-two million copies of Pennsylvania's five most popular general magazines are printed every month, and the monthly total of all periodicals published in the Commonwealth is nearly thirty million, which does not include many millions of periodicals printed here for publishers in other states.

The solid character of Pennsylvania's place in the publishing world is shown by the fact that most of its leading publishers also print their own books and magazines. The State stands first in books, and second in periodicals printed and published by the same companies.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #440)

THE STATE LEADS IN SERVICE VOTES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Reports by the United States Bureau of the Census on army and navy voting in the 1944 Presidential election indicate that Pennsylvania's election laws provided its service men and women a better opportunity for expressing their political choice than those of any state in the Union.

Due to the early insistence of Governor Martin that no service man or woman should be deprived of the right to vote through any inadequacy of Federal law, more ballots were mailed to members of the armed forces from the Keystone State than from any other state in our Union. Pennsylvania mailed 660,000 state ballots to its military personnel as compared with 554,000, the next largest number, in New York, 335,000 in New Jersey, 258,000 in Ohio, 239,000 in California and 198,000 in Illinois.

The record shows that in proportion to their numbers, Pennsylvania service men and women showed greater interest in the 1944 elections than those of any other large eastern state. Applications for military ballots were made by 554,332 Pennsylvanians in the military service, a number only 113 less than in the state of New York with its considerably larger population. Of these applications only 200 were received too late or were otherwise defective as compared to 7,000 in New York and 13,000 in Ohio.

Of the Federal ballots received from citizens in the service only 543 in all Pennsylvania were too late or otherwise defective and could not be counted. This number compared with 1,260 in New York, 4,355 in Massachusetts and 5,390 in California. Of the ballots mailed by the State under the provision of its own election laws, none was reported defective in Pennsylvania as compared with 2,893 in Ohio, 3,692 in New Jersey and 5,054 in New York.

This record is convincing evidence that the Government of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party, not only believes in the principles which originated on its soil, but has also found means to make them effective for the protection of its citizens in time of war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #441)

PENNSYLVANIA'S ARBORETUMS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Among all the war memorials which will be projected in coming years, none is more appropriate nor enduring than the planting of trees. Elms, oaks, and walnuts planted by Washington and Lafayette have for much more than a century flourished and grown tall and provided shade and shelter for succeeding generations. They have provided us with a living contact with great heroes of the past.

Pennsylvania, once an almost unbroken area of forests, has become tree conscious again as we realize how much of the protection of our streams depends on our forests and how important to our future prosperity and wealth the restoration of the State's timber resources is certain to become.

One of the most important means for the study and encouragement of the planting of trees has been the many arboretums established as memorials, or for scientific study, at various localities in our State. The first important garden of planted trees in America was that established by John Bartram, America's first great botanist, along the banks of the Schuylkill in what is now southwest Philadelphia. Here were planted the only specimens ever discovered of the famous Franklin tree and of many other rare American plants first brought to the notice of the world by this pioneer Pennsylvania tree lover.

This tradition has been well upheld. The Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia contains 158 acres of rare trees, flowers and shrubs. The Hemlock Arboretum maintained by Charles F. Jenkins in Germantown is devoted to the growing of all the known species of Pennsylvania's State tree. At Bowman's Hill, near Washington Crossing, a section of the State Park known as "Penn's Woods" is being maintained as a memorial to the founder of the Commonwealth. At Valley Forge there is also being developed, in addition to the famous dogwoods, a collection of native American trees which will add beauty and interest to this historic camping ground. A section of Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, where General Lafayette planted a walnut tree in commemoration of his last visit to America, has been planted with hundreds of interesting specimens of forest growth.

At many other spots throughout the State, collections of trees have been planted by communities or individuals, and at Mt. Alto in Franklin County the State Department of Forests and Waters maintains an arboretum containing 1500 marked trees and wooded shrubs from all parts of North America.

As memorials of the historic deeds of our time, such plantings may well outlive the changing fashions in statues of bronze and stone.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #442)

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREATEST ASSET - AS SEEN IN 1795

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One hundred and fifty years ago, in the spring of 1795, a young Englishman, Thomas Twining, visited Pennsylvania on his way home from central India. His day by day diary of his adventures in our new Commonwealth affords vivid testimony to the enterprise of Pennsylvanians in 1795, the strenuous demands of a pioneer life, and the tremendous progress made in the first 150 years of our Republic.

How much needed to be done to create the ground work of the civilization which has now spread over a continent is clearly shown by Twining's remark jotted in his diary on the day he began his trip out of Philadelphia to the south. Speaking of the floating log bridge across the Schuylkill, he said: "The roughness and imperfection of this construction on the principal line of road in America, and not a mile from the seat of government, afforded the most striking instance I have yet seen of the little progress the country had hitherto made in the improvements of civilization." Yet, he adds: "I believe there is no nation that would have done more in so short a time, and most nations would assuredly have done infinitely less. The bridge of planks and logs had probably succeeded a more insecure boat, and would certainly in a few years be replaced by arches of brick or stone."

On his way south to Baltimore, Twining crossed the mouth of the Susquehanna at the newly built town of Havre de Grace. "As we pulled upon the rope stretched across this rapid stream, I contemplated, with peculiar pleasure, the ancient woods which still threw their broad shadow upon its surface. I was greatly struck with the wild poetic cast of this enchanting spot." And here he noted in his diary the plan already formed for constructing a system of canals across Pennsylvania connecting the eastern rivers with the Ohio and the Mississippi. "Such", he said in words still filled with meaning for our own day, "are the gigantic schemes of this aspiring people. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the nation, which even in the first years of its political existence has the genius to form such projects, and the patriotism to dwell upon them with confidence and enthusiasm, has already established the probability of their execution."

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #443)

PENNSYLVANIA'S TREMENDOUS WARTIME ACHIEVEMENTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The importance of Pennsylvania's contribution to the war effort can be realized from the fact that in 1943 the State produced 27,695,292 tons of steel, which was more than the total output of our Nation ten years before. During the course of the war the steel capacity of Pennsylvania increased by approximately 4,700,000 tons a year, more than twice that of any other state in the Union.

Estimates made by the United States Department of Commerce as to the steel production of foreign nations reveal that in 1944 Germany produced approximately 23,000,000 tons, Russia 13,000,000 tons, Great Britian approximately 13,000,000 tons, France 6,000,000 tons, Belgium and Luxembourg less than 5,000,000 tons. Thus Pennsylvania steel equaled the combined output of Great Britian and Russia and was several million tons greater than that of Germany.

In addition, to this unparalleled production of the one metal which is essential to the winning of a modern war, the State produced 31% of the total coal mined in the United States, refined approximately 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year, provided huge fleets of tanks for the conquest of North Africa, Italy and Germany, produced approximately two-thirds of all the oil tankers constructed for use in the war, as well as a great fleet of battleships, landing craft, lighters, liberty ships, sub chasers, LST craft, destroyer escorts, floating workshops, cruisers, cargo ships and submarines.

The State's war supply contracts to the close of April 1945 totaled $12,874,798,000 but this total does not include the larger part of those vital strategic raw materials, coal, coke, and steel, supplied to the manufacturers of all the great industrial areas of the East.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #444)

PENNSYLVANIANS PERFECTED THE HALF TONE PROCESS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Every year literally billions of copies of paintings and photographs are printed in color or black and white by the half tone process. While other methods of mechanically reproducing pictures are in use, none is so practical for use in the high speed printing of newspapers, magazines, and books as the method of the half tone whose development is due to the work of three Pennsylvania inventors.

Frederic E. Ives of Philadelphia in the early 1880's conceived the idea of reproducing illustrations by photographing them through a screen of crossed lines. The cross-lined screen formed a pattern of dots on a swollen gelatin surface which when inked could be used to make a number of printed reproductions.

The commercial success of this method of reproducing illustrations was due to the skill and ingenuity of two other Philadelphia inventors, Lewis and Max Levy. These brothers coated plates of highly polished glass with a varnish on which closely paralleled lines were ruled and the glass afterwards etched with hydrofluoric acid. So high was the perfection of the screens ruled in Philadelphia by this process that they immediately established the success of the half tone as a method of illustration. The original screens ruled by the Levy brothers have not been excelled in the past 57 years.

Today the half tone process has been adapted to the reproduction of paintings and photographs in full color and is in use in every city in the world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #445)

THE HISTORIC SUSQUEHANNA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Susquehanna River whose great drainage basin covers all of central Pennsylvania is one of America's most romantic and historic streams. Rising in Lake Otsego in northern New York, the waters of the Susquehanna afford the principal background for many of the thrilling adventures of the "Leather Stocking Tales" of James Fenimore Cooper.

The Susquehanna enters Pennsylvania in Susquehanna County, makes a great bend, turns north into New York State again, and enters Pennsylvania once more above Athens and Sayre in Bradford County from which point it winds its way south through the great anthracite coal region to meet its western branch at Northumberland. The great bend on the north branch of this wide-spread river was famed in early days as the meeting place and summer camping grounds of the Minisi Tribe of the Delaware Indians. Upon a high rock near the town of Susquehanna was painted the heroic figure of an Indian chief now obliterated by the rains of the past 150 years. It was near this spot that Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, courted the daughter of Isaac Hale and married her. Here also Smith began the writing of the book of Mormon which was to play so important a part in the settlement of the State of Utah.

The western branch of the Susquehanna was for many years the most important lumber stream in the United States. A century ago, when Pennsylvania was America's greatest producer of saw timber, great rafts were floated down this stream from Pennsylvania's seemingly inexhaustible virgin forests and the City of Williamsport was for many years one of the greatest lumber centers in the world.

At Northumberland where the two branches of the Susquehanna meet is still preserved the home of Joseph Priestly whose discovery of oxygen was a turning point in the history of chemical science. Further down its winding stream at Harrisburg is the famous ferry, established by John Harris about the year 1712, over which for a hundred years passed the great west-bound tide of American settlement.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #446)

OUR THREE INTERSTATE RIVER COMMISSIONS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Commonwealth may congratulate itself that, by action of its Legislators and the approval of the Governor, all waters flowing into or out of its boundaries in our major streams are now subject to interstate compacts and agreements which will insure steady progress toward better water and the development of conservation measures along their shores. The three steps in the growth in interstate cooperation for purer water are illustrated by bills passed in the 1945 Session dealing with the Delaware River, the Ohio River and the Potomac.

The Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin has been in existence for a number of years and has rendered notable service in securing cooperation among the States of Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania on a program for improving the Delaware River and its watershed. The 1945 Pennsylvania General Assembly in passing an act already approved by the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware has taken a decisive step in completing one phase of this work -- that of creating interstate standards of water purity for the entire Delaware River.

The formation of an Ohio River Valley Sanitation Compact is practically ensured by Pennsylvania's ratification of that Compact which now requires only approval by the State of Virginia to be in a position to work out agreements and standards covering the entire Ohio River watershed.

Pennsylvania's relation to the Potomac River is somewhat similar to that of New York to the Delaware and of Virginia to the Ohio. Certain of the headwaters of the Potomac rise in southern Pennsylvania. The official appointment of Pennsylvania members to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin enables that body to undertake its work with full authority from all the states concerned.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1945

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #447)

CAVES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Caves of considerable size have been found in at least twenty-five Pennsylvania counties. Some of these caverns are among the most interesting and well preserved in the eastern United States. A few are of great historic interest and have yielded relics of long occupancy before the coming of the white man. Others are the scene of tragic or romantic events preserved in the lore of the Indians or the early settlers.

Of the nearly one hundred named caverns in Pennsylvania only fourteen have been commercially developed as attractions for tourists. Among these are some which are remarkable for the fantastic forms and bright coloring of the dripstone which forms the stalactites, stalagmites, veils and curtains that line their chambers and winding passageways. While it is impossible to appreciate the astonishing and unworldly beauty of such formations as may be seen in many of the caves in the State's extensive limestone belts without the benefit of the modern lighting which has been installed in most of them, there are few human experiences more thrilling than that of exploring a cavern with only the faint light of an electric torch or the fitful gleam of a candle to lead one on, as it seems, into the very depths of the earth.

That far back in the history of Pennsylvania many of these caves served as shelters for great beasts, the natural enemies of primitive man, is revealed by the famous Ft. Kennedy Cave, along the Schuylkill River below Valley Forge, in which were found remains of two species of saber tooth tiger, a bear larger than any known specimen of grizzly, four species of giant sloth, a tapir and a mastodon. This cave has now been quarried away, but the record of these remains of ferocious or gigantic animals that once roamed in the neighborhood of the State's largest city will serve to remind us that through the wide area of limestone deposits in the Commonwealth may still be found relics of our remote past sealed up for hundreds of centuries to await discovery by the pick of a quarryman or the exploration of some country boy.

In a cave newly opened or carefully preserved in its unspoiled state, one is more truly in the presence of the remote past than is possible through any other human experience. One sees fresh and beautiful, like the unveiling of a newly finished sculpture, the handiwork of a million years.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #448)

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY ACTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

As the Pacific war moves toward an assured victory, more and more Pennsylvania communities have been taking steps to prepare themselves to grasp the opportunities of the years which lie immediately ahead. While National policies and international events affect us all, the welfare of every individual community in Pennsylvania will largely depend upon what its citizens are doing now to meet the conditions in the future. This fact is emphasized by a forthcoming publication of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, "Community Action for Local Self Development".

This booklet deals with the experiences of Pennsylvania cities, boroughs, and counties which have already developed their plans and put them into active operation. It shows in detail how some small Pennsylvania cities have worked out self-development programs which have attracted new industries and provided means for improving business conditions, developing a program of necessary public works, and providing a sound basis for increasing the volume of local employment. In some sections of the State this community effort has extended beyond the limits of any single local government and has developed into programs of regional cooperation between groups of cities and towns and the surrounding countryside. Suburban communities have succeeded in improving their residential areas and in controlling their development to the benefit of all their taxpayers. One Pennsylvania county facing a large expansion of war industry took effective steps for its own self-protection through use of the Planning and Zoning Laws of the Commonwealth.

This record of results already achieved in the Commonwealth by local action based on careful study of local conditions is one of the most promising signs of our times. It is proof that even in the midst of the greatest war of history Pennsylvania enterprise has been again at work on the community level to build a foundation on which the future progress of Pennsylvania may surely depend. While this is the "11th hour" for postwar planning of any sort, it is not too late for any community whose citizens are sincerely interested in their own future to get to work along plans which have been proved by Pennsylvania experience to be effective for promoting local development.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #449)

PENNSYLVANIA'S MANY CHURCHES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

To many Pennsylvania firsts should be added one of which all citizens of the Commonwealth may well be proud. Pennsylvania has more churches than any other state in our Union. The broad principles of religious tolerance on which the Commonwealth was founded led to the early establishment here of the churches of many religious denominations -- first in Philadelphia and then westward as the tide of migration swept over Pennsylvania toward the Ohio Valley.

The first Quaker meeting in Pennsylvania was held in 1675 -- seven years before Penn's landing in Philadelphia. In 1682 the first American Mennonites settled in Germantown and spread later into Bucks, Berks, Lancaster, and Northampton Counties establishing communities of the Plain People.

Old Swedes Church, Pennsylvania's earliest example of fine but simple church architecture, was completed in 1700, and Christ Church in Philadelphia, whose present edifice was completed in 1754, still possesses a communion service presented by Queen Anne of England to this pioneer congregation. In Old Swedes Church in 1703, Pennsylvania's first musical recital was given by a group of religious mystics.

The Episcopalians first held service in the colony in 1695. The State's earliest Baptist Church was organized in 1684. The Presbyterians held their earliest services in 1692 and the Methodist congregations date their beginning in Pennsylvania to the efforts of a British Army officer, a convert of John Wesley. Their first church was established in 1768.

The first Roman Catholic Parish in Pennsylvania was that of St. Joseph's in Philadelphia, established between 1731 and 1733. The present Church of St. Joseph's in Willings Alley stands on the site of the early colonial structure. In 1782 Pennsylvania's first Jewish Synagogue was dedicated.

Today with more than five and one-half million church members and more than two million Sunday school teachers and pupils, Pennsylvania still retains congregations of almost every one of the many sects which took shelter in this colony in those long-ago years of religious persecution.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #450)

PENNSYLVANIA'S POSTWAR RESOURCES
I. The Savings of Our People

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvanians face the postwar world with the largest accumulation of savings ever recorded in the history of the Commonwealth. This evidence of the thrift and foresight of our people provides an enormous backlog of strength and stability to their prospects in facing the drastic changes which now lie before us.

The time deposits in our State and National banks plus the deposits in postal savings accounts in the Commonwealth now exceed $3,000,000,000, or an average of $300 deposited in savings accounts for every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth. Total bank and postal savings deposits, including the demand deposits in State and National banks, exceeds $8,000,000,000. The highest per capita savings, $510, are recorded for Philadelphia, but Wayne County, a predominantly rural area, is a close second. York, with its diversified agriculture and war industries, is third. Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, and Columbia Counties in the hard coal regions, Monroe and Northampton in the east of the State, and Clarion, Mercer, and Warren in the northwest were all high in per capita savings at the beginning of 1945.

To this large accumulation of capital must be added the war bond purchases made during the past three years which add substantially to the resources and the purchasing power of our people over the years to come.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1945

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #451)

PENNSYLVANIA POST WAR OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

A booklet, "Pennsylvania Post War Opportunities for Service Men and Women", prepared by the State Department of Commerce and the Department of Military Affairs in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Selective Service System is being distributed to all war veterans of the State on their release from military service. Its text emphasizes Pennsylvania's advantages and opportunities and the services available to returning service men under the laws of the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania's importance as a leader in fifty industries provides the State's veterans the opportunity for steady productive employment, and agencies are available in every community to assist the service man in finding a suitable job, or in returning to the work he was doing when he went to war.

Pennsylvania's opportunities for the man who decides to go into business for himself have been proved by the hundreds of great enterprises which have started in the Commonwealth from very small beginnings. There is great attraction in the State's diversified and prosperous agriculture for those who prefer farm life.

Training for every type of profession is available on Pennsylvania's own soil since the State contains more certified colleges than any other in the Union. No other state has such a favorable distribution of population with two of America's largest cities, more smaller towns than any other state, and America's second largest rural population. No other state has a more favorable location for trade or industry.

Opportunities for outdoor life and recreation are provided by more than fifteen million acres of forest land, huge game preserves and thousands of miles of fishing streams. The State provides more liberally for its veterans than does the "GI Bill of Rights", and this little booklet lists sixteen services and privileges available to the war veteran under Pennsylvania law.

Copies of this booklet can be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #452)

PENNSYLVANIA'S OUTLOOK FOR THE POSTWAR YEARS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

No state in our Union has more serious problems and, at the same time, brighter prospects for the postwar years than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The problems arise from conditions we must deal with if we are to face the next decade or two in a position to take full advantage of the enormous assets of the State in skilled labor, raw materials and location. Those three assets cannot be matched by any other single state.

For raw materials we have the nation's leadership in the production of coal and cement, the important output of Pennsylvania grade crude oil, our natural gas wells, our iron mines, our leadership in steel, coke and glass, and our pioneering position in the production and fabrication of the light metals.

We have a national leadership in fifty or more major types of industry. We have three great ports. We stand at the crossroads between the north and the south and the east and the west. In the variety of skills represented by our working force, we can challenge comparison with any state or nation.

These are the assets which made Pennsylvania great in the history of American industry. We still have them all. On them are based our prospects for the future but it will not do to assume that all of these resources can alone guarantee our future. They do not. The competition of the postwar years is certain to be keen.

The war has produced an enormous change in possibilities of manufacture. To meet the new conditions of a new world, Pennsylvania, like all of our older states, faces the necessity for modernizing its physical equipment and expanding many of its lines of manufacture. To face the full opportunities that now lie ahead of us, we must correct many of the natural errors of the past - we must begin to conserve our resources of water, soil and mineral wealth on which our continued prosperity depends.

Legislation passed during the 1945 Session of the Assembly provides means for carrying out a state-wide program for clearing our streams, increasing our timber production and improving the beauty and usefulness of our State forests and parks. None of this, however, is enough to insure the future of so great a Commonwealth. Pennsylvania's prospects depend upon activities for self-improvement in every one of the more than 2,000 organized communities in the Commonwealth. That is how the State attained its present stature, and how it must grow from this point on.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #453)

ANOTHER ROAD TO EMPLOYMENT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

It is often assumed that the only source for new employment in a state like Pennsylvania is the development of new types of product, new wants and new mechanical devices. This is by no means true.

Let us imagine for a moment the Pennsylvania of ten years from now as we would like it to be. What should the State have that it lacks today? Perhaps forming such a picture would enable us to see a little better some of the work which lies before us and work which does not depend in any large measure on new devices or on new public wants.

Take our rivers as one example. These were once among the most beautiful in the United States. Travelers in early days filled glowing pages with descriptions of the wooded banks and the amazing loveliness of the sparkling blue waters of the Schuylkill, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Ohio. More than one traveler proclaimed the Ohio as the most beautiful river in the world, a fact perpetuated in the old French name for that stream, La Belle Riviere. Imagine a Pennsylvania whose rivers were everywhere safe for outdoor recreation and everywhere provided pure drinking water for our people.

This, one is inclined to think, is merely a daydream but, if so, it would be a daydream which we all can share. It is not, however, a dream at all for it is quite possible, with modern sanitary engineering and through the proper treatment of factory wastes and the protection of our soil from erosion, to restore Pennsylvania's rivers to much of their original beauty and make them safe for wild life and public recreation.

To do so requires no new invention but only an application to our land and water of practices and devices thoroughly well-known and tried out over a number of years. Such a project participated in by every municipality in the State and by all of our great industries would not only provide employment for thousands but would also add to the health, enjoyment and pride of all of Pennsylvania's ten million people.

The State's stream clearance program, urged by Governor Martin and passed by the 1945 General Assembly, makes possible a real transformation of the rivers of the Commonwealth but it cannot be successful without the vigorous cooperation of every local agency.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #453)

PENNSYLVANIA'S PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

More than $1,430,000,000 is involved in the Public Works Program of Pennsylvania's local governments and State departments, according to an inventory taken by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. The public works listed in this inventory represent practical and necessary improvements which will be required over the next five or ten years to bring to Pennsylvanians the full advantages they desire for better living and increased industrial opportunities.

The programs of the State departments total $700,000,000 to be spent over the next decade on further improvements and extensions of Pennsylvania's 45,000 miles of State-operated highways, on enlarged hospitals, improved educational facilities, stream clearance, flood prevention, and improvements to State-owned park, forest and game land.

Local governments have plans including sewage disposal plants, water systems, public buildings, airports, hospitals, schools, parks and street construction to a total of more than $730,000,000.

While the financing of this great program of public works will in many cases be difficult, the future benefits will be great. A considerable part of the planned community projects will be self-liquidating, and all of them will provide both direct and indirect employment over a period of years.

Public works can never be looked upon as a cure-all for problems of unemployment. Private enterprise in Pennsylvania has created the past prosperity in the State and must continue to do so in the future. Employment in public works can be of important help in such intervals of transition as those which lie immediately ahead, but only if the communities of the Commonwealth carry their construction plans to a point where work can begin at once at any slackening of industrial employment. This also applies to the financial plans which must be formed by the communities before the actual construction work is undertaken.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #455)

PENNSYLVANIA, PIONEER IN STATE PLANNING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is the pioneer planning State in our Union. It was given this character by the foresight of William Penn who one year before his coming to America, organized and chartered a Free Society of Traders whose purpose it was to develop the agriculture and mineral resources of the Province and to establish manufactures.

In the later years of the 18th Century two groups of citizens were formed whose influence upon the future development of the State extends to this day. The first, was the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture which encouraged experiments in crop rotation and in means for improving the fertility of the soil and offered many premiums for agricultural improvements. The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Useful Arts was a pioneer industrial planning body and America's first public works planning agency was the Society for Promoting the Improvement of Roads and Inland Navigation in the State of Pennsylvania which was founded in 1789 in the City of Philadelphia. Robert Morris was its first president. Governor Mifflin was the first executive officer of any state or government in the western world to accept the advice and adopt the policies of an advisory planning body. Under the leadership of this Society, a very extensive program of public works, including highways and canal routes was laid out and finally brought to completion. The importance of its pioneer work in State-wide planning was so great that Pennsylvania can legitimately claim to be the inaugurator of internal improvements in the United States.

Several consequences of the work of this Society, as carried out through the State Government, was the construction of the first hard-surfaced turnpike in the United States between Philadelphia and Lancaster, the digging of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal which had been in continuous use ever since, and the establishment of a through rail and water transportation system across the Commonwealth in the first third of the 19th Century.

Pennsylvania's pioneer work in state planning set the pattern of our National development, and today with its liberal laws for the promotion of internal improvements the State is in a position to move forward in a peacetime world with increased advantages for business and living, if its communities make full use of the present opportunity to encourage employment and at the same time improve their competitive advantages through a planned program of public works.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #456)

UNITED COMMUNITY ACTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

United action by groups of states and by groups of communities within a state has grown remarkably within the past five years. It has become a new arm of government. Pennsylvania is today cooperating with four groups of states to solve the problems of stream pollution control in all its important drainage basins. That such action is not limited to the association between the states has been demonstrated by several important regional associations formed in Pennsylvania within the past two years to deal with special problems that extend beyond city or county limits and affect the people of many neighboring communities.

One such association is that of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development which deals with the industrial and social welfare of the great steel center surrounding Pittsburgh. The Shenango Valley Development Committee is devoting its activities to developing new industry in the two cities of Sharon and Farrell in Mercer County.

Another important type of regional association has this year been formed by communities and counties bordering the Susquehanna River. It is known as the Susquehanna River System Flood Control Association. The Association had its origin at Renovo, a borough of approximately 4,000 population. This small community concerned at the recurring menace of floods along the Susquehanna, conceived the idea of an association of Susquehanna River communities and counties to stimulate action for flood protection along that river and to promote the construction of a system of up-state dams and reservoirs as a protection for towns along the lower river.

Formed in March, 1945 by the appointment of a flood control committee in Renovo, the association has already enlisted the support of many of the counties along the Susquehanna and has expanded into an organization to which thirty counties will send representatives and to which many counties and cities along the river, including the City of Harrisburg, have lent their financial support.

Such associations for mutual aid in solving regional problems are vivid proofs of the vitality and soundness of the American system of government, and an effective check on the ever expansion of Federal authority over local concerns.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #457)

PENNSYLVANIA'S FOREST TREES AND PLANTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Thousands of vacation seekers roaming through the woods of Pennsylvania marvel at the many kinds of trees and plants growing in the forests. Years ago most of our hills were covered by dense growths of hemlock, but most of these have disappeared from our landscape.

Today our forest trees are largely maple, oak, poplar, ash, beech, sweet gum, balsam and pine. Other species such as walnut, hickory, linden, sycamore, sassafras and tupelo are intermixed with the more common types.

Smaller trees and shrubs add color to our forests. Dogwood, waterbuck, Juneberry, redbud and hawthorne grow in most sections of the State.

Buckeye trees are common in a few of the western counties, while red pine and paper birch are found chiefly in the northern part of the State. Birches, willows, elms and green briars thrive in the acid soils of our western valleys. Many of our shaded valleys are dotted with colorful mountain laurel, rhododendron and wild azalea. Ferns of many types grow in great profusion.

Some of our culm banks are hidden from view by such plants as hound's-tongue, horsetail, podded silkweed, bouncing Bet and viper's bugloss.

Many plants from distant parts have found their way to Pennsylvania. Around Philadelphia are many plants native to salt water and the Coastal Plains, while along the shores of Lake Erie seeds dropped by migratory water fowl have produced plants which originated in distant climes.

From the north, the glaciers which once covered part of the State brought many plants such as the dog violet which continue to flourish in the mountains of the Keystone State.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #458)

THOSE OLD CANALS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Along many of Pennsylvania's busiest highways are still to be seen the old canal cuttings which represent one of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken by any government in the world. Between 1820 and 1840 the General Assembly authorized and carried through the construction of a State-wide transportation system. At the time this undertaking was begun the population of the Commonwealth was approximately 1,000,000 people.

The Pennsylvania State Works, begun in 1821, involved the digging with pick and shovel and transporting with wheelbarrow, the only engineering tools available a century and a quarter ago, of more than 600,000,000 cubic feet of earth. On its completion the system included 790 miles of canals and 117 miles of railroad line.

These canals and rail lines formed a network of spurs and feeders stretching across the State. They provided transportation to the eastern cities of the products of mines, farms, and forests and provided the first means for the movement west to Pittsburgh and Erie of the heavy freight from eastern iron and steel plants and the foreign products from the port of Philadelphia which made possible the rapid development of our western cities.

On the completion of this system a passenger could embark in downtown Philadelphia and arrive in Pittsburgh within five days, a breathtaking speed to travelers used to the delays and discomforts of wagon and stagecoach. Charles Dickens, Captain Maryatt, and Frances Trollop have left vivid records of travel along these old canal routes, some of which remained in active use for nearly a hundred years.

The railroads eventually replaced most of these waterways which are now peaceful pastures, or form the line of modern highways and railroads. The Delaware and Lehigh Canal is being developed as a unit of the State Parks System and forms a valuable addition to our recreational facilities.

Pennsylvanians of today who can boast of the most extensive modern highway system in America still owe a great debt for the development of the State's industry and transportation to the prodigious industry of a time when the State's population and resources were scarcely one-tenth of those of 1945.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #459)

WAR MEMORIALS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Many communities in Pennsylvania desire to commemorate, in a permanent form, the heroic services of the men and women who have served in the war and particularly those who have given their lives. No one will pretend that we can ever repay the debt that we owe, but in all sincerity most of us wish to express in some tangible form that we are not unappreciative of the sacrifices that have been made.

How can we in our small communities, our cities, and towns and counties decide on a memorial that is appropriate and fitting to the ideals for which our boys and girls have served and to the memory of those who have not returned?

Some emphasize that a fitting memorial should be "one that lives" in the sense that it should provide some community or regional facility -- it should be useful. Proposals have been made that include everything from parking lots, dams, water works, transportation terminals, airports, and bridges to public parks, public zoos, municipal stadiums and public health center buildings. Others feel that the activity that is a "living memorial" does not express the deepest sense of reverence that could be achieved by a memorial that has no specific function. They want a memorial that inspires a moment of contemplation on the part of the passerby -- a moment that is a reminder of the ideals and sacrifices that have made it possible for us to pursue our everyday activities as free individuals.

Regardless of which particular viewpoint might be taken there are certain basic qualities that must be looked for in any proposed memorial. Does it have the quality of being permanent and lasting and does it have the quality of moving the spirit of the beholder to remember? How can these qualities be achieved? Certainly buildings that are subject to early obsolescence due to intensive public use are not adequate to preserve the memory of the deeds of our young men and women. Beautiful sculpture vies with living trees in permanence but that very permanence demands a higher type of skill and design than most communities can afford. In many localities the best and most satisfying memorial will be a simple and imperishable record of those who have served and those who have died enhanced by a setting of grass ans trees which will form a "living memorial" rooted to the land of the community from which those young men and women have come.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #460)

FAVORABLE TAX OUTLOOK FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Taxes and the high cost of government figure large in every attempt to forecast the speed with which American industry will reach a high level peace-time production. With an interest-bearing National debt of $260,746,000,000 to the end of August of this year taxes are certain to be an important though by no means the only consideration in determining the choice of a business location.

But taxes are a long-term factor. It is impossible that the heavy load of National debt will be lifted for many years and business firms seeking new locations would do well to bear in mind not only present levels of state and local taxation but also future prospects based on the soundness of a state's financial practices and the economy of its government. The only assurance against heavy future tax load is the avoidance of unnecessary State debts and the practice of economical government by State officials.

Pennsylvania occupies a leading place in the soundness of its financial policy. Despite the fact that it has today the finest system of public highways in the United States and a larger provision for public education than many of the nations of Europe, the Commonwealth stands 18th among the states in per capita expenditures and 16th in per capita revenue collected through taxation. The State's per capita taxation is less than that of Ohio, New York, Delaware, Connecticut, California, Massachusetts, or Michigan among important industrial states.

Not only does this record of present performance promise well for the future tax load in this Commonwealth, but what is still more important, by redeeming nearly $48,000,000 of General State Authority bonds within the past year the net debt of the Commonwealth has been reduced to $52,238,000, an amount equal to only $5.14 per capita.

On the basis of this record of actual achievement in economical and progressive government the future prospects for a favorable tax structure for business and industry within the Commonwealth are among the best to be found anywhere in the United States.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #462)

PENNSYLVANIA HANDCRAFT EXHIBITION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Now that many craftsmen are returning to their shops and studios, the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen is planning a state-wide exhibition of the craftwork of Pennsylvania to be shown at the Art Alliance in Philadelphia from April 15 to May 5. The exhibition will include woodwork, weaving, pottery, leatherwork, handmade glass, ironwork, bookbinding, metalwork, jewelry, etc. This marks the first attempt to assemble the best of Pennsylvania's contemporary handcraft products on a state-wide basis, for presentation in this State.

During the war years the American consumer has become more art conscious, and more quality conscious than ever before. Handmade goods, once considered a luxury are now seen as an economy, because of the durability and lasting beauty of most handcraftsmanship. Never before has the market for this class of merchandise been better. Many Pennsylvanians have been quick to see new opportunities for self-employment through craftwork. The State's traditions of original and beautiful weaving, pottery and cabinet work are inspiring a growing number of our people to create for modern needs equally beautiful and useful objects.

In response to this demand there is today a marked increase in the number of classes offered in various types of craft work.

The Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen is offering a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best seal or symbol for Pennsylvania Handcraft products to be used on all articles sold by the Guild. This offers an incentive to craftsmen to keep their work up to Guild standards and protects the buying public from substandard products. The seal contest closes December 1, 1945.

Anyone interested in entering their work in this exhibition, or wishing information on the Contest rules for the State handcraft symbol, may write to the State Planning Board, Harrisburg, for further information.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #463)

HIGH SPEED TRAVEL - THEN AND NOW

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Recent announcement of plans by the State Highway Department to spend $345,000,000 for additions and improvements to Pennsylvania highways brings to mind the tremendous changes which have occurred in conditions of travel over the road system of the Commonwealth in the past 150 years.

The first hard-surfaced highway in the United States was constructed between Philadelphia and Lancaster between 1792 and 1796. This stone-surfaced roadway made possible for the first time the maintenance of a satisfactory stage service between Philadelphia and what was then Pennsylvania's leading interior city. It also led to the building of numerous taverns and relay stations along the whole length of the highway. It made possible an epoch-making travel time of only 12 hours between the two cities. For this journey the stage fare was $3.50.

This speed of travel had nearly been equaled on the rougher road between Philadelphia and New York by a vehicle known as the "Flying Machine" which was able to cover the 90 miles between the Nation's two greatest cities within one day, with three changes of horses. Though this vehicle was extremely light, the pace was so rapid that sometimes two of the horses died in harness during the trip.

Toward the beginning of the 19th Century and indeed from the earliest history of American travel the break-neck pace at which diligences were driven along those rough Pennsylvania roads excited the mingled admiration and terror of travelers from foreign lands. Speeds as high as 7 miles an hour were sometimes attained on the down-hill sections of these highways. But collisions and encounters with large boulders and stumps caused numerous accidents, and many a sprained wrist and broken kneepan resulted when passengers were hurled from light two-wheelers proceeding at this dizzy pace.

As our highway systems gradually pushed West and road improvement became of greater and greater public importance, it finally became possible to make the entire journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in less than six days -- the stage fare for the trip being $20.00.

While we regard the old days as being a time when living was cheap, it is well to remember that in some items the costs of living and doing business have steadily declined as a result of constant improvements in highway construction and means of travel.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #465)

PENNSYLVANIA'S VERSATILITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Beginning with the remarkable career of Benjamin Franklin something in the air or climate or racial stock of Pennsylvania seems to have led to the encouragement of great versatility in the genius of its people.

Passing over the amazing variety of Poor Richard's contribution to literature and government and to the advancement of science the names of John Fitch and Robert Fulton stand high for their pioneer work in the development of steam navigation. But both John Fitch and Robert Fulton were silversmiths like that famous Massachusetts' patriot, Paul Revere.

Oliver Evans, the first man to construct a self-propelled amphibian vehicle operated by its own power, the first to introduce steam hoists and steam power into a flour mill, and also the first man to burn anthracite coal in an open grate was a Philadelphia blacksmith.

John Brashear, a Pittsburgh iron puddler, became one of the world's most distinguished manufacturers of telescopes. His great refractors are used today in observatories all over the world.

It is not only in the mechanical arts that the versatility of Pennsylvania's men of talent and genius has been exhibited. Franklin's Autobiography was only one of the many classics produced by Pennsylvanians who through their life followed very different careers from that of the pen.

Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, attorney at law, and one of America's elder statesmen wrote one of the first American ballads and composed our first secular song.

Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, who during his lifetime was the outstanding American neurologist, was equally distinguished as a translator of Old English poetry and as the author of some of the most popular historical novels of the last generation.

John B. McMaster, a distinguished civil engineer, who designed and built the caissons of the Brooklyn Bridge, later turned from his chosen profession to become the leading American historian. His History of the United States is still the standard work on the development of American government and institutions.

The landscapes of John Kane, a scantily educated and self-taught Irish house painter of Pittsburgh, are today exhibited in many of the leading galleries of our country. Through a lifetime of hard manual work he painted, with great originality and power, scenes in the industrial life of western Pennsylvania and in competition with the leading artists of the world gained first place at the Carnegie International Exhibition.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #466)

A GUIDEBOOK TO CONSERVATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Publication by the State Planning Board of a program for the conservation of the State's natural resources emphasizes the realization, forced on us by the war, that any further wasteful use of soil and mineral resources can only be at our national peril. Coal, oil, iron, top soil and forests were given us by nature with a prodigal hand. We have spent them all with equal prodigality. The New World, once an untapped reservoir of energy and raw materials, has contributed so much to the development of the mechanical age and the materials of modern warfare that today the world's largest reserves of oil, coal and timber are no longer to be found on American soil.

More than any other 45,000 square miles on the earth's surface, Pennsylvania has contributed to the energies of modern civilization. The time to guard its remaining resources has unmistakably arrived. Europe faced these problems long ago. Its forests and soil had supplied food and timber for thousands of years. In the Nineteenth Century the tremendous growth of its population forced attention on conservation when the United States was merely beginning to explore its seemingly inexhaustible wealth.

In 1873 Robert Louis Stevenson, the author, urged the Royal Society of Scotland to study the influence of forest growth on the flow of streams and on the temperature and moisture content of the air. In that year America needed no such studies. Our forests were prodigious, and Pennsylvania forests were leading the nation in their output of saw timber. Today the American housing and construction program is everywhere handicapped by a shortage of lumber and our eastern cities must be supplied mainly from the far west.

Conservation is being forced on the attention of every thoughtful American. It is a broad field, as the State Planning Board points out in its latest issue of "Pennsylvania Planning". It means saving from waste, not only our hard and soft coal with their precious by-products, and our soil and our forests, but also our cities from decay through noise and traffic jams. It means protecting our residence neighborhoods from unnecessary invasion by business and industry, and our industry and business from unnecessary handicaps caused by the pollution of streams and rivers.

The 1945 Session of the General Assembly under the leadership of Governor Martin passed many important conservation measures. Their success in making this Commonwealth the leader in the important movement for the protection of America's resources rests finally on the understanding and support of all our people.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1945

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #467)

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHRISTMAS TREES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's first peace-time Christmas will be celebrated in more than two and one-half million families. The old-world custom of bringing sprigs of holly and mistletoe into the house at the Yule season and celebrating Christmas festivities around an evergreen tree was once frowned upon in many parts of America but has now become universal.

Since not only homes but also hotel lobbies, restaurants and places of business proudly display a decorated Christmas tree during this holiday season, three to four million young trees are annually required to add to the cheer of Pennsylvania's Christmas. The larger part of those trees come from Pennsylvania's own forests where one and one-half to two million young Jack Pine, Scrub Pine, Spruce and Hemlock trees are cut every year for the Christmas season. Maine, Canada, and even far off Newfoundland also ship hundreds of thousands of Christmas trees to Pennsylvania cities. A large part of the Pennsylvania Christmas tree crop is planted and grown solely for this trade and largely on land unsuitable for other forms of agriculture. Many of the trees are of a type which does not provide marketable timber and it is frequently necessary to thin out the dense growths of more valuable evergreens to provide light and air for valuable stands of young timber.

To assure the gradual replacement of types of trees which are useful only for Christmas decoration with others which will grow to form a valuable crop, the Department of Forests and Waters annually distributes millions of seedlings and transplanted trees to the farmers of our State. Despite shortages of labor and difficulties of transportation, last year more than three and one-half million such trees were sold in Pennsylvania by the Department at from two to five dollars a thousand, under an agreement that they should be used only for the reforestation of cutover or wasteland and that they should not be cut as Christmas trees but allowed to grow to maturity. These young trees to be added to Pennsylvania's 15,000,000 acres of forest land consist chiefly of Red Pine, White Pine, Norway and White Spruce, Japanese Larch, Hemlock, Black Locust, Walnut, and Red Oak.

In years to come the efforts now being made to restore the once noble forests of Pennsylvania will again place our State in the foremost position in supplying the need for wood products of which there is now such an acute scarcity everywhere. Even with that growth of fine evergreen and hardwood trees, it should still be possible to supply from the wastelands of our State all the Christmas trees our people will need for an unlimited future.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1945

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #468)

OUR PROSPECTS FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's first peace-time New Year after four years of the greatest war in history should be the dawn of a new period of opportunity to all the people of the Commonwealth.

In the past four years Pennsylvania has performed a supreme feat of production. War contracts totaling nearly $15,000,000,000 and representing every conceivable variety of munitions from flags and uniforms to tanks, battleships, and heavy guns were produced in incredible quantity by the manufacturers of the State. In addition, throughout the period of the war Pennsylvania produced more than 30 per cent of all the coal mined in the United States and nearly one-third of all the steel. It refined nearly two billion gallons of gasoline every year and produced a great fleet of battleships, oil tankers, landing craft, sub-chasers, cargo ships, and submarines. It developed a capacity for the output of steel exceeding that of Germany and twice that of either Great Britian or Russia. With little help from imported labor and despite the absence of 900,000 young men and women, the State's industrial production expanded beyond all previous records and its agriculture provided food for millions of people.

Due to the forward-looking action of the General Assembly of 1945 under the leadership of Governor Martin, Pennsylvania approaches the new year with many advantages. An extensive program was authorized to clean up all the streams and rivers in the Commonwealth; to extend the already fine system of public roads; and to improve our State parks, our hospitals, and our penal institutions. Health Services were expanded to include the periodic examination of all school children in the Commonwealth. The pay of public school teachers was permanently increased and now sets the highest standard in our Nation.

Nearly 1,200,000 Pennsylvanians have served in the Armed Forces in the Second World War. More Pennsylvanians than citizens of any other state received the highest military award in the power of the Nation to bestow. With such a record of achievement, with the natural resources of the greatest mineral producing State in the Union and a state preeminent in more than fifty lines of manufacture, all that remains to insure the future of Pennsylvania's more than 10,000,000 people is their united will to make the postwar years the busiest and the most productive in the whole history of the Commonwealth.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #469)

THE IMPORTANCE OF A MODERN BUILDING CODE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The pressing nation-wide need for housing and for new construction of all types makes it certain that the Nation can look forward to a great building boom over the next five years. So soon as materials become available thousands of new homes will be constructed and hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent for business and industrial building and for public improvements in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

These facts emphasize the advisability of every community in the Commonwealth, which has not already done so, adopting a building code which will protect its citizens against unsound construction, fire hazards, and the future depreciation of their properties. A large number of Pennsylvania municipalities and townships already possess such codes, many of which have been in effect for a long term of years and are consequently not adapted to modern types of construction and to the great improvements which have been made in building materials within the past ten years.

Though nothing would be less desirable than to let down the bars to dangerous and unsound construction, many of our older building codes impose severe handicaps on types of modern building which have proved to be sound and satisfactory.

Several types of approved modern building codes are available for the guidance of communities both small and large. It has been possible for many small municipalities, not wishing to incur the expense of printing a building code in full to adopt one suited to their needs by reference to the sections of standard codes approved by national safety or building organizations or by public commissions.

In view of the many undesirable consequences of uncontrolled building after the close of the First World War but remembering the serious and almost desperate need for domestic housing in Pennsylvania, it would be wise for every community to take steps to adopt a code suited to its size and requirements and for those which now possess a code to make a thorough review of its provisions in the light of modern standards in construction.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1946

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #470)

THE ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S GREAT DISCOVERY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The month of January 1946 opens the door to a world more dangerous than any ever faced before and yet one teeming with possibilities that seemed ten years ago to be the wildest dreams of romantic fiction. Politically the modern world faces a long period of painful readjustments to the consequences of the greatest war in history. Scientifically we stand on the threshold of a new age made possible by the release of atomic energy.

In many ways the world's outlook today is akin to that which dawned on modern civilization when Benjamin Franklin 200 years ago, on January 3, 1746, in the city of Philadelphia successfully demonstrated, at the risk of his life, the electrical nature of lightning. This discovery, one of the most fundamental in all human history, was Pennsylvania's greatest contribution to the development of modern science. It proved not only that lightning was a high-voltage electrical discharge but also that electricity could be led along a slender conductor to exhibit its properties at the far end of the line, on which fact was based the eventual success of the telegraph and the telephone.

How long it takes for the full significance of a scientific discovery to prove useful to a man is clear from the fact that it was not until 100 years to the month after Franklin's discovery that Samuel Morse in January 1846 opened the world's first long-distance telegraph line between Philadelphia and New York.

That these events both occurred in the month marked by the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, the greatest pioneer of modern science and Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizen, was a happy coincidence. That Franklin combined the genius of the statesman with that of the scientist and inventor is perhaps prophetic of the greatest need of our own time, for the great powers now revealed in nature as the result of the discoveries of modern science will need both scientific knowledge and statesmanship of a very high order to become a blessing rather than a curse to mankind.

The example of Franklin whose hard practical sense and brilliant imagination laid the foundation for many of the most startling discoveries of modern times and also outlined the form of government under which the United States has so prospered to the envy of the world should be an inspiration and an example to all those men whose decisions will shape our fate over the coming century.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #471)

THE BIRTHDAY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S GREATEST CITIZEN

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The 17th of January, 1946, is the 240th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania's greatest citizen.

In all human history there are few men worthy to be set beside Franklin for the versatility and brilliance of their achievements. A poor boy, with no start in life but that provided by his own energy and ability, he became one of America's most successful businessmen, its greatest man of science, its leading statesman, and its most practical citizen. A mere catalogue of Franklin's achievements presents an astonishing picture of the importance of one man's life to the future of his nation and of the world.

In science, working with crude instruments and far from any sources of instruction, he discovered the nature of atmospheric electricity and proved the existence of positive and negative electricity. In so doing he founded a whole branch of science of incalculable importance to man. He formed a correct theory as to the origin of prevailing storms, as to the course of the Gulf stream and the nature of water spouts. He invented the lightning rod, the bifocal spectacle, and the first practicable device for the central heating of homes.

As a citizen he is responsible for the first organized fire protection and for the paving and cleaning of streets; for the invention of a practical street lamp; for the founding of the first circulating library; the first hospital and the first school in which the English language was the basis of higher education -- a school which afterwards became the University of Pennsylvania. He established the first Provincial Militia, organized the North West Territory, and instigated the first issuance of paper money.

As a statesman he early proposed a plan for the union of the English colonies in America. He brought about the repeal of the British Stamp Act. He persuaded France to come to the assistance of the united colonies in their struggle for independence. He negotiated the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. He was the Chairman of the First Constitutional Convention of the United States which adopted the Articles of Confederation. He was the first Post Master General of the United States and was three times reelected as the President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With only two or three years of common school education, he became one of America's foremost men of letters, a member of the Royal Society of Great Britain which bestowed on him the Copley medal for his scientific discoveries and in France was acclaimed "The First Citizen of the World".

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #472)

STATE CAPITAL CELEBRATES PLANNING WEEK

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Realizing its vital need to approach the years of peace with a definite plan for its future growth, community leaders of Harrisburg have designated the week of January 28 as Greater Harrisburg Planning Week.

Following the First World War, this country experienced a remarkable period of construction and industrial growth and the present crying need for housing gives evidence that another great era of expansion lies ahead. All American towns and cities have been struggling for years with the consequences of such haphazard developments as are certain to result from a boom in public and private works, if such works are not carefully planned to satisfy the future needs of our communities.

The program of Greater Harrisburg Planning Week has been designed to enlist the interest of all its inhabitants in the future orderly growth of the State's Capital City. An essay contest on "My Plans for Harrisburg" is open to all pupils in the senior and junior high schools. A contest for posters advertising the need for city planning will also be judged during the week. Newspaper articles, radio broadcasts, public meetings addressed by distinguished speakers, will emphasize the importance of planning and zoning. The public utilities of Harrisburg and its leading industries are being asked to cooperate through their individual publicity programs in impressing on the citizens the need for a comprehensive program to guide the growth of the City over the next decade.

This idea has already been taken up by other Pennsylvania communities which are setting up committees to organize similar activities.

This renewed interest in city planning is an evidence of the determination of Pennsylvania communities to profit by their past experiences and to insure their future. If such a program were adopted by every community in out State, Pennsylvania's prospects as a place for better living and a place for better business would be immensely improved.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #473)

ZONING GAINS HEADWAY IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Great progress has been made in the last two years in the program for community self-protection and self-development made possible through the State's progressive planning and zoning enabling acts. Twenty-four Pennsylvania cities are now operating under zoning ordinances and more than 3,541,000 people are now living in cities which enjoy zoning protection. Five other Pennsylvania cities are now engaged in drawing up zoning ordinances.

This form of municipal self-protection has become increasingly necessary in the past ten years to protect property values and to ensure that each community will provide proper areas for residence, business and industry, so that each of these important classes of land use can have their growth in the portion of the city most desirable for their needs and for the general public good. A period of residential and industrial expansion to which we all look forward over the coming years obviously requires that every city with any concern for its future welfare shall have ready a carefully thought out city plan and a zoning ordinance based on that plan to guide its future growth.

That this necessity is felt not only in our larger municipalities, but also in our smallest ones is shown by the fact that 68 Pennsylvania boroughs and 21 first-class townships have also adopted zoning ordinances so that 4,255,919 of the State's 6,586,877 urban residents, or 64.6 per cent of our urban total, live in communities which have zoning protection. Thirteen of the State's second-class townships also have zoning ordinances, all of them being located in the southeast corner of the State, in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster and Montgomery Counties. Of all types of civil division, the boroughs have the most progressive record since 74.1 per cent of all borough residents now live in zoned communities.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #474)

THE STATE PROGRAM FOR RECREATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

During the past year in the development of plans for a greater Pennsylvania the improvement of recreational facilities for all our people has received earnest attention from many agencies of State government. The sum of $1,000,000 was set aside to be distributed by the Post-War Planning Commission to assist in the preparation of plans for local public works. Public works to be constructed under these plans are being reviewed by the State Planning Board and local recreational facilities to cost more than $4,000,000 have already been approved for State aid under this grant.

The Department of Forests and Waters which has under its supervision 28 State forest parks has made a tentative allocation of $6,200,000 for the further acquisition and development of State recreation areas. It has now taken over four of the Federal Recreation Demonstration areas which have been conducted as sites for group camping. Facilities in these areas and a fifth, which will shortly come under the State Department, will be improved and become an important part in the State's recreation program.

The Post-War Planning Commission has completed a study of local recreational facilities which will be of service to the municipalities and counties of our State in developing their recreation programs.

The State Planning Board has for several years engaged in carrying out a handcraft program to develop forms of profitable recreation which appeal to all ages.

One form of outdoor recreation in which the State has been particularly successful has been in extending its hunting and fishing facilities until Pennsylvania has become one of the great game states of America. More than 1,000,000 acres of State game land have been acquired for public use through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

Local recreation has been made possible for all communities in the State through the progressive education extension laws which provide State aid for after school activities in sports, recreation, and arts and crafts, if 15 persons in a community petition their school board for such services.

These and many other State agencies are directly and indirectly at work today to realize their goal that all citizens of Pennsylvania of every age shall be provided with adequate recreational opportunity.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #476)

LIVING MEMORIALS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Many organizations are now planning memorials to the war dead that will be a fitting monument to the ideals for which we fought. What could be more fitting to offset the total destruction of war than a Community Workshop dedicated to constructive, creative work - a real recreation center for all the family!

We all deplore what has happened to American family life - the division of interests that often makes members of the same family strangers to each other. From kindergarten through college, in church and in clubs we are segregated according to age, with special interests and loyalties that have little or no relation to the family as a whole.

It is our belief that a Community Workshop for creative arts is as necessary to the cultural growth, well-being and happiness of the family and community as are its schools and libraries - a place where veterans will have an opportunity to continue skills learned while in service, and to develop new fields of interest; where a man can try his hand at some fine cabinet work that he has always had a hankering to do, and a woman can learn to weave those lovely textiles that are so priceless today. Jewelry and pottery-making appeal to all ages. Metal-work, printing, photography, bookbinding, - the list of things to do for fun and profit is endless. And usually these activities will have a direct relation to making home a better place in which to live.

Aside from the recreational value of a Community Workshop, its economic values also are limitless. Most people would use these facilities for the pleasure of making useful and beautiful articles for themselves, but many would find that skills in the handcrafts offer a means of income as well. Many types of home industry could develop from such a project, and the community profit greatly by increasing its employment opportunities and its cash income.

We believe that no other enterprise can serve so well to cut across all lines of age, race or religious differences and to cement together the family and the community into a working whole. What hope can there possibly be for world unity until we find some unity within ourselves and in our immediate circle of endeavor?

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #477)

PENNSYLVANIA'S DOMINANCE IN COKE PRODUCTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Release of final data on wartime production of coke in the United States reveals the fact that from 1941 to 1944, Pennsylvania produced more than 25 per cent of all American by-product coke and 88 per cent of all beehive coke required by the steel mills and war industries of the United States.

With 3,519 by-product coke ovens and 13,003 beehive ovens, the State's coke producing capacity at the beginning of 1945 was greater than that of any other two states in the Union and 31 per cent of the national total capacity. Because of the necessity for coke in the preparation of steel, these figures go far toward explaining Pennsylvania's national dominance in the steel industry and the overwhelming importance to our Nation both in peace and in war of the heavy industries of the Keystone State.

It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania's output of coke in the last years available for comparison exceeded that of either Great Britain or Russia.

In its by-product ovens Pennsylvania produced 267 billion cubic feet of coke oven gas in 1944, 233 million gallons of coal tar - more than three times as great as the output of that product in any other state, 525 million pounds of ammonia, and 75 million gallons of light oil, the source of innumerable chemical and industrial raw materials.

The yield of the State's beehive ovens per ton of coke fired was higher than that of any other state.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #478)

FERTILIZER FROM PENNSYLVANIA COAL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Sulphate of ammonia, 521,972,255 pounds of which were produced in Pennsylvania in 1944, is used in most high nitrogen mixed fertilizers.

Produced as a gas when coke is made from coal for the vast steel industries of Pennsylvania, ammonia is treated with dilute sulphuric acid to form crystals of sulphate of ammonia. The dry, clean, free-running crystals are easy to handle in the fertilizer factory and easy to apply on the farm. Pennsylvania produces approximately one-third of the total coke-oven sulphate of ammonia manufactured in the United States.

This chemical by-product contains 20.6 per cent nitrogen, the growth element so essential for plants and trees. It is applied to the soil both alone and in mixed fertilizers. It is noted for its free-running quality and its resistance to leaching. When added to mixed fertilizers, sulphate of ammonia improves the physical condition of the mixture.

Nitrogen, which today is being proved through widely placed experiments as one of the essentials of high production and of soil conservation, was stored away in prehistoric times. When plants died and were buried through erosion and upheaval, their nitrogen was preserved in the coal which they formed. The modern coke oven does not allow this ammonia to escape in smoke as the beehive ovens did.

Tests have proved that sulphate of ammonia is immediately available to plants and that it gives high increases both in yield and quality. As top-dressing for winter grains and pasture, sulphate of ammonia fertilizers have proved successful economically and agronomically. They have also proved valuable to orchards and vineyards.

Pennsylvania farmers, with high sulphate of ammonia production in "their own backyard", have a particularly rich resource which as yet they have begun merely to tap. If used in a balanced fertilizer, Pennsylvania's output of coke-oven ammonia would produce nearly 209 million bushels of corn or 313 million bushels of wheat.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #479)

PROGRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA HANDCRAFTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the past few years in American life has been the revival of interest in many forms of arts and crafts, even in years when America's immense war effort occupied so great a share of our national attention. In our Army camps this interest was keen, and some of the finest specimens of craft work produced in the past five years have been work of men in uniform, many of whom are now turning to the production of handwork in metals, ceramics and textiles as a means of livelihood.

To a Pennsylvanian one of the most gratifying developments in this field has been the growing recognition of the beauty and originality of Pennsylvania's folk arts, but our States claim to a high place in modern arts and crafts does not rest solely on that fine tradition.

This fact is strikingly illustrated in a display of contemporary hand-woven textiles in the State's Historical Museum at Harrisburg. The exhibition first held last December in Louisville, Kentucky, was open to all American handweavers. At the Louisville exhibition the opening day was dedicated to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, because of its progress in stimulating its native crafts, and the catalog of the exhibition contained a foreword by Governor Edward Martin. One of the first awards for textiles was won by a Pennsylvanian, and many other Pennsylvania exhibitors, including a nine-year-old school girl from Harrisburg, were among those honored in this nation-wide exhibition.

Those who are interested in the beautiful products of modern American hand arts will find great satisfaction in attending the exhibition now being held in the Harrisburg Museum, and in visiting the state-wide exhibit of all Pennsylvania crafts to be held in April at the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #480)

THE HIGH COST OF EROSION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Day by day measurements of the solid matter suspended in the water of the Brandywine Creek during one month last summer revealed that this comparatively small Pennsylvania stream carries in suspension an average of 2,635 tons of solid matter every day. This suspended matter consists principally of surface soil.

On the basis of these tests and measurements, it is estimated that at least 500,000 tons of silt are carried down stream every year by the Brandywine. The watershed of this creek covers an area of 333 square miles, of which 301 are in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Over this entire area of rolling farm land an average of almost two and one-half tons of topsoil is washed from each acre of land every year. Two hundred years of cultivation have accumulated the humus, fertilizing materials and nitrogen in this soil which is being lost forever to Pennsylvania farms. If topsoil is valued at only $1.00 per ton -- which is by no means the cost of its replacement -- this means that the Pennsylvania portion of the Brandywine watershed loses every year soil worth $480,000 and suffers a far greater loss over the long term in the decline of its fertility.

Meanwhile reservoirs slowly fill with accumulated silt, mud flats are formed and constant expense is necessary to maintain the Delaware river channel.

This study was made at the instance of the Brandywine Conservation Association. It emphasizes the serious nature of the State's erosion problems since this small watershed -- only 1/150 of our total area -- is a section of prosperous farms of rolling contours. In many sections of our State erosion losses are far higher.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #481)

SAFEGUARD OUR WOODS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Just ahead of us lies the first peace-time summer in four years. Resort hotels all over the country report an unprecedented demand for summer accommodations. It is likely that Pennsylvania's more than fifteen million acres of forest will be more visited this summer by tourists, hikers, and vacationists than at any time in a dozen of years.

No State offers better attractions to its own people or to visitors from other parts of the country than Pennsylvania, yet this anticipated popularity of Pennsylvania's woodlands brings with it a real danger.

Much of the State's future prosperity, health, and freedom from devastating floods depends on the steady growth of the State's forests. The trees that cover more than half of the Commonwealth's area are a great natural resource of constantly increasing value. One of the chief enemies to our present and future enjoyment and use of this natural wealth of forest land is the destructive damage done by fire.

In the national record there have been years when forest fires burned over an area many millions of acres greater than the total surface of Pennsylvania. In 1940 carelessness of smokers and campers caused more forest fires in the Nation's woodlands than were accounted by any other single cause. In Pennsylvania in 1944 smokers and campers caused 674 forest fires -- more than one-third of all occurring in the State in that year.

The Forest Protection Service of the State has an enviable record. In the last five years the average burned-over area has been reduced to one-third of what it was twenty years ago. During the fire season watchers are on duty in more than 140 fire towers scattered over the State's woodland area, but despite all these precautions fires started largely from preventable causes in our woods have burned over, in the past twenty-five years, more than 2,800,000 acres of forest land -- an area greater than the combined areas of Delaware and Rhode Island.

A constant campaign of education as to the dangers of fire in our woods both from camp fires left burning and from carelessly dropped matches and cigarettes is necessary both through our schools and our State motor clubs, if these great losses to our present and future wealth are to be prevented.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #482)

WILLIAM PENN AND THE MODERN WORLD

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Of all States in the Union and perhaps of all existing governments in the world, Pennsylvania was the most fortunate in the circumstances of its beginning.

The practical wisdom of William Penn -- little appreciated in his own time -- has been vindicated by a hundred proofs in the modern world.

Penn was the first man to propose a practical scheme for a league of nations. Ninety years before the formation of the American Union he presented to the King of England a brief and plain plan for the uniting of the colonies in North America. Penn's Charter of Privileges, granted to the people of Pennsylvania in 1701, contains all the principles enunciated 240 years later in the Atlantic Charter, and what is more Penn's promises were literally kept.

How wise his foresight at a time when the whole area of Pennsylvania was one almost unbroken stretch of virgin timber is illustrated by the requirement he laid down to his first colonists in the year of 1681. Foreseeing as no other man of his time could have done the prosperity of growth in this great territory and the need for conserving seed trees to perpetuate forever America's native forests, he imposed this condition: "That in clearing the ground care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries for silk and shipping." The brevity and simplicity of this regulation which if it had been followed would have insured the United States a continuous and ample supply of lumber for all time is characteristic of Penn's directness of thought.

In the larger arena of world affairs it is not too much to say that if his plan for a world government and the settlement of all international disputes -- "By strength and authority of a majority of all nations" -- had been put into practice in the year of 1693, that simple and practical scheme would have completely changed the history of the modern world. He proposed representation for all States, both great and small, on the basis of their national resources; that all decisions should be ratified by a three-quarter majority and that the authority of all nations should be used against any country which refused to abide by the decision of this world council. There were no complexities or veto provisions in Penn's scheme of a united world government. He proposed that all questions should be argued by open and free debate and that all ballots should be secret. The tragic fact is that this scheme of world government of more than 250 years ago, like Penn's plan for the conservation of our forests, would have worked.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #483)

PENNSYLVANIA'S RETAIL STORES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Retail trade in Pennsylvania is one of the most important sources of employment in every county in our State. At the time of the last census, there was one retail establishment for every 74 people and more than 500,000 Pennsylvanians earned their living in the State's 200,000 stores and service shops.

A recent study of the State Planning Board on retail sales reveals that the volume of sales per store in Pennsylvania counties is closely correlated to the number of income tax returns per hundred persons. It also shows that many economic factors usually considered in sales guides are not applicable to all types of stores.

The sales in furniture stores, restaurants, filling stations, drug stores and a number of other lines are considerably affected by the number of persons per store in a county area, but there are other lines of merchandise such as apparel stores and service establishments in which this relationship does not hold. While excessive competition in those lines does tend to limit the average sales per store, the largest volume of business is frequently done in counties which have an unusually large number of apparel outlets, and the smallest volume is frequently done in some counties and communities which have very few such stores.

The Planning Board study emphasizes the necessity for everyone contemplating establishing a new retail outlet to make a careful survey of the particular factors that govern his chosen line of trade. Competition is by no means the only important factor in selecting a retail location. Adequate capital is important, but experience in handling the particular line of goods and a pleasing and sales-winning personality seem to rank high in importance as factors in business success.

The growing prominence of service establishments in Pennsylvania and their expansion in small cities and country towns is one of the most outstanding developments in the retail picture over the past forty years. In this kind of enterprise competition does not appear to be the most decisive factor. Skill and ability to adapt services rendered to community needs appear to be more important than the number of establishments in any particular locality.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #484)

AN IMPORTANT FORM OF CONSERVATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In 1944 at the height of the War effort 10,959,000 tons of anthracite was recovered for use in the heating of American homes from the culm banks and river beds in which it had accumulated as a waste product.

It was not until the heavy demand for anthracite occasioned by the First World War that any large efforts were made to salvage the lost fuel accumulated in culm banks throughout the anthracite region and laid down in heavy deposits in the beds of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers.

In 1917, 67,000 tons of anthracite were dredged from the State's rivers, and more than 5,000,000 tons were recovered from washing operations on the culm banks -- an increase of 53% in coal recovery over the previous year.

Following the First World War the demand for anthracite declined, but dredging operations grew more important. In 1934 one-twentieth of the State's production of hard coal was dredged from the rivers or washed from culm banks. By 1944 more than one-sixth of all the anthracite produced was recovered by the dredgers or washers.

The nearly 11,000,000 tons recovered during the last full year of the War extends by just that much the future life of our coal fields and provides one more incentive for better mining practices. The recovery of this coal has other advantages. It improves the flow of our streams and prevents some part of the silting of down-stream dams and reservoirs. It is a true form of conservation.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #485)

OUR BRILLIANT ARTS AND CRAFTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The current Show of Pennsylvania Handcrafts in the Philadelphia Art Alliance has been a revelation to many visitors from our own and other states who did not fully realize the high level of our native art.

The Exhibition with its beautiful examples of pottery, weaving and metal work, done by Pennsylvanians within the past year, will not, however, surprise those who realize that America's great steel and coal producing State has always had a foremost place in American art.

In colonial days the skill of Pennsylvania craftsmen, who produced the famous Pennsylvania Dutch pottery and illuminated manuscripts, developed one of the few original American styles of decorative art.

Many of the famous colonial coverlet designs and other types of weaving were also Pennsylvania inventions.

In metal crafts the powerful and accurate "Kentucky long rifle" was designed and first made in the Keystone State.

In the Pennsylvania exhibition of crafts being held in Philadelphia, while many of the State's historic forms of decoration are in evidence, the visitor will be impressed with the fact that our craftsmen and designers are again striking out in new directions in the creation of useful arts of great beauty.

In almost every community in the State a weaver, a potter, a silversmith is quietly pursuing his art with a care, skill and knowledge that matches that of many of the great craftsmen of our colonial days. The number of such workers is steadily growing, and the demand for their products far exceeds the supply.

Pennsylvania's hand woven woolens are as beautiful and durable as the famous tweeds of Scotland or the Harris Islands, and the weavers of the State are noted for the originality of their designs.

In the art of pottery and of stained glass the State has some of the Nation's masters.

Side by side with the growth of the great industries of the State has continued this development of the artistic talents of its people. A Pennsylvanian may well take pride not only in our high place in manufactures, but also in the outstanding achievements of our living native craftsmen.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #486)

OVER TEN MILLION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

That Pennsylvania's total population, including its men and women in military service, has remained over the ten million mark for the past three years is indicated by the series of estimates made by the State Planning Board based on the annual school census taken by the Department of Public Instruction, and on the number of births and deaths in the State as recorded by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health.

The Planning Board's estimate relies chiefly on the increase or decrease in the number of children of school age reported each year by age groups in each school district in the State. Making allowance for mortality in that group, the increases or declines shown by the school census for each age class indicate the number of new children who have moved into or out of the district. It is then possible to estimate the total number of adults and children forming family groups who have migrated into or out of each county area.

Pennsylvania every year records a substantial natural increase in population. The number of births annually exceeds the number of deaths by an amount greater than that in most of the States in the northeast of our country, and under normal conditions the State's population growth would be very large each decade, if it were not for supplying population to other less settled areas of our Nation. Despite this migration of surplus population Pennsylvania has recorded a constant growth every decade from the beginning of its history.

In 1940 we were one hundred thousand short of ten million population, but there is every indication today, not only from the Planning Board's estimate, but from what we all know as to the housing demand throughout the Commonwealth, that the 1950 census will show a population exceeding ten million by a substantial margin. This is greater than the population of Holland, of the Union of South Africa, of Denmark and Sweden or of Australia and New Zealand.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #487)

HARD WORK ON PENNSYLVANIA FARMS BRINGS RESULTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania farmers are properly proud of the fine contribution they have made toward providing food for the people of this and many other States during the years of war, despite the absence of so many of their young men in the armed forces. That they are still doing even more than their share in providing food for the world in this critical period is easily shown by the fact that though Pennsylvania ranks 32nd in area, the State holds a high place in many of the most important commercial farm crops.

In 1944 Pennsylvania was fifth in the Nation in the value of its potato harvest, fifth in its output of dairy products, second in the value of chickens sold from its farms, and third in the value of its egg production, and it is among the first ten states in its output of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, apples, and several varieties of grain.

These achievements of the State's agriculture have been made possible only by the industry and care of its farmers and by the large number of owner-occupied farms in the Commonwealth which has assured the continued interest of its country people in maintaining the productivity of their soil.

One county in Pennsylvania is sufficiently remarkable in its agriculture to command the pride of all Pennsylvanians. Strangely enough it is upon certain farmers of this county that criticism has lately been directed by an official of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In Lancaster County the average farm is only sixty acres, almost the lowest average in the State. Many of the county's farmers belong to religious sects maintaining principles of hard work and plain living which they have practiced on Pennsylvania's soil for nearly two hundred years. Most of their farms are small and are cultivated by horse-drawn plows and harrows as a matter of religious custom. Crop rotation is practiced and soil fertility is maintained at the highest possible point. The agricultural record of this single Pennsylvania county tells its own story. Whatever their method of farming and whether it pleases the theories of the Federal Administrators or not, the annual value of the crops of Lancaster county in Pennsylvania exceeds that of every county in the United States except four in the citrus fruit district of California. The value of that county's farm produce is approximately one-eighth that of the great farming state of Kansas, and no county in Kansas, the great wheat state of our Union, exceeds Lancaster in the value of its cereal production.

If some of the farmers in the Lancaster area were not so busy for eighteen hours a day in their fields during this summer season, it might be well to appoint a commission of Federal officials to visit these people and discover the secret of their success in providing the abundance of food for which their farms are celebrated.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #488)

PENNSYLVANIA FIREMEN GO TO SCHOOL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Among the most interesting activities of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction are the many schools operated by its Public Service Institute for the instruction and training of local policemen, firemen, correctional workers, tax assessors, and members of the minor judiciary. Every year these schools are conducted in many localities throughout the State wherever they are requested by local authorities.

One of the largest groups reached by this service is the State's 1500 voluntary fire companies and many of its 300 paid fire companies in communities which do not maintain their own fire fighting schools.

Upon a request from one or more fire companies in any locality, such courses are provided and are led by trained fire fighters with at least ten years' experience. They are conducted for one evening a week, and cover the fundamentals of fire fighting and advanced courses in fire fighting technique. This instruction is provided without cost as an educational service.

During the past year forty such fire schools were held in widely scattered points throughout the Commonwealth.

In addition to these local schools there are several community fire schools conducted by county Firemen's Associations with which the Public Service Institute cooperates.

A Statewide Fire School providing intensive instruction in the use of all types of apparatus in the extinguishing of actual fires in structures, oil tanks and electric apparatus is held once a year at some central point in the State. This year the State Fire School will be conducted at Lewistown where more than five hundred firemen and fire chiefs from all over Pennsylvania are expected to attend its sessions. They will be given an opportunity to put their knowledge into practice in meeting the many types of emergency conditions encountered in actual fires. Training is provided for fire chiefs, engineers, drivers, mechanics, the rank and file of firemen, fire police, rescue squads, and instructors in local fire schools.

It is impossible to estimate how much such training saves the people of the Commonwealth through diminishing the ravages of fire in its cities, country districts, and in forests, but certainly the annual saving through the development of efficient fire companies and crews amounts to many millions of dollars.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #489)

THE IMPORTANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S SMALL INDUSTRIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Small plants operated at first by a man working alone or with one or two helpers in sheds or basements in Pennsylvania communities a generation ago are now employing thousands of workers and producing products valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. This has been true in the light metals field, in the production of foods and food products, machinery, tools, steel, and many other lines.

Small local industries, whether or not they are to become the great industries of tomorrow, form the backbone of Pennsylvania's prosperity. They employ local labor and management; the wealth they produce remains in the community; they provide an opportunity for special abilities, and they frequently make greater use of local raw materials than is possible for larger plants. The encouragement of such enterprise is perhaps the most important item in the program for a community's growth and development.

According to the United States Census, Pennsylvania manufacturing establishments operated by men working alone without any employed helpers produced more than $15,760,000 worth of goods in the not very prosperous year of 1939. Plants employing 20 workers or less produced goods valued at $400,928,000, and plants employing 50 workers or less produced goods valued at $759,641,000.

That the operation of small plants in Pennsylvania can be conducted with great efficiency is shown by the fact that the value added by manufacture per dollar value of product in plants employing 50 workers or less was greater -- on the average -- than in plants employing from 1000 to 2500 wage earners, and there is indication in more detailed records of the State's production maintained by the Department of Internal Affairs that the small types of manufacturing establishments in many lines of enterprise can be operated with as great a relative efficiency as very large establishments. These facts contradict many current theories that the day of opportunity for the small business man has passed. Pennsylvania's experience shows definitely that this is not so. The important factor as to relative profit and efficiency of operation seems not to be the size of the plant, but the ability and enterprise of the man who runs it and the skill of the workers he employs.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #490)

BRANCH PLANTS PROVIDE IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Conditions facing American industry over the next few years emphasize the importance of the economies of location that are possible through branch plant operations in Pennsylvania's many well situated smaller communities.

High government costs tend to put a ceiling on both profits and purchasing power. High transportation costs make it important for all manufacturers to search for possible economies in the routing of their products from raw material to consumer. Instances frequently develop in the field work of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce where a product moves twice and sometimes three times across the Commonwealth in the process of manufacture. Under such conditions, no matter how efficient the plant operations, needless elements of cost must enter into the final price of a product. When the present scarcity demand for consumer goods is satisfied, such unnecessary elements of cost may prove a serious handicap.

A properly located branch plant enables a manufacturer to develop better labor relations, because it permits him to locate in areas where living conditions for his workers are more desirable and the cost of housing lower than in larger communities. He can take advantage of lower tax rates and frequently make use of local resources and raw materials which a larger operation would rapidly exhaust.

A branch plant operation makes for a more flexible location policy, since smaller plants can be much more easily moved than a larger plant with its heavy investment, if conditions of demand or supply make a new location desirable.

It is also unhappily true that in view of the conditions we may have to confront in an age of atomic warfare, the scattering of plant production over a considerable area may prove the only possible insurance against the paralysis of our industry, if our larger industrial centers are ever attacked. During the English Blitz which may be regarded as a preview on a small scale of conditions that will need to be faced in any future war, it was only the scattering of production through the "Bits and Pieces" program which enabled England to carry on its war industries after the heavy bombing attacks on its larger industrial cities.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #491)

THE FORECASTING OF PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The recent flood along the Susquehanna River and on some of the western rivers of the State has emphasized the greatly increased efficiency in Pennsylvania's flood forecasting service during the past ten years.

Widespread spring floods are always caused by extensive rainfall. During May of 1946 approximately 7-1/2" of rain fell in Harrisburg, which is approximately twice the normal rainfall. Toward the close of May the rainfall grew more intense, and falling as it did on wet ground, the run-off was rapid and made flood conditions inevitable.

In order to provide adequate warning of approaching floods the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, the United States Weather Bureau and the United States Geological Survey entered into a cooperative agreement in 1937. Under this agreement gauging stations located in more than one hundred areas throughout the Commonwealth measure the extent and distribution of the rainfall. Stream gauging stations measure the height of the streams. Under normal conditions reports from these gauges are received daily. By the cooperative service they are analyzed with the aid of charts which interpret the height of water in terms of stream flow.

At the time of threatened floods these gauging station reports and weather reports are received every two hours. A special short wave radio system is maintained by the State for transmitting these reports. This ultra-high-frequency radio communication, which covers the entire Susquehanna River Basin, not only serves as a system of flood warning, but is also operated when necessary to transmit information as to forest fires.

On the lower reaches of the State's rivers the forecasting of flood stages reaches its greatest accuracy, because the amount of water flowing from each of the tributaries is known and the speed of flow can be computed from that data. Toward the headwaters of the stream the prediction of the height and duration of floods is much more difficult, since the effect of sudden rainfalls is felt within a few minutes or a few hours. In the upper portion of the streams a flood forecast must be based not so much on water already known to be flowing in the streams as upon the expected rainfall. The forecasts of the Weather Bureau as to the changing storm pattern over the area must be constantly considered, and the forecasts for upper river stations changed with every change in the pattern.

While it is now now possible to eliminate flood dangers altogether, the State's program of reforestation and flood control will in the future greatly diminish the dangers of disastrous floods to our industrial cities, and the technique of flood prediction developed in the past ten years has already done much to diminish the losses of property and life which occurred in the past when an extensive flood disrupted communications and threatened our cities with perils, the extent of which could not be foreseen.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #492)

IS PENNSYLVANIA OVERPOPULATED OR OVERDEVELOPED?

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Recent attempts to revive the McCarran Committee of the United States Senate have aroused opposition in all the New England and North Atlantic states. The activities of this Committee are based on the assumption that the North Atlantic and New England states are overpopulated and overdeveloped.

This Committee's activities, as well as Senate Bill 1385 still awaiting action, have the dangerous possibility of arousing sectional rivalry in the United States at a time when all our efforts should be directed toward unity and production.

All of the northeastern states in our country have highly developed industries and support a considerable population. Their population and prosperity are based on such abundant resources as the great coal measures of Pennsylvania and on the fact of their easy access to the Atlantic Ocean and its trade routes to Europe and Latin America. These advantages cannot be changed by legislation. The early population of the United States was all derived from Europe. It was from the cities along the Atlantic seacoast that the population of the United States was finally dispersed across the nation, but it was natural that the Atlantic seaborad states with their abundant resources and their stimulating climate should be adequately populated before the stream of immigration spread farther west.

Wherever industrial opportunities really exist, Americans eventually find a way to develop those opportunities, and they are doing so today. The center of population of the United States has moved steadily south and west since 1790. If the movement is slow, it is only that Americans have preferred to stay on the soil of the older states of the East which still offer opportunity for growth and success in almost every line of endeavor. No doubt many states in the West will some day be as well populated and as highly industrialized as New York and Pennsylvania, since their present growth rate is high.

Pennsylvania will not suffer by any increase in their population which will make our Nation stronger and will provide markets for industries. Neither do the western or southern states now suffer because of the well developed industry of Pennsylvania, which provides material for their growth and has aided so much to bring the Second World War to a successful conclusion.

Legislation artificially creating industrial developments in southern or western states could now be successful only at the expense of the farmers and city workers who have made their homes in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and New England.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #493)

WHY PENNSYLVANIA CELEBRATES NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

June is National Dairy Month, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which stands so high in the Nation in its output of dairy products, can take particular pride in the contribution its milk producers have made during the past year in supplying the need for this basic food. Seven out of every ten farms in Pennsylvania were classified by the 1940 Census as milk producers. Pennsylvania plants and equipment for the manufacture and distribution of milk products represent an investment of more than $200,000,000.

In 1945 the milk retailed by Pennsylvania farmers was valued at $32,604,000 as compared with $22,910,000 in California and $22,876,000 in New York, the next two high ranking states in farm retail milk sales.

The records of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs show a production in 1944 of more than 53,913,000 gallons of ice cream valued at $60,450,000. In addition to this output of America's favorite dessert, an output larger than that of any state, or of any other nation in the world, the Commonwealth produced in 1944 nearly $12,000,000 worth of evaporated milk and more than $7,500,000 worth of cheese, much of which was the nationally famous Philadelphia Cream Cheese -- a product of such repute that it is imitated in many other states.

The total value of Pennsylvania dairy products in 1945 was $177,690,000 which was exceeded only in Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota and California. The value of the State's dairy products in many recent years has equaled the total of the seven South Atlantic states from Maryland to Florida.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #494)

SCOTLAND LOOKS AT THE KEYSTONE STATE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

How widespread is the interest in Pennsylvania's scenic beauty and in its position as the birthplace of American liberty is shown by a letter recently received by Floyd Chalfant, Secretary of Commerce of the Commonwealth, from Wigtonshire, Scotland:

"Some time ago, at my request, you did me the honor of sending me some literature, beautifully illustrated, telling the story of Pennsylvania in pictures, maps and print. I must thank you most sincerely for your illustrated booklets and the map which I especially appreciate."

"I see that Pennsylvania is called the 'Cradle of Liberty' ... and now it seems to me that the sun of liberty so far from setting in the west has risen in the west from whence it is sending its heart warming rays over this stricken continent.

"You say that people like to live in Pennsylvania -- an area in which, as the illustrations testify, neither the blessings of Almighty God nor the genius of men have been made null and void nor have ceased to operate. For my part I can assure you that I quite enjoy living alone on this wind swept moor and breakfasting off gulls' eggs and the kind of intellectual fare that my American cousins, among others, send me.... I rejoice that the genius of man by the blessings of Almighty God should have reached and achieved such high magnificence in your fair free land and that the natural wealth of your country should permit you to enjoy those pleasures and cultivate those arts which humanize our vital existence, and which afford men the leisure to cultivate brotherly love. It is my prayer for you that that light may never be dimmed."

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #495)

THE COURAGE OF 1776

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

When the United Colonies declared their independence of Great Britain on July 4, 1776, Philadelphia then the largest city in our Nation, had a population of 25,000. It was smaller than the present city of Lebanon and was about equal in population to Pottsville or Butler.

The whole population of Pennsylvania in 1776 was not more than 275,000. The entire population of the United States at that time -- less than 2,500,000 -- was not so great as that of Philadelphia and its surrounding suburbs today. To us 170 years later, citizens of the most powerful country in the World, the courage of these meager and scattered people in defying the greatest Nation in Europe can only be dimly appreciated.

The America of 1776 was so poor that the combined wealth of all the people of our Nation was less than that of many of Pennsylvania's counties of today. And the people of our Nation were very young. Life expectancy in America in 1776 was probably not more than twenty-seven years. More than half of our people were younger than age fifteen. Today less than half of our people are younger than age thirty, so that a great change has taken place in the make-up of the American population in the past 170 years.

Despite all these changes nothing has occurred at any time in our history to shake the confidence of a population fifty-six times as large as that of the thirteen Colonies, in the soundness of the principles voiced by that handful of statesmen who gathered in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1776.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #496)

SAVING OUR RESOURCES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

For the past century the Keystone State has drawn heavily on all its great stores of natural wealth. Our oil and natural gas wells and our iron mines have been in continuous operation longer than any in the United States. Every year in the past century Pennsylvania has led the Nation in the production of coal. Our once vast forest resources have been greatly reduced by the demand for railroad ties, mine props, building materials and pulpwood. Great as is the natural fertility of our soil, considerable areas in the State have already become badly eroded, and millions of tons of precious surface soil are annually washed from Pennsylvania's farms by spring floods.

The wastes of the War have emphasized the fact that Pennsylvania must take immediate steps to protect all those natural resources on which its future prosperity depends.

The activities being undertaken by State agencies to face this problem are highlighted by the Pennsylvania Conservation Education Conference being held at State College on July 19 and 20th, which is open to the general public. Many State organizations are sponsoring the Conference which will be addressed by leading Pennsylvania authorities.

The meetings open on Friday morning, July 19, with a general survey of the whole field of conservation by Francis A. Pitkin, Executive Director of the State Planning Board, and close on Saturday, July 20, with an address by the Honorable James H. Duff, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, on the conservation of our water resources, to which he has devoted so much attention during his term in office.

The Conference is being held in connection with the sessions of the Pennsylvania Conservation Laboratory for Teachers -- a summer cource held for the first time this year at State College for the training of teachers of Pennsylvania's public schools in presenting conservation problems to their pupils.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #497)

THE GROWTH OF FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Figures recently released by the United States Bureau of the Census reveal the fact that the Federal Government in 1944 employed 200,000 workers in Pennsylvania as compared with 122,000 employes for all State and local government excluding schools. In other words, 61 per cent of all government employes in Pennsylvania, excluding school teachers and superintendents, were Federal employes and only 39 per cent were in the employ of the State, its cities, counties and townships for all the functions of their government.

Between 1941 and 1944, State and local government employment in Pennsylvania declined by nearly 15,000.

For the month of April 1944, according to the United States Census report, Federal payrolls in Pennsylvania totaled $47,282,000, while State and local government payrolls amounted to $15,804,000. Of this amount the State government paid out for salaries and wages $5,532,000, less than one-eighth of the Federal payroll; cities $6,840,000; counties $1,656,000; townships $707,000; special districts $1,170,000.

This first authoritative review of civilian government employment illustrates the remarkable extent to which the Federal civilian payroll has grown within the several states in the past few years. In a number of our states, particularly those in the south and west, the Federal civilian payrolls in 1944 were between 70 and 80 per cent of the total expenditures for wages and salaries of all government agencies.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #498)

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAR ON SCARCITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

At a time when the United States is supplying food to tide over war-ravaged Europe, it is gratifying to learn that during the War Pennsylvania added to its enormous industrial production a large increase in its output of foodstuffs. These facts are revealed in the preliminary reports from the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

Despite the trend in the State toward increasing its forest acreage and confining agriculture to its more fertile soil, 513,000 more acres were in cultivation at the beginning of 1945 than at the beginning of 1940.

The State harvested more potatoes, more hay, more oats, and more wheat in the last year of the War than it had done in the last year of peace. The number of cattle and calves increased 350,000; the number of hogs and pigs 250,000 in 1945 as compared with 1940.

Pennsylvania milk production reached its all-time high with a total of 575,000,000 gallons in 1944, an increase of 86,000,000 gallons over the total for 1939.

Pennsylvania's egg production of 175,129,000 dozen in 1944 was the largest ever recorded in the Agricultural Census of the State. This represented an increase of 50,000,000 dozen eggs as compared with 1939, a rise in a five-year period of 40%.

The State's farmers raised 41,500,000 chickens in 1944, an increase of 48% over the 1939 production.

While scarcities are inevitable, in the year following a war whose destructiveness was unparalleled in history, the productive gains shown by Pennsylvania's farmers are a guarantee for the future of our State's food supply.

- 30 -

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #499)

PENNSYLVANIA'S WAR ON CRIME

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's Courts stand first in the Nation in their record of law enforcement, according to the reports of the Bureau of the Census on Judicial Crime Statistics.

More criminals were sentenced in our Courts during 1943-1944, the last year for which data are available, than in any other state in the Union. More than one-fifth of all the convictions for major criminal offenses in the United States were obtained in Pennsylvania in that twelve-month period.

Perhaps as a consequence of this vigorous enforcement of the law by our police officers and Courts, Pennsylvania is one of the lowest states in the Union in its urban crime rates.

The Commonwealth is second in population in the United States, but has the lowest record of thefts per 100,000 population of any one of the forty-eight states. Its record in 1943-44 was 326 thefts per 100,000, as compared with the national average of 929 per 100,000 and the high record of 2228 in the State of Arizona. Thirty-nine states have a worse record of automobile thefts and 38 a worse record for burglaries than the Commonwealth. There were 2.95 murders recorded per 100,000 population in Pennsylvania as compared with a national average of 4.77 and a high record of 19.44 in Alabama. In crimes of violence the State's record is consistently low. Its 30 cases of robbery per 100,000 population must be compared with the United States' average of 45 and a high of 121 in the State of Delaware.

Pennsylvania had less than half as many cases of aggravated assault as the United States' average and 1/19 as many as North Carolina.

Despite the present wave of lawlessness which seems the inevitable consequence of a great war, the law enforcement agencies of Pennsylvania have performed a remarkable job in making the Commonwealth so unhealthy for the criminal classes, that the State's record of major crime is one of the lowest in the entire United States.